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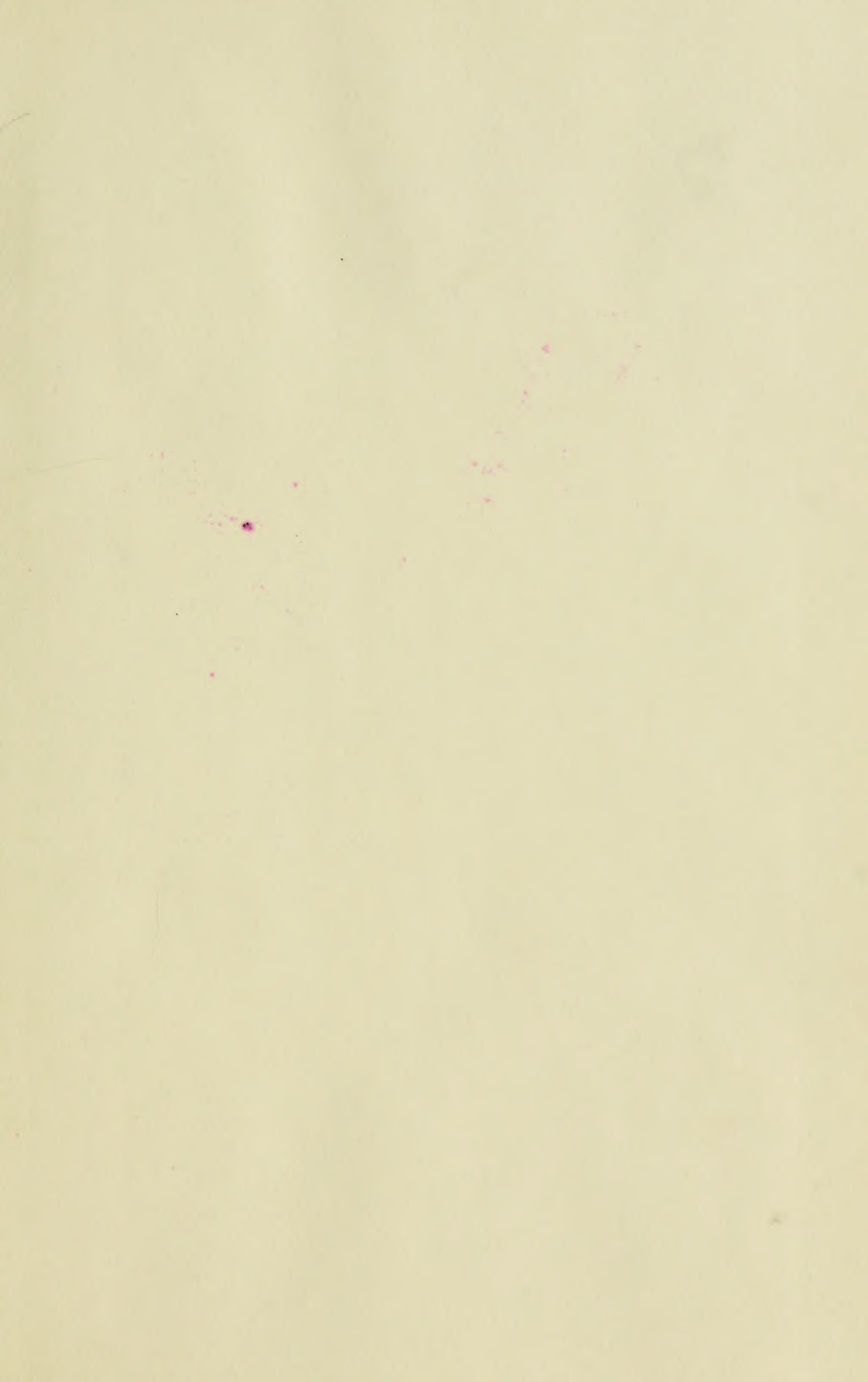
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**Vol. 51**

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**No. 231**

**DESCRIPTIONS, ECOLOGY, AND GEOGRAPHIC  
DISTRIBUTION OF SOME ANTARCTIC PELECYPODS**

By

DAVID NICOL

**1966**

Paleontological Research Institution  
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By

DAVID NICOL  
University of Florida  
Gainesville, Florida

November 15, 1966

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# DESCRIPTIONS, ECOLOGY, AND GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF SOME ANTARCTIC PELECYPODS

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Gainesville, Florida

## ABSTRACT

The collection of antarctic pelecypods at the United States National Museum consists of 451 lots which contain approximately 2,550 specimens allocated to 36 species. All of the material came from relatively shallow water, and no station was deeper than 1,097 m. The pelecypod families best represented in this collection are the Nuculanidae with three species, the Limopsidae with three species, the Philobryidae with six species, the Cyamiidae with five species, and the Thyasiridae with three species. The Limopsidae, the Philobryidae, and the Cyamiidae do not occur in the shallow-water arctic pelecypod fauna. Of the 36 species studied, 15 have both a subantarctic and circumantarctic distribution. Eleven of the species are confined to the circumantarctic. Seven of the species studied appear to be antarctic endemics (*i.e.*, not found throughout the entire antarctic region). Only three species occur in the Palmer Peninsula and adjacent areas of the subantarctic but not in the rest of the antarctic region. The new genus *Waldo* is proposed with *Lepton parasiticum* Dall, 1876, as the type species.

## INTRODUCTION

The collection of antarctic pelecypods in the Division of Mollusks at the U.S. National Museum consists of 451 lots which contain approximately 2,550 specimens allocated to 36 species. The material was obtained by the efforts of several expeditions and collectors. These are enumerated beginning with the oldest, and stating the number of lots of pelecypods obtained by each expedition or collector: U.S. Antarctic Service Expedition, March 1940, 1 lot; U.S. Navy (Operation Windmill), December 1947 to February 1948, D. C. Nutt, collector, 23 lots; Deepfreeze I Expedition, January-March 1956, J. Q. Tierney, collector, 37 lots; Deepfreeze II Expedition, October 1956 to March 1957, W. H. Littlewood, J. Q. Tierney, and W. L. Tressler, collectors, 60 lots; Deepfreeze III Expedition, December 1957 to February 1958, W. H. Littlewood, L. Wilson, J. Q. Tierney, and R. B. Starr, collectors, 97 lots; Deepfreeze IV Expedition, January-April 1959, J. Tyler and L. Wilson, collectors, 54 lots; Deepfreeze 1960-1961 Expedition, December 1960, J. Q. Tierney, collector, 8 lots; Dr. John H. Dearborn's collections made in the Ross Sea region (other collectors contributed or assisted Dearborn), November 1958 to December 1961, 106 lots; Waldo L. Schmitt's collections in the Palmer Peninsula region, January to March 1963, 65 lots. All of these expeditions except for the first one contributed valuable material for this study.

In this large collection of antarctic pelecypods, four species are represented by only one specimen each. On the other hand, there

are at least 100 specimens of the following species: *Yoldia (Aequiyoldia) eightsi*, *Limopsis marionensis*, *Philobrya sublaevis*, *Lissarca notorcadensis*, *Adacnarca nitens*, *Adamussium colbecki*, *Limatula hodgsoni*, *Cyclocardia astartoides*, and *Thracia meridionalis*. There is no direct correlation between number of lots (stations) and number of specimens of each species. There are 16 lots but only 37 specimens of *Malletia sabrina* whereas there are 21 lots containing 175 specimens of *Yoldia (Aequiyoldia) eightsi* in the collection. There are 9 lots containing 10 specimens of *Limopsis lilliei*, and there are 9 lots containing 24 specimens of *Dacrydium albidum*. The most puzzling species are those found at a large number of different stations but with only one or two specimens in each lot. These species are widely dispersed but are not abundant at any one locality. Many widely dispersed species of pelecypods are abundantly represented at most localities. In a species like *Limopsis lilliei*, it is not easy to understand the population mechanics in its widely dispersed but sparse distribution.

The material was all collected from relatively shallow water. The deepest collecting station was 1,097 m, where 4 of the 36 species were found. No other station measured more than 836 m. Four species were found only at depths of less than 100 m, including a few specimens which Dr. Waldo L. Schmitt picked up along the shore in the Palmer Peninsula area. *Adacnarca nitens* has the greatest depth range of any of the species in the U.S. National Museum collection—15.5 m to 1,097 m.

There are three reasons why there are only 36 species of antarctic pelecypods represented in the mollusk collection at the U.S. National Museum. There is only one collecting station deeper than 836 m, and the writer is certain that a few more species could have been obtained by additional collecting at greater depths. No collections were made from the South Shetlands and South Orkneys, which probably have the richest pelecypod fauna in the entire antarctic region, and not enough collecting was done in the Palmer Peninsula area. Almost no collecting was done in the eastern antarctic—the Davis Sea region and the Enderby Quadrant. Nearly all of the specimens in the collection were found in the Weddell Quadrant and the Ross Sea, including the western part of the Victoria Quadrant. Powell (1960) listed 93 species in his antarctic



mollusk catalogue (not including species preceded by a question mark, subspecies, and all species reported only in depths greater than 1,829 m). Some of these species have been synonymized, and the writer feels confident that the 36 species in the collection at the U.S. National Museum represent half of all the species of pelecypods living in the shallower waters of the antarctic region.

### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This project has been supported financially by a grant from the National Science Foundation (G-13335) and additional money supplied by the Smithsonian Institution for research during July and August, 1965, through I. E. Wallen. The cost of the engraving of the plates was met by the University of Florida.

The writer is particularly indebted to Joseph Rosewater, Associate Curator-in-charge of the Division of Mollusks at the U.S. National Museum, for helpful suggestions on the systematic part of the manuscript. Kenneth J. Boss, malacologist for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, also suggested improvements for the manuscript. Harald A. Rehder of the U.S. National Museum made available to me his bibliography of the antarctic mollusks. W. J. Byas, Museum Specialist in the Division of Mollusks at the U.S. National Museum, skillfully prepared some of the minute specimens for study, and David H. Massie of the U.S. Geological Survey prepared the specimens for photographing and took the photographs. William T. Brown of Vienna, Illinois, sorted much of the Deepfreeze material during July and August, 1960. John H. Dearborn, formerly at Stanford University, kindly turned over material he collected at McMurdo Sound; this also included valuable station data with ecological observations. Waldo L. Schmitt of the U.S. National Museum made available to me the material he collected in the region of the Palmer Peninsula, together with helpful ecological data. David L. Pawson of the U.S. National Museum identified the echinoids that had small pelecypods byssally attached to their spines. F. M. Bayer, formerly at the U.S. National Museum and now at the University of Miami (Florida), was most helpful with many suggestions and much encouragement during the early stages of this research. Without the help of these individuals and institutions, this project could not have been completed.

## THE ROSS SEA PELECYPOD FAUNA

Because Dr. John H. Dearborn made such thorough collections in the extremely cold waters of the Ross Sea, I believe that the U.S. National Museum has almost all of the pelecypod species that occur in this region. It is understood, again, that all of the collections were made from relatively shallow water—no more than 836 m in this instance. A few deep-water species are undoubtedly present in the Ross Sea which were not collected.

The number of species in the collection from the Ross Sea is only 27. It is interesting to note that many of the polysyringian species that are found elsewhere in the Antarctic are not found in the Ross Sea. They are *Limopsis longipilosa*, *Lissarca miliaris*, *Adacnarca limopsoides*, *Cyamiomactra laminifera*, *Pseudokelleya gradata*, *Pseudokelleya stillwelli*, *Thyasira falklandica*, *Lasaea consanguinea*, and *Waldo parasiticus*. All four of the antarctic proto-branchs and both of the antarctic septibranchs are found in the Ross Sea. This confirms the contention by Nicol and Gavenda (1964) that it is the decline in the number of species of polysyringians in the colder waters that affects the percentages of these three subclasses of pelecypods in the shallow-water faunas. To make this clearer, the number of species and percentages are tabulated, first of all antarctic species studied and secondly of those species Dearborn collected in the Ross Sea.

Table 1

|               | All antarctic pelecypods studied |          |
|---------------|----------------------------------|----------|
|               | No. of species                   | Per cent |
| Polysyringia  | 30                               | 83.5     |
| Protobranchia | 4                                | 11.0     |
| Septibranchia | 2                                | 05.5     |
| Total         | 36                               | 100.0    |
|               | Ross Sea pelecypods only         |          |
|               | No. of species                   | Per cent |
| Polysyringia  | 21                               | 77.5     |
| Protobranchia | 4                                | 15.0     |
| Septibranchia | 2                                | 07.5     |
| Total         | 27                               | 100.0    |

## GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF THE SPECIES STUDIED

The writer has arbitrarily divided the geographic distributions of the species studied into four basic distributional patterns which

are as follows: (1) circumantarctic and subantarctic, (2) circumantarctic, (3) antarctic endemics, and (4) subantarctic and Palmer Peninsula area.

As Dell (1964b, p. 259) pointed out, the exact boundary of the antarctic province, at least for benthonic animals, is not easy to define. The writer feels that he must be somewhat arbitrary in his definition of this province, but it is necessary to state what areas are excluded in order to understand what distributional groupings have been made in this paper. South Georgia, the South Sandwich Island, Bouvet Island, and Kerguelen are excluded from the antarctic province proper, but the South Orkney Islands and others bordering the Palmer Peninsula are included in the antarctic province.

Of the 36 species studied, 15 species, or approximately 42 per cent of the total, appear to be circumantarctic and subantarctic in distribution. They are the following species.

1. *Yoldia (Aequiyoldia) eightsi* (Couthouy)
2. *Propeleda longicaudata* (Thiele)
3. *Limopsis marionensis* E. A. Smith
4. *Limopsis lilliei* E. A. Smith
5. *Philobrya sublaevis* Pelseneer
6. *Adacnarca nitens* Pelseneer
7. *Lissarca notorcadensis* Melvill and Standen
8. *Limatula hodgsoni* (E. A. Smith)
9. *Astarte longirostris* d'Orbigny
10. *Cyclocardia astartoides* (von Martens)
11. *Cyamocardium denticulatum* (E. A. Smith)
12. *Mysella minuscula* (Pfeffer)
13. *Waldo parasiticus* (Dall)
14. *Thracia meridionalis* E. A. Smith
15. *Laternula elliptica* (King and Broderip)

Eleven species, or approximately 31 per cent of the total studied, have a circumantarctic distribution. They are the following species:

1. *Malletia sabrina* Hedley
2. *Silicula rouchi* (Lamy)
3. *Adacnarca wandelensis* (Lamy)
4. *Adacnarca limopsoides* (Thiele)
5. *Dacrydium albidum* Pelseneer
6. *Adamussium colbecki* (E. A. Smith)
7. *Pseudokellya gradata* Thiele
8. *Genaxinus bongraini* (Lamy)
9. *Kellia simulans* E. A. Smith
10. *Cuspidaria tenella* E. A. Smith
11. *Cuspidaria infelix* Thiele

Thus, about 73 per cent (26 species) have a wide geographic range in the antarctic region.

Only 19 per cent (7 species) appear to be antarctic endemics (*i.e.*, not found throughout the entire antarctic region and not occurring in the subantarctic region). These are the following:

1. *Limopsis longipilosa* Pelsencer

Western Antarctica 0° to 91°W. longitude. Essentially the Weddell Quadrant.

2. *Limatula simillima* (Thiele)  
Eastern Antarctica. Victoria and Enderby Quadrants.
3. *Cyamimactra laminifera* (Lamy)  
Western Antarctica. Ross and Weddell Quadrants .
4. *Cyamimactra robusta* Nicol  
Ross Sea.
5. *Pseudokellya stillwelli* Hedley  
Eastern Antarctica. Victoria Quadrant. 90° to 178° E. longitude.
6. *Thyasira dearborni* Nicol  
Ross Sea.
7. *Lyonsia planulata* (Thiele)

Mainly eastern Antarctica (Victoria and Enderby Quadrants) but ranging at least to 163°W. longitude in the Ross Quadrant.

Only three species (about eight per cent) occur in the Palmer Peninsula area and adjacent areas of the subantarctic but not into the rest of the antarctic region. They are as follows:

1. *Lissarca miliaris* (Philippi)
2. *Thyasira falklandica* (E. A. Smith)
3. *Lasaea consanguinea* (E. A. Smith)

There are undoubtedly more species with this last type of geographic distribution, but little collecting was done in the Palmer Peninsula region except for that accomplished by Dr. Waldo L. Schmitt.

Some of the so-called endemic species may later prove to be circumantarctic when more intensive collecting is done. On the other hand, there are undoubtedly some endemic species not represented in the collection at the U.S. National Museum because almost no collecting stations are in the eastern half of Antarctica. Thus, the 19 per cent figure for the endemic antarctic species may be close to being correct.

One more comment should be made on the compiled basic data. Both of the septibranch species are circumantarctic in distribution. Of the four protobranch species, two are circumantarctic and two are both circumantarctic and subantarctic in distribution. On the other hand, of the 30 species of Polysyringia, 7 are circumantarctic, 13 are circumantarctic and subantarctic, 7 are antarctic endemics, and 3 are essentially subantarctic but range into the Palmer Peninsula region as well.

## SYSTEMATIC DESCRIPTIONS OF THE PELECYPODA

The systematic groupings and arrangement of the pelecypod species studied herein are mainly my own ideas gleaned from personal experience or readings on this subject. I have relied somewhat on the family groupings of Thiele (1934) and more particularly on the family and superfamily names and authors as given by Newell (1965). In one instance I have stated my reasons for the allocation of a family (the Philobryidae). Above the superfamily level I have followed what I consider the most phylogenetically correct arrangement of the higher taxa of the Pelecypoda in the light of our present knowledge of this large and rather difficult group.

### Subclass PROTOBRANCHIA

#### Order NUCULOIDA

#### **NUCULANIDAE** Meek, 1864

#### **YOLDIA** Möller, 1842

*Type species*.—(Subsequent designation) *Yoldia arctica* Gray = *Nucula arctica* Gray, 1824. Gardner 1916, p. 518.

#### Subgenus **Aeqviyoldia** Soot-Ryen, 1951\*

*Type species*.—(Original designation) *Yoldia subaequilateralis* E. A. Smith, 1875. Soot-Ryen 1951, p. 6.

- Yoldia (Aeqviyoldia) eightsi** (Couthouy in Jay, 1839) Pl. 1, figs. 6, 8.  
 1839. *Nucula eightsi* Couthouy in Jay, p. 113, pl. 1, figs. 12, 13.  
 1860. *Leda (Yoldia) eightsi* (Couthouy), Hanley, p. 142, Nuculidae, pl. 5, fig. 164.  
 1860. *Leda (Yoldia) woodwardi* Hanley, pp. 140, 141, Nuculidae, pl. 1, figs. 17, 22.  
 1951. *Yoldia (Aeqviyoldia) eightsi* (Couthouy), Soot-Ryen, p. 6.  
 1951. *Yoldia (Aeqviyoldia) woodwardi* (Hanley), Soot-Ryen, p. 7.

For a complete synonymy of this species, see Dell (1963, pp. 248, 249).

\*Attention is called to the nonlatinized form of spelling of the subgeneric name. For emendation, see Dell, 1963.—Ed.



*Description.*—This is the largest protobranch species living in antarctic waters. The largest specimen of this species in the U.S. National Museum collection is 21.4 mm in height, 37.0 mm in length, and 13.4 mm in convexity of both valves. Several other specimens are nearly this size. The average height for 40 specimens is 18.5 mm; average length is 30.2 mm; and average convexity is 8.1 mm. Ratio of length to height is 1.63; ratio of convexity to height is 0.44. Shell thin, chalky, porcellanous; periostracum glossy, olive-green on small specimens, dark-brown to black on large specimens; valves gaping slightly both anteriorly and posteriorly, the posterior gape being the larger. The posterior end may be bent slightly to the left or right in a few large specimens. Dorsal margin posterior to the beaks slightly curved, posterior side somewhat pointed and arcuate, ventral margin broadly arched, anterior margin curved, dorsal margin anterior to the beaks nearly straight; equivalved; beaks small, contiguous, located slightly posterior to the center of the dorsal margin, commonly corroded, slightly opisthogyrate; ornamentation consists of rounded concentric ridges and flat radial ribs at the anterior and posterior ends of the shell, many fine radial striae also present; interior margins of valves smooth; pallial sinus large; adductor muscle scars located near dorsal border, subequal in size, posterior one more rounded and prominent; ligament internal, located in a triangular pit beneath the beaks; taxodont teeth decrease in number or tend to disappear in large adult specimens; a maximum of about nine teeth on each side of the ligamental pit is found on average-sized specimens. The siphons are small and slender; the foot is large.

There are 21 lots with about 175 specimens in the U.S. National Museum collection. At least 40 of these specimens are preserved in alcohol.

*Comparisons.*—*Yoldia* (*Aeqviyoldia*) *eightsi* differs from *Y. (A.) subaequilateralis* E. A. Smith (1875), by being proportionately longer and by having less prominent radial striae. *Yoldia isonota* von Martens is more rostrate posteriorly and more elongate than *Yoldia* (*Aeqviyoldia*) *eightsi*.

*Habitat.*—*Yoldia* (*Aeqviyoldia*) *eightsi* is a shallow-water species, and this undoubtedly explains the reason for its not being obtained by the Deepfreeze Expeditions. The greatest depth from

which Dr. Waldo L. Schmitt collected his specimens was 86 m. Some specimens came from as little as 5 m in depth, but the best specimens collected by Schmitt were taken from 9 to 75 m. However, Dell (1964, p. 147) does report one station of 728 m from which this species was taken. Most of Schmitt's specimens were collected from a mud or sandy mud bottom, although he does refer to a gravel-sand bottom in one instance. Dr. John H. Dearborn collected one specimen from a bottom of volcanic gravel and cobble. Soot-Ryen (1951, p. 7) reported this species as living on clay but in a few cases sand and stones.

*Geographic distribution.*—This species was originally described from New South Shetland, but it has also been reported from the Falkland Islands, South Georgia, South Orkneys, and the Straits of Magellan. It is also circumantarctic in distribution.

#### **PROPELEDA** Iredale, 1924

*Type species.*—(Original designation) *Leda ensicula* Angas, 1877. Iredale, 1924, p. 186.

As indicated by Soot-Ryen (1951, p. 5), *Propeleda* Iredale, 1924, may be a subjective synonym of *Poroleda* Hutton, 1893 [type species by monotypy, *Poroleda lanceolata* (Hutton)]. A decision on this problem could not be made without comparative material of the type species. Dell (1964, p. 146) noted that *Propeleda longicauda* (Thiele) is close to *Nuculana*, *sensu stricto*.

#### **Propeleda longicaudata** (Thiele, 1912)

Pl. 2, figs. 2,4

1912. *Leda longicaudata* Thiele, p. 229, pl. 17, fig. 22.

1916. *Poroleda longicaudata* (Thiele), Hedley, p. 18.

1951. *Nuculana* (*Poroleda*) *longicaudata* (Thiele), Soot-Ryen, p. 35.

1951. *Propeleda longicaudata* (Thiele), Powell, p. 77.

*Description.*—Shell thin; white or translucent and somewhat chalky along the margins; equivalved; having a small gape at the end of the rostrum on the posterior side; elongate, dorsal margin in front of beaks gently curved, dorsal margin behind beaks slightly concave, rostral region of dorsal margin a bit upturned, rostral end truncate, ventral margin broadly arched but more curved at the postero-ventral and antero-ventral areas, anterior end arcuate. Of the 12 specimens measured, the average height was 6.1 mm, the



average length was 15.1 mm, and the average convexity of both valves was 2.7 mm; the largest specimen in the collection measured 8.3 mm in height, 19.7 mm in length, and 4.5 mm in convexity. Hedley (1916, p. 18) recorded a specimen that attained a length of 21 mm, and Powell (1951, p. 77) reported that one attained a size of 26 mm long and 10.25 mm high. The length is about 2.5 times greater than the height; ratio of convexity to height is 0.44; large specimens are commonly more elongate in proportion to the height than are small ones. A light greenish-yellow periostracum is present on the outside of the valves; ornamentation consists of concentric ribs, which become broader and rounder toward the ventral side; these are not present in the vicinity of the keels on the posterior dorsal margin nor on the rostrum; on the largest specimen a broad but faint groove runs from the umbonal region anteriorly to the ventral margin; it is located on about the anterior fifth of the shell; growth lines do not show on most specimens, and those that do show them have only one or two. Beaks small, slightly opisthogyrate, located on about the anterior fourth of the shell; interior ventral margin smooth; concentric ribs faintly reflected on inside of shell; keels also reflected on inside of shell; one or two ridges are seen in the posterior region on the inside of the shell, one running from under the hinge posteriorly and a little ventrally and occupying the center of the shell in the rostral region, commonly becoming more prominent posteriorly; a second fainter ridge may be present, running from the end of the hinge line and along the dorsal margin posteriorly to the end of the rostrum; pallial line and adductor muscle scars are not seen on these thin shells; ligament internal, lodged in a small pit beneath the beaks, tending to slant posteriorly; taxodont hinge teeth arranged in two series: one anterior, the other posterior, to the ligamental pit; they vary in number; on the largest specimen there are 27 teeth posterior to the ligamental pit and 15 in front of the ligamental pit; on a smaller specimen there are 15 teeth posterior to the ligamental pit and 9 anterior to it; the teeth are elongate; near the ligamental pit they lie parallel to the dorsal margin, but toward the anterior and posterior ends they are almost vertical; teeth toward the anterior and posterior ends are larger and thicker and in some cases chevron-shaped; hinge plate long

and narrow, bearing the teeth and extending across all but a small part of the anterior end of the posterior rostrum.

There are nine lots of shells containing 22 specimens in the U.S. National Museum collection. Additional specimens are preserved in alcohol.

*Comparisons.*—The only species noted which resembles *Propeleda longicaudata* is *Propeleda ensicula* (Angas), the type species of the genus, which is from New South Wales. The latter species differs from the former by having finer concentric ribs, having striae radiating from the umbones, and having a proportionately larger keeled area.

*Habitat.*—Specimens of *Propeleda longicaudata* in the collections at the U.S. National Museum were taken from depths ranging from 183 m to 836 m. Dell (1964, p. 146) recorded this species from many stations ranging in depth from 100 to 1,080 m. Most material came from depths ranging from 183 to 300 m, and only one lot of Deepfreeze material came from a greater depth than 640 m. Dr. John H. Dearborn collected *Propeleda longicaudata* from a bottom consisting of gravel and pebbles. Hedley (1916) reported that this species was taken at three stations off a bottom of ooze.

*Geographic distribution.*—Thiele first described this species from the Gauss Station. *Propeleda longicaudata* has been reported from South Georgia, the South Shetlands, and the South Orkneys, and it is undoubtedly circumantarctic in distribution.

#### **SILICULA** Jeffreys, 1879

*Type species.*—(Original designation) *Silicula fragilis* Jeffreys, 1879, p. 573.

***Silicula rouchi* Lamy, 1910**

Pl. 1, figs. 1,7

1910b. *Silicula rouchi* Lamy, p. 394.

*Description.*—Shell small, thin; elongate, oblong, flat; equi-valve; a narrow gape is present on the posterior side which includes part of the posterior dorsal border; a smaller gape for the foot occurs on the anterior side; dorsal margin straight, anterior margin strongly arcuate, especially toward the ventral side, ventral margin elongate and curved at either end; posterior margin subtruncate;

beaks small, contiguous, orthogyrate, barely extending above the dorsal border, located at about the anterior fifth of the dorsal margin; outside of shell with a pearly sheen, interior white; a thin glossy olive-green periostracum is present which is better developed toward the margins of the shell; growth lines not apparent; surface ornamentation consists of many faint concentric striae and faint concentric folds; on the largest specimen a radial ridge runs from in front of the beaks to the antero-ventral border and becomes broader in this direction; it marks the end of the anterior gape for the foot; two faint radial ridges run from behind the beaks toward the posterior margin; the largest and only complete specimen is 6.4 mm high, 14.5 mm long, and only 2.2 mm for the convexity of both valves; this is the largest specimen measured thus far; ratio of length to height is 2.25; ratio of convexity to height is 0.30; inner margins of shell smooth; interior of shell has faint concentric folds; pallial line and adductor muscle scars not seen; ligament lodged in a narrow internal groove which runs from under the beak and curves slightly as it runs a short distance toward the posterior side; hinge teeth narrow, elongate, overlapping, teeth posterior to the beaks are more elongate and parallel to the dorsal margin, about five in number; those anterior to the beaks are shorter, run more obliquely, and number about four. The foot is wide but not convex, and its distal margins are serrate.

There are four lots containing only nine specimens of *Silicula rouchi* in the U.S. National Museum collection.

*Comparisons.*—*Silicula rouchi* Lamy differs from the type species, *S. fragilis* Jeffreys, by being more elongate and by not having a notch on the posterior end.

*Habitat.*—The specimens of *Silicula rouchi* in the U.S. National Museum came from depths ranging from 183 m to 836 m, and Dell (1964, p. 147) recorded depths ranging from 160 m to 720 m. *S. rouchi* was collected by the Deepfreeze Expeditions on a gravel and pebbly bottom, and Dr. John H. Dearborn collected it from the same type of substrate.

*Geographic distribution.*—Lamy first described this species from Alexander I Land. This uncommon species appears to be circumantarctic in distribution.

**MALLETIIDAE** Adams and Adams, 1858**MALLEZIA** Des Moulins, 1832

*Type species.*—(Monotypy) *Malletia chilensis* Des Moulins, 1832, pp. 90, 91.

***Malletia sabrina*** Hedley, 1916

Pl. 1, figs. 3, 5

1916. *Malletia sabrina* Hedley, p. 18, pl. 1, figs. 3, 4.

Description.—Shell thin; porcellanous; equivalved; slightly gaping at both the anterior and posterior ends; periostracum thin, light olive-green; surface glossy and perlaceous on the umbonal region; valves longer than high and of little convexity; of the seven specimens measured, the average for the length, height, and convexity of both valves is 10.0 mm, 5.9 mm, and 3.5 mm respectively; ratio of length to height is 1.70, and ratio of convexity to height is 0.59; largest specimen measured is 11.6 mm long, 6.6 mm high, and 4.1 mm in convexity; but a broken specimen in the collection is clearly larger than this; dorsal margin anterior to the beaks more rounded than dorsal margin posterior to the beaks, anterior end arcuate and almost pointed, ventral margin mainly straight except at either end where it is rounded, posterior margin subtruncate; on young specimens the posterior side is commonly more rounded; beaks contiguous, orthogyrate, located at about the anterior one-third of the shell; surface of shell ornamented with concentric striae which are more prominent on the umbonal region; a ridge running from the beak to the posterior end of the shell delimits the escutcheonal area; radial striae and one or two faint radial folds are present along the posterior and postero-ventral margins in some specimens; these radial folds are all ventral to the escutcheonal area; inner margins of valves smooth; no pallial line or adductor muscle scars observable on these thin shells; hinge teeth typically taxodont and separated into an anterior and posterior series by a small ligamental pit under the beak; typically 10 or 11 anterior teeth and 11 to 15 posterior teeth; at least a part of the ligament is located in a pit under the beaks, although most of it is clearly external and found a short distance anterior and posterior to the ligamental pit.

There are 16 lots containing 37 specimens of *Malletia sabrina* in the collection at the U.S. National Museum.

*Comparisons.*—The beaks are located more toward the anterior side, and the shell is more elongate and oblong in *Malletia sabrina* than in *M. cumingi* (Hanley, 1860) from the Falkland Islands. *M. chilensis* Des Moulins is much larger, more oval in outline, and has fewer anterior teeth and more posterior teeth than *M. sabrina*. Other species of this genus from the antarctic regions appear to be unlike *M. sabrina*.

*Habitat.*—Hedley (1916, p. 18) described this species from specimens collected at stations ranging from 527 to 655 m. Large specimens were collected by the Deepfreeze Expeditions from 640 and 836 m. Of the 15 records of depth obtainable, 9 were deeper than 500 m. On the other hand, Dr. Waldo L. Schmitt collected one specimen from 57 m, and Dr. John H. Dearborn collected *Malletia sabrina* from only 12 m.

Hedley reported this species on a bottom consisting of ooze, but the Deepfreeze Expeditions collected it on a rocky bottom, gravel and pebbles, pebbles, and sand. Dr. John H. Dearborn collected it off a bottom containing sponges and gorgonaceans.

Bottom temperatures ranged from  $-1.5^{\circ}$  C to  $-1.93^{\circ}$  C at three Deepfreeze stations.

*Geographic distribution.*—Hedley described *Malletia sabrina* from shells collected from the following localities:  $65^{\circ} 6' \text{ S.}, 96^{\circ} 13' \text{ E.}$ ;  $64^{\circ} 44' \text{ S.}, 97^{\circ} 28' \text{ E.}$ ; and  $66^{\circ} 55' \text{ S.}, 145^{\circ} 21' \text{ E.}$  Recent collecting has indicated that *Malletia sabrina* is circumantarctic in distribution.

### Subclass POLYSYRINGIA

### Order PRIONODONTA

### LIMOPSIDAE Dall, 1895

### LIMOPSIS Sasso, 1827

*Type species.*—(Monotypy) *Limopsis aurita* Sasso, 1827, =*Arca aurita* Brocchi, 1814. Sasso, 1827, p. 476.

***Limopsis lilliei* E. A. Smith, 1915**

Pl. 2, figs. 3, 6

1915. *Limopsis lilliei* E. A. Smith, p. 76, pl. 1, fig. 18.

*Description.*—Shell small and thin; without a gape; equivalved; white, rarely tinged with yellow inside; shell outline subcircular, dorsal margin straight in the area of the beaks but curved at the



ends, anterior margin arcuate, ventral margin curved, posterior side slightly produced and curved; shell always longer than high; average height of three specimens measured was 12.2 mm, average length 13.6 mm, and average convexity of both valves 6.9 mm. The largest specimen measured was 18.0 mm high, 19.3 mm long, and 11.0 mm for the convexity of both valves; ratio of length to height is 1.11; ratio of convexity to height is 0.57; beaks eroded, rather small and not high, orthogyrate, located in the middle of the dorsal border; periostracum brown, thick, with short and fine bristles, slightly overlapping the margins of the valves except for the dorsal border; ornamentation consists of many concentric ribs which are wider than the interspaces, and wide nodes are found on the ribs that are nearest the ventral border; this gives the appearance of radial striae crossing the concentric ribs; interior margins of the valves smooth; inside of shell contains fine radial striae which run to the border of the pallial line; pallial line without a sinus; adductor muscle scars about equal in size, large, subpyriform, found on slightly raised areas; ligament small, amphidetic, mostly contained in a shallow pit under the beaks but running beyond it at either end; hinge teeth not present under the beaks, about five teeth anterior to the beaks and the same number posterior to the beaks, small.

There are nine lots containing only ten specimens in the U. S. National Museum collection.

*Comparisons.*—This species closely resembles *Limopsis hirtella* Mabille and Rochebrune, 1889 (*in* Rochebrune and Mabille) and has probably been mistaken for it by some malacologists working on antarctic pelecypods. *L. lilliei* differs from *L. hirtella* by being proportionately longer, having less high beaks, and having a longer and narrower ligamental area and hinge area.

*Habitat.*—*Limopsis lilliei* was taken from depths ranging from 26 to 392 m by the Deepfreeze Expeditions. The best specimens came from 26, 46, 166, 315, and 321 m. E. A. Smith (1915, p. 76) described this species from material collected from depths ranging from 256 to 457 m. This is a shallow-water species which has rarely been found deeper than 350 m. Dr. Waldo L. Schmitt collected specimens from a mud and sand bottom and a mud bottom. The bot-



tom temperature at the deepest Deepfreeze station (392 m) was  $-1.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

*Geographic distribution.*—E. A. Smith described *Limopsis lilliei* from McMurdo Sound. This species is circumantarctic in distribution, and Dell (1964, p. 158) also recorded it from South Georgia, Shag Rocks, the South Sandwich Islands, and Bouvet Island.

***Limopsis longipilosa* Pelseneer, 1903**

Pl. 1, fig. 2

1903. *Limopsis longipilosa* Pelseneer, p. 25, figs. 89, 90.

*Description.*—Shell minute, relatively thick, white, chalky; equivalved; not gaping; almost subcircular and only slightly oblique posteriorly; dorsal margin straight, anterior border rounded, ventral margin rounded and slightly produced posteriorly, posterior margin gently rounded; height and length about equal; average for the two measured specimens was 2.9 mm in height, 3.1 mm in length, and 1.6 mm for the convexity of both valves; the largest specimen was 3.5 mm high, 3.6 mm long, and 1.7 mm for the convexity of both valves; Soot-Ryen (1951, p. 9) measured a specimen that was 8.0 mm long and high; ratio of length to height 1.07, ratio of convexity to height 0.55; beaks pointed, orthogyrate, located at the center of the dorsal border; periostracum varies from brown to grey in color; most of it is rather thin, overlapping the valves on all but the dorsal margin, part of it arranged in radiating rows of fine long filaments; periostracum not present on umbonal region; external ornamentation consists of concentric striae and on some specimens much larger square-topped concentric ribs which are widely spaced and number about eight; concentric ribs are crossed by finer and more numerous radial threads which bear the filamentous periostracum; inner margin faintly denticulate along the anterior and ventral sides; interior of shell has broad, low radial ribs; adductor muscle scars and pallial line not seen; ligament can be seen exteriorly between the beaks; part of the ligament is lodged in a small triangular pit underneath the beaks, but the remainder of it is thinner and runs along the dorsal border on either side of the pit; taxodont teeth are in two series on either side of the ligamental pit; they are comparatively large; those on the posterior side run

less perpendicular to the dorsal border; they number about four on each side of the ligamental pit; hinge plate rather narrow.

There are only two lots containing but three specimens in the U.S. National Museum collection.

*Comparisons.*—*Limopsis longipilosa* differs from *L. lilliei* Smith by being proportionately taller, much smaller, having longer filaments on the periostracum, and having a less thick periostracum. *L. longipilosa* differs from *L. lata* E. A. Smith (1885) by having a more circular outline, not being pitted interiorly, and by having longer filaments on the periostracum. *L. longipilosa* differs from *L. vixornata* Verco (1907) by having a periostracum which is less dense and has longer filaments and by having fewer taxodont teeth on the hinge plate. *L. longipilosa* differs from *L. hirtella* Mabille and Rochebrune by being smaller, by having less prominent beaks, by having longer filaments on the periostracum, and by being less convex. *L. longipilosa* differs from *L. scabra* Thiele (1912) by having fewer and longer filaments on the periostracum and in having radial threads on all the exterior of the shell.

*Habitat.*—Pelseneer originally described this species from material collected at several stations which ranged in depth from 400 to 569 m. The specimens collected by the Deepfreeze Expeditions came from two stations with depths of 238 m and 732 m. Soot-Ryen (1951, p. 9) reported one specimen collected at 600 m. Clarke (1962, p. 57) listed *Limopsis longipilosa* as occurring in depths as great as 2,579 m and attributed this record to Pelseneer 1903, but I have not been able to find this information in that reference.

The Deepfreeze specimens came from substrates that were described as "rocky bottom with siliceous sponge spicules and Foraminifera" and as "hard gravelly with coral growth." Soot-Ryen recorded it from a bottom of stones and clay. The bottom temperature at one Deepfreeze station where this species was taken was  $-1.69^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

*Geographic distribution.*—*Limopsis longipilosa* was originally described from the following localities:  $70^{\circ}$  S.,  $80^{\circ} 48'$  W.;  $70^{\circ} 15'$  S.,  $82^{\circ} 23'$  W.;  $71^{\circ} 19'$  S.,  $87^{\circ} 37'$  W.;  $71^{\circ} 18'$  S.,  $88^{\circ} 02'$  W.;  $71^{\circ} 09'$  S.,  $89^{\circ} 15'$  W.;  $70^{\circ} 48'$  S.,  $91^{\circ} 54'$  W. Thus far this species has been reported only from western Antarctica and almost exclusively from the Weddell Quadrant.

***Limopsis marionensis* E. A. Smith, 1885**

Pl. 2, figs. 1, 5

The generic name *Felicia* Mabille and Rochebrune, 1889, (*in* Rochebrune and Mabille) p. 116, is available for this species, and other limopsid species could also be allocated to this genus. I feel that this split is neither justified nor useful.

1885. *Limopsis marionensis* E. A. Smith, p. 254, pl. 18, figs. 2, 2b.

1885. *Limopsis straminea* E. A. Smith, p. 255, pl. 18, figs. 5, 5a.

1889. *Felicia jousseaumi* Mabille and Rochebrune, *in* Rochebrune and Mabille, p. 116, pl. 7, figs. 9a, b.

1907. *Limopsis grandis* E. A. Smith, pp. 5, 6, pl. 3, figs. 7, 7b.

1914. *Limopsis hardingii* Melvill and Standen, p. 128, pl. 7, figs. 2, 2a.

1960. *Limopsis (Felicia) jousseaumi jousseaumi* (Mabille and Rochebrune), Powell, p. 172.

1960. *Limopsis (Felicia) jousseaumi grandis* E. A. Smith, Powell, p. 172.

*Description*.—Shell thin, white, commonly chalky, especially on worn specimens; equivalved; not gaping; asymmetric and ellipsoidal in outline, dorsal margin slightly arched, anterior margin strongly arched, ventral margin curved, posterior side somewhat produced and curved. *Limopsis marionensis* is the largest species of limopsid in the collection at the U.S. National Museum and the third largest living species of bivalve in the antarctic region; large individuals of this species attain a size of about twice that of the next largest living limopsid. This species is difficult to measure because of its asymmetrical outline; the length was arbitrarily measured as the greatest distance between the anterior and posterior ends, and the umbones were not parallel to the line of measurement; the height was taken as the perpendicular distance between the beaks and the ventral margin; shell longer than high and rather flat; of 40 specimens measured, the average height was 24.1 mm, average length was 28.1 mm, average convexity of both valves was 9.6 mm; the largest specimen measured was 49.1 mm high, 60.8 mm long, and 18.8 mm for the convexity of both valves; this is larger than any specimen heretofore reported except for one by Powell (1958, p. 173) who recorded a specimen 65.0 mm in height and 80.0 mm in length; the average ratio of length to height is 1.17; the average ratio of convexity to height is 0.40; valves of fresh specimens are clothed with a luxuriant, brown, pilose, periostracum which extends over the margins of the valves except on the dorsal side near the ligament; on small specimens the periostracum is much more

poorly developed and the hairlike fibers are arranged in radial rows; the periostracum is also poorly developed on the umbonal region of large specimens; on worn specimens the ornamentation can be seen and consists of fine radial striae which are pitted at regular intervals but not well developed on the umbonal region; fine concentric striae are closely spaced and best developed on the umbonal region; nepionic shell sometimes set off by a more prominent concentric line; growth lines are generally not observable, but a few large specimens have at least six; beaks small, close together, orthogyrate, located at the anterior third of the shell; interior of shell has some radiating striae; interior ventral margin appears smooth on most specimens, but on the largest specimen there are small crenulations at the margin of the shell; pallial line entire, showing a slight indentation or straightening where it joins the posterior adductor muscle scar; adductor muscle scars unequal in size, the anterior much smaller and more deeply impressed and nearly round; the posterior muscle scar is larger, shallower, and more irregular in outline; in large specimens the posterior adductor scar is bounded by a faint ridge on its dorsal side; no pedal retractors seen; the ligament is amphidetic; in large specimens the ligament superficially resembles that of *Glycymeris*, but it has no chevron-shaped parts; in large specimens the ligament is elongate and the central triangular pit under the beaks is scarcely marked, but in small specimens the ligament is shorter and the central pit is more depressed and prominent; taxodont hinge teeth are absent under the beaks as Thiele pointed out, more numerous in larger specimens; largest specimen has 11 teeth behind the beak and 13 teeth in front of the beak, a few of them chevron-shaped; on a much smaller specimen there are 8 teeth in front of the beak and also 8 behind the beak; on one of the smallest specimens there are only 3 teeth in front of the beak and 4 behind the beak; hinge plate slightly curved at the posterior end. This species clearly shows gerontic characters which in this instance are expressed as unusually large size, reduction of the excavation of the ligamental pit, and the marked obliquity of the valve outline.

Small specimens are difficult to separate from other species of antarctic limopsids because they tend to be less asymmetrical, are more nearly of equal height and length, and are comparatively



more convex than the large specimens. Furthermore, the periostracum on small specimens is less distinctive than it is on the adult shells.

Three large specimens are preserved in alcohol. The soft parts are light brown; the foot is large and typically hatchet-shaped with no indication of a byssus; the mantle is thin, and no pigmented spots were seen along its border. The anatomy of this species has been described by Burne (1920, pp. 241-242), and he reported that a byssus is present.

There are 21 lots containing 100 specimens of *Limopsis marionensis* in the collection at the U.S. National Museum.

*Comparisons.*—*Limopsis scabra* Thiele (1912) appears to differ from *L. marionensis* by being much smaller, being proportionately higher, having radial ribs showing on the inside of the shell, and by having radial striae only on the posterior side of the valves. *L. hirtella* Mabile and Rochebrune differs from *L. marionensis* by having a thicker shell, having more prominent beaks, and by having larger concentric ribs. *L. lillici* E. A. Smith differs from *L. marionensis* by being more convex and by being more symmetrical in shape. *L. longipilosa* Pelseneer differs from *L. marionensis* by being as high as long, by having less luxuriant and a more regular arrangement of the periostracum, and by lacking radial striae.

*Habitat.*—The specimens of *Limopsis marionensis* in the collection at the U.S. National Museum were collected in depths ranging from 56 m to 1,097 m. The largest specimens were collected in 393 m of water and were taken alive. The most frequent depths from which this species has been reported are from 100 m to 550 m. *Limopsis marionensis* is generally found in deeper water than *L. lillici*.

The Deepfreeze Expeditions collected this species from a hard rocky bottom, a hard gravelly bottom with coral growth, and a sandy bottom. Dr. John H. Dearborn described the type of bottom at two stations where he collected this species as "sponge complex with some rocks" and "sponge-bivalve complex."

The bottom temperature at a few Deepfreeze localities ranged from  $-1.5^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $-1.69^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

*Geographic distribution.*—This species was first described from Marion Island. It is the most common limopsid species in the ant-

arctic and is certainly circumantarctic in distribution. *Limopsis marionensis* has also been reported from the South Shetlands, the South Orkneys, the South Sandwich Islands, the Falkland Islands, Burdwood Bank, the Magellan Region, Chile, as far north as Seno Reloncavi, Prince Edward Island, and between Kerguelen and Heard Islands. This is one of the widest ranging species found in the whole antarctic region.

### Order ANISOMYARIA

Superfamily **MYTILACEA** Rafinesque, 1815

**MYTILIDAE** Rafinesque, 1815

**DACRYDIUM** Torrell, 1859

*Type species*.—(Monotypy) *Mytilus vitrea* Holböll, 1842, p. 92 = *Modiola? vitrea* (Holböll) in Möller, 1842, p. 19.

**Dacrydium albidum** Pelseneer, 1903

Pl. 3, figs. 2, 8

1903. *Dacrydium albidum* Pelseneer, p. 26, fig. 100.

1912. *Dacrydium modioliforme* Thiele, pp. 226, 227, pl. 17, fig. 9.

*Description*.—Shell thin and small, hyaline or chalky; commonly having a pearly sheen, light green or brown; equivalve; without apparent gape; outline of valves variable but generally subpyriform, always higher than long; dorsal border anterior to beaks somewhat produced, higher than the beaks, rounded; anterior border nearly straight, curved inward slightly, sloping posteriorly; ventral border short and moderately rounded; posterior margin long and rounded, merging with both dorsal and ventral borders; dorsal border posterior to beaks round and sloping ventrally; small shells generally proportionately less high, less produced at the antero-dorsal margin, and have a more rounded anterior margin; these small oblique shells are difficult to measure but of the three measured specimens, the average height was 4.3 mm, the average length was 3.1 mm, and the average convexity of both valves was 2.1 mm; one specimen was slightly larger than this measuring 4.4 mm high, 3.0 mm long, and 2.3 mm for the convexity of both valves. Pelseneer's specimen was only about half this size, and that is also true of most of the unmeasured specimens in the collection at the U.S. National Museum; the ratio of length to height is 0.72, and the



ratio of convexity to height is 0.49; beaks pointed, orthogyrate, located at about the anterior third of the dorsal border and raised slightly above it; umbonal regions somewhat swollen; periostracum thin, brown, rarely preserved; growth lines usually not seen, but the largest specimen has three; surface ornamentation consists of fine concentric lines; interior margins of valves smooth; interior of shell has concentric striae and is also finely granulose; only anterior adductor muscle scar seen, it is rounded and elongate and located near the antero-dorsal end; ligament in a small triangular pit beneath the beaks, apparently wholly internal; hinge area varying greatly in strength; fine striae perpendicular to the dorsal border can be seen on a narrow platform or hinge plate posterior to the beaks; on one right valve this platform widens out on the posterior side and has a wide shallow groove; anteriorly and dorsally to this groove but posterior to the beaks there is a narrow ridge which runs parallel to the dorsal margin from the ligamental pit; the widened posterior platform is barely discernable in some specimens; hinge essentially edentulous.

There are 9 lots containing 24 specimens of *Dacrydium albidum* in the U.S. National Museum collection.

*Comparisons.*—I have placed Thiele's species, *Dacrydium modioliforme*, in synonymy with *D. albidum* because the specimens I have seen are so variable in size and shape, and the strength of the hinge so variable, that the distinguishing characters pointed out by Thiele seem to be only variants of *D. albidum*. *D. albidum* differs from *D. meridionalis* E. A. Smith (1885) by lacking radial striae on the exterior, by being less rounded and more sloping on the anterior side, and by lacking denticles on the interior part of the posterior margin. *D. albidum* differs from *D. pelseneeri* Hedley (1906b) by lacking so-called teeth anterior to the beaks, by being proportionately longer, and by having a smoother outer surface.

*Habitat.*—*Dacrydium albidum* was originally described from specimens collected at about 400 m. The Deepfreeze material came from depths ranging from 125 to 521 m. Powell (1958, p. 175) reported it living at 437 m. Dell (1964, p. 177) listed two stations in the Ross Sea where this species was taken as having depths of 351 and 567 m. However, Thiele and Jaeckel (1931, p. 170) said this

species also came from 4,636 m. *D. albidum* is most commonly found at depths ranging from 200 to 450 m.

The Deepfreeze Expeditions collected this species from a bottom of stony ooze under a heavy matting of marine life including especially sponges and shells and also from a bottom of hard clay and gravel with coral growth.

The bottom temperature at three Deepfreeze stations varied from  $-1.5^{\circ}$  C to  $-1.69^{\circ}$  C.

*Geographic distribution.*—*Dacrydium albidum* was originally described by Pelseneer from the following locality:  $71^{\circ} 18' \text{ S.}$ ,  $88^{\circ} 02' \text{ W.}$  This rather uncommon species is circumantarctic in distribution.

#### PHILOBRYIDAE Bernard, 1897

Although Dell (1964, pp. 160-173) greatly clarified the taxonomy of this family by reducing the large number of generic, sub-generic, and species names, much work still needs to be done. The research on the Philobryidae must be done by malacologists who have access to large collections of pelecypods from the southern half of the Southern Hemisphere, because it is in this region that most of the living species of this family are found. The mollusk collection at the U.S. National Museum is inadequate for a monographic treatment of the Philobryidae at the present time.

The philobryids are certainly mytilaceans if not mytilids. Hinge and ligamental structures and shell shape are so similar to those of some of the small-shelled mytilid genera, that there is no doubt in the writer's mind that the philobryids are an offshoot of a mytilid stock. Moreover, Burne (1920, p. 238) said that the anterior adductor muscle is absent in the specimens of *Adacnarca* he examined, although Pelseneer claimed that his specimens had a small anterior adductor muscle. Burne (1920, p. 235) also stated that *Lisarca notorcadensis* has only the posterior adductor muscle, the anterior being absent. Pelseneer (1903, p. 42) claimed that only a single adductor muscle is present in his species *Philobrya sublaevis*, which is congeneric with the type species, *Philobrya setosa*. The extreme reduction or absence of the anterior adductor muscle in the Philobryidae is like that of the Mytilidae, but not like any of the Prionodonta—the arcids and their relatives. Therefore, I fail to

see that the Philobryidae are related to the Arcacea, as some malacologists have indicated. The only other question that might arise is whether some of the genera that are now placed in the Philobryidae actually belong in that family.

#### THE HINGE AREAS OF *PHILOBRYA* AND *ADACNARCA*

*Philobrya*, as in *Philobrya setosa* (Carpenter), has a typical mytilid hinge area. The ligament is lodged in an elongate groove on a hinge plate (sometimes the groove is shallow) that runs from the beaks along the dorsal margin for some distance behind the beaks (opisthodetic). *Philobrya sublaevis* Pelseneer has this type of hinge area.

*Adacnarca*, as in *Adacnarca nitens* Pelseneer (1903) has a small ligamental pit under the beaks and the hinge plate widens to the anterior and the posterior of the ligamental pit. On these widened areas of the hinge plate are striae that are perpendicular to the dorsal margin. Besides *Adacnarca nitens*, some other species that have this type of hinge area are *Adacnarca wandelensis* (Lamy, 1906a), *Adacnarca limopsoides* (Thiele, 1912), *Philobrya tatei* Hedley (1901), and possibly *Philobrya fimbriata* Tate (1898). See Cotton and Godfrey (1938, pp. 68-69) for drawings of the latter two species.

#### **PHILOBRYA** Cooper, 1867

*Type species*.—(Monotypy) *Bryophila setosa* Carpenter, 1864, p. 314.

#### **Philobrya sublaevis** Pelseneer, 1903

Pl. 4, figs. 3, 5, 7

1903. *Philobrya sublaevis* Pelseneer, pp. 25, 26, 42, 43. figs. 93, 94.

1907. *Philobrya limoides* E. A. Smith, pp. 4, 5, pl. 3, figs. 2, 2b.

1916. *Philippiella bagei* Hedley, p. 20, pl. 1, figs. 5-7.

1916. *Philippiella orbiculata* Hedley, p. 21, pl. 1, figs. 12, 13.

1931. *Philobrya antarctica* Thiele and Jaekel, p. 190 (*nom. nov.* for *Philobrya limoides* E. A. Smith, 1907, *non Hochstetteria limoides* E. A. Smith, 1904).

1953. *Philippiella sublaevis* (Pelseneer), Carcelles, p. 212, pl. 5, fig. 101.

1960. *Hochstetteria sublaevis* (Pelseneer), Powell, p. 173.

*Description*.—Shell small but of maximum size for the genus; thin; porcellanous; white to light green in color, somewhat translucent; subpyriform, dorsal side anterior to beaks nearly straight and sloping ventrally, somewhat excavated in the lunular area; anterior, ventral, and posterior margins rounded; dorsal margin posterior to

the beaks nearly straight and sloping ventrally so that the dorsal margin comes to a point at the umbonal region; height, length, and convexity variable but of the 25 specimens measured all were at least somewhat higher than long; some of the smaller shells were proportionately longer than the larger shells, but this was not always true; a certain amount of variability occurs when the animals live in crowded clumps attached by a byssus as in *Mytilus*; average height for the 25 specimens measured was 9.1 mm, average length 8.0 mm, and average convexity of both valves 4.6 mm; the largest specimen measured was 14.9 mm high, 13.3 mm long, and 7.2 mm for the convexity of both valves; this apparently is about maximum size for this species; the ratio of length to height is 0.88; the ratio of convexity to height is 0.51; a small byssal gape present in front of beaks in lunular area; beaks located near the middle of the dorsal border, close together, orthogyrate, with square ends; umbonal area somewhat swollen; most specimens have a nepionic shell which has a straight dorsal margin; periostracum absent on nepionic shell; surface of nepionic shell commonly appears granulose and is ornamented by many fine, slightly nodose striae; umbonal region sometimes set off from the remainder of the shell by a prominent concentric ridge; periostracum most prominently developed along the posterior, ventral, and anterior margins, and a sheet of it overlaps the valves in these regions; part of the periostracum is also arranged in radiating rows which are rarely discontinuous, number of rows varying from 15 to 25; on slightly worn specimens the periostracum may be found still clinging to the concentric lines and overlapping them in places giving a frilled effect; on worn specimens without periostracum the ornamentation appears as many concentric lines and raised radial threads (which correspond to the rows of raised periostracum) giving the shell a faint cancellate appearance; anterior, ventral, and posterior interior margins faintly denticulate, but this is not present on worn shells; interior of shell showing faint radial lines which appear to be the reflections of the radial threads on the exterior of the shell; pallial line and adductor muscle scars not seen; ligament running from under the beak posteriorly in a long groove; this groove is on a flattened area like a narrow hinge plate that has a rounded anterior extension that ends at the an-

terior end of the beaks; hinge edentulous; no transverse striae present on the ligamental area.

I was able to observe only the posterior adductor muscle on some animals preserved in alcohol. The byssus is well developed.

There are 58 lots containing approximately 300 specimens of this species in the U.S. National Museum collection.

*Comparisons.*—*Philobrya sublaevis* differs from *P. barbata* Thiele (1912) by having the beaks in a much more central position on the dorsal border, by having a more pointed dorsal margin, and by having a less setose periostracum. *Philobrya sublaevis* differs from *P. hamiltoni* Hedley (1916) by being more rounded and less high, by having less prominent beaks, and by having a less setose periostracum. *P. sublaevis* differs from *P. kerguelensis* (E. A. Smith, 1885) in being rounder and proportionately longer and in having a much shorter anterior dorsal margin. *P. sublaevis* differs from *P. meridionalis* (E. A. Smith, 1885) by having periostracum, by having stronger radial threads, and by having a less acuminate beak. *P. meridionalis* may be identical to *P. sublaevis*, and the differences may be due only to the fact that Smith described *P. meridionalis* from worn shells. *P. obesa* (Powell) differs from *P. sublaevis* by being more convex and by having the beaks in a less central position on the dorsal border. *P. olstadi* (Soot-Ryen, 1951) differs from *P. sublaevis* by being much higher and by having more elongate threads on the periostracum. *P. laevis* Thiele (1912) differs from *P. sublaevis* by having the beaks less centrally located on the dorsal margin, by being somewhat longer, and by lacking radial threads. *P. sublaevis* differs from *P. tumida* Thiele (1912) by being less convex and by having fewer and more widely spaced radiating threads on the exterior of the shell.

*Habitat.*—The specimens in the U.S. National Museum came from localities which varied in depth from as little as 1 m to as much as 640 m. Living specimens of this species were collected at 130 m. More than half of the 48 stations were no more than 142 m in depth. Pelseneer (1903, p. 25) originally described *P. sublaevis* from material collected at about 550 m. *P. sublaevis* is a shallow-water species being most abundant in depths of less than 250 m and is found in depths of as little as 1 m.

According to the ecologic data on the Deepfreeze stations, this



species is most commonly found on a bottom that has a thick mat of algae. Dr. John H. Dearborn collected *P. sublaevis* from a volcanic gravel bottom and a gravelly mud bottom and a sponge-coelenterate complex. Deepfreeze specimens were reported from a hard rocky bottom, a stony ooze bottom, a sandy bottom, and a gravel bottom. *P. sublaevis* attaches itself by the byssus most commonly to algae, bryozoans, or sponges.

The bottom temperatures where this species was collected by the Deepfreeze Expeditions varied from  $-1.0^{\circ}$  C to  $-1.5^{\circ}$  C.

*Geographic distribution.*—Pelseneer (1903, p. 25) first described *Philobrya sublaevis* from  $70^{\circ}$  S.,  $80^{\circ}$  48' W. This common species is circumantarctic in its distribution and also has been reported from Bouvet Island, South Georgia, Shag Rocks, the South Shetland Islands, and the South Sandwich Islands.

#### ADACNARCA Pelseneer, 1903

*Type species.*—*Adacnarca nitens* Pelseneer, 1903, p. 24, original designation by the formula "gen. n., sp. n." or its exact equivalent.

**Adacnarca nitens** Pelseneer, 1903

Pl. 4, figs. 9, 10

1903. *Adacnarca nitens* Pelseneer, pp. 24, 41, 42, fig. 83.

*Description.*—Shell small; equivalved; not gaping; periostracum either greyish-brown or light green, thin, commonly not preserved; shell thin, rather hyaline, some specimens perlaceous exteriorly; smaller specimens are commonly circular in outline, but most of the larger specimens are obliquely rounded and somewhat produced postero-ventrally. The spat or fry are light yellow and have a long dorsal margin as shown by Soot-Ryen (1951, fig. 1, p. 14). The valve outline is like that of many brachiopods. One specimen contained about 80 spat. Some specimens are slightly longer than high whereas others are slightly higher than long; the convexity of the valves is also variable; the average measurements of 20 specimens is 5.3 mm in height and length and 3.3 mm in convexity of both valves; ratio of convexity to height is 0.62; the largest specimen measured is 6.7 mm high, 6.6 mm long, and 4.6 mm in convexity; however, one valve of a broken specimen in the collection is 8.1 mm high, and this is about maximum size for this species;

prodissoconch observable on some specimens and is more hyaline than the rest of the shell. As many as four growth rings are observed on large specimens. Many fine radial ribs are easily seen on most specimens but are barely discernable on a few specimens. Interior margins of the valves are denticulate, and these denticulations are larger on some specimens than they are on others. Inner surface of the valves has fine punctae or tubules which apparently do not penetrate the outer surface. Posterior adductor muscle round and located near the posterior border; it is indistinct on most specimens; anterior adductor scar, if present, not discernable; pallial line not seen. Hinge edentulous; main portion of ligament located in a small shallow pit below the beaks, but part of it extends a short distance on either side of the pit. Fine striae can be observed under magnification along the dorsal margin on either side of the ligamental pit as depicted by Smith (1907, pl. 5, fig. 6c); the striae run perpendicular to the dorsal border. The byssus is well developed; beaks orthogyrate, contiguous, located at the center of the dorsal margin.

There are 34 lots containing about 150 specimens in the collection at the U.S. National Museum.

*Comparisons.*—*Adacnarca nitens* differs from *A. wandelensis* (Lamy) by being more rounded in valve outline and by lacking the well-marked radiating ridges of periostracum on the exterior of the shell. *A. nitens* differs from *A. limopsoides* (Thiele) by having a much less developed hinge plate, by being much larger, and by not having a thick periostracum.

*Habitat.*—*Adacnarca nitens* has been collected from depths ranging from 15.5 to 1,097 m according to the ecologic data with the specimens in the U.S. National Museum. Dell (1964, p. 172) also recorded it from depths as great as 1,080 m. This species has rarely been found in depths greater than 700 m, and it is most commonly found in 80 to 640 m of water. The bottom temperatures at five stations where this species was found ranged from  $-1.3^{\circ}$  C to  $-1.94^{\circ}$  C.

*Adacnarca nitens* was reported by Mortensen (1909, p. 20, pl. 2, fig. 2) to attach itself by its byssus to the spines of *Notocidaris gausсенis* Mortensen (1909). It will probably attach itself to any solid object of suitable size, and a few Deepfreeze specimens are attached to Bryozoa. Soot-Ryen (1951, p. 13) found this species at-

tached to Ascidia. *A. nitens* also attaches itself to sponges and gorgonaceans. It apparently lives only on a gravelly or hard substrate.

*Geographic distribution.*—Pelseneer described *Adacnarca nitens* from 70° S., 80° 48' W. This common species is obviously circumantarctic in distribution and has also been reported from the South Sandwich Islands, the South Shetland Islands, the South Orkney Islands, and South Georgia.

***Adacnarca wandelensis* (Lamy, 1906)**

Pl. 3, figs. 4, 5

1906a. *Philobrya wandelensis* Lamy, p. 50.

1953. *Hochstetteria wandelensis* (Lamy), Carcelles, p. 214, pl. 5, fig. 102.

*Description.*—Shell minute, thin, white or hyaline, rarely chalky, equivalved; without a visible gape; always considerably higher than long and rather convex, subquadrangular, dorsal margin straight and sloping posteriorly toward the ventral side, anterior border nearly straight, ventral border well rounded, posterior margin slightly curved; of the eight specimens measured, the average height was 3.7 mm, the average length was 2.5 mm, and the average convexity of both valves was 2.0 mm; the largest specimen measured was 4.4 mm high, 2.9 mm long, and 2.4 mm for the convexity of both valves; the ratio of length to height was 0.68; the ratio of convexity to height was 0.54; the beaks are contiguous, orthogyrate, not pointed, and located at about the anterior fourth of the dorsal margin; prodissoconch not prominent, glassy, without periostracum, with minutely punctate surface, with straight dorsal margin but otherwise obliquely rounded; periostracum rather thin, commonly light brown but occasionally a darker greyish-brown, slightly overlapping the valve margins, especially on the ventral side; part of the periostracum found on broad radiating ridges which are most prominent toward the ventral border; these radial ridges are about five in number and are not present at the anterior and posterior ends of the shell; ornamentation consists of numerous concentric lines and commonly a few widely spaced, moderately broad concentric ribs near the center of the shell, the latter number seven at most and are not seen on some specimens; no growth lines seen; interior margins have from five to ten prominent denticles on the posterior side, ventral and anterior margins smooth; adductor muscle scars and pallial line not seen; external part of ligament can be

seen on the outside of the shell running from the beaks to a short distance posteriorly; remainder of the ligament located in a moderately deep triangular pit underneath the beaks; this pit slants posteriorly; the narrow hinge plate extends on either side of the ligamental pit; the posterior part is about twice as long as the anterior part; the hinge plate is very finely striated, and these striations run perpendicular to the dorsal border; hinge edentulous.

There are five lots containing about 60 specimens of *Adacnarca wandelensis* in the U.S. National Museum collection.

*Comparisons.*—*Adacnarca wandelensis* differs from *A. nitens* by having a more quadrangular shape and by having the periostracum folded into a few radial ridges. *Adacnarca limopsoides* (Thiele) has a thicker periostracum and a more circular outline than *A. wandelensis*.

*Habitat.*—The specimens of this species in the U. S. National Museum collection came from depths ranging from 64 to 392 m. *Adacnarca wandelensis* was most common at 321 m. Hedley (1916, p. 19) reported this species from only 5 to 91 m. Powell (1960, p. 173) reported it from depths ranging from 10 to 300 m. *A. wandelensis* is a shallow-water species and rarely occurs at depths greater than 350 m. This species was collected on a hard rocky bottom and at a bottom temperature of  $-1.5^{\circ}$  C by the Deepfreeze Expeditions.

*Geographic distribution.*—Lamy originally described this species from Booth Wandel Island, Antarctica. This rather rare species is probably circumantarctic and has also been reported from the South Orkneys, South Georgia, and the Burdwood Bank.

***Adacnarca limopsoides* (Thiele, 1912)**

Pl. 3, figs. 3, 6

1912. *Hochstetteria limopsoides* Thiele, pp. 227, 228, pl. 17, figs. 13-13a.

1958. *Hochstetterina limopsoides* (Thiele), Powell, p. 174.

*Description.*—Shell minute, moderately thin, white but not chalky, equivalved, without apparent gape; shell outline rounded and only slightly oblique, convex; length and height equal; the one specimen measured was 3.3 mm high and long, and the convexity of both valves was 2.5 mm; the ratio of convexity to height was 0.76; Thiele's specimen was 2.5 mm high and long and the



convexity of both valves was 1.8 mm; beaks square at the ends, orthogyrate, and located near the middle of the dorsal border; umbonal area somewhat swollen; prodissoconch prominent, with straight dorsal margin but otherwise symmetrically rounded, white, without periostracum, ornamented with fine radial striae, set off from the remainder of the shell by a prominent ridge; periostracum greyish-brown, slightly overlapping all but the dorsal margin of the shell, part of it arranged in radiating rows of short bristles; valves ornamented by many concentric lines crossed by numerous radial threads; the rows of setose periostracum lie on the radial threads; growth lines absent; interior margins of the valves prominently denticulate at the antero- and postero-dorsal ends of the shell; these denticulations are less prominent ventrally and do not appear on the postero-ventral margin; interior of shell has rather widely spaced radial lines; adductor muscle scars not discernable; main part of ligament is in a shallow, vertical, subtriangular pit located beneath the beaks; a part of the ligament, however, seems to extend along the dorsal border on either side of the pit and can be seen from the exterior; a hinge plate extends anteriorly and posteriorly from the ligamental pit; it is taller on the posterior side, and it has many striae on it which are perpendicular to the dorsal border; the striae are longer on the posterior side; no striae are present under the ligamental pit; hinge edentulous.

There is only one lot containing four specimens in the U.S. National Museum collection.

*Comparisons.*—*Adacnarca limopsoides* is much smaller, has a much better developed hinge plate, and has much heavier periostracum than *A. nitens*.

*Habitat.*—This species was collected by the Deepfreeze Expeditions at 238 m. Powell (1958, p. 174) reported it from depths ranging from 193 to 220 m. These few records may indicate that this species is stenobathic. *Adacnarca limopsoides* was found on a rocky bottom by the Deepfreeze II Expedition.

*Geographic distribution.*—*Adacnarca limopsoides* was originally described by Thiele from material collected at the Gauss Station, Davis Sea. The Deepfreeze specimens came from 71° 18' S., 13° 32' W. Powell (1958, p. 174) also reported it from Enderby Land, Antarctica. Although this species is rare, its geographic distribution is probably circumantarctic.



**LISSARCA** E. A. Smith, 1877

*Type species*.—(Subsequent designation) Suter, 1913, p. 854, *Lissarca rubrofusca* E. A. Smith, 1877, pp. 19-21.

Powell (1957, p. 115) stated that the type species of *Lissarca* was fixed by monotypy. However, Smith in his original description of *Lissarca* made it clear that he considered *Pectunculus miliaris* Philippi (1845) a different species from *Lissarca rubrofusca* but said they are congeneric. Suter's subsequent designation is the earliest one I have been able to find.

The hinge characters of *Lissarca* are not typically philobryid, and there is some doubt that this genus should be allocated to the Philobryidae.

**Lissarca notorcadensis** Melvill and Standen, 1907

Pl. 4, figs. 2, 4, 6

1907. *Lissarca notorcadensis* Melvill and Standen, p. 114, figs. 14, 14a.

1911b. *Arca* (*Bathryarca*) *gourdoni* Lamy, pp. 28, pl. 1, figs. 21, 22.

1912. *Lissarca gourdoni* (Lamy), Thiele, pp. 228, 229, pl. 18, figs. 21, 22.

1912. *Lissarca kerguelensis* Thiele, pp. 253, 254, pl. 18, figs. 7, 7a.

*Description*.—Shell small, solid for its size, rarely chalky, white to light greyish-brown; equivalved; with narrow chink in front of the beaks for passage of the stout byssus; valve outline variable due to crowding of the individuals as in *Mytilus*; commonly rounded-trapezoidal, dorsal margin anterior to the beaks slightly rounded and sloping upward; anterior border long and curved at the ends and straight or slightly indented in the middle, sloping posteriorly; ventral border curved and pointed in some specimens, posterior side gently rounded, dorsal margin posterior to the beaks sloping downward and straight except at the extremity where it is curved; measurements of height and length were difficult because of the oblique shell outline; height was measured from the beaks to the ventral border, and length measurement was perpendicular to the height; of the 25 specimens measured, the average height was 6.1 mm, average length was 5.1 mm, and average convexity of both valves was 3.5 mm; the largest specimen measured was 7.6 mm high, 5.7 mm long, and had a convexity of both valves of 4.3 mm; this is nearly maximum size for this species; the height, length, and convexities of the specimens varied considerably, and some populations had individuals proportionately longer than those in other popu-

lations; all specimens measured were higher than long, but one individual was only 0.1 mm higher than long; ratio of length to height was 0.84; ratio of convexity to height was 0.57; beaks not pointed, orthogyrate, fairly prominent, located on about the anterior fourth of the dorsal margin; umbonal region moderately swollen; prodissoconch preserved on some specimens; it has a straight dorsal border, and the other margins are symmetrically rounded; prodissoconch is only slightly oblique posteriorly; periostracum, when present, is thin, brown, and found mainly along the shell margins; growth lines not seen; ornamentation consists of many small concentric ribs separated by concentric lines; some specimens are so transparent that they show radial ribs on the outside of the valves, particularly at the anterior and posterior ends, and these are apparently reflections of the radial ribs on the inside of the shell; interior margins are crenulate except in the byssal region, and occasionally they are absent in other places; crenulations commonly most prominent near the posterior end of the hinge so that it is difficult to tell where the hinge teeth end and the crenulations begin; inside of the shell has faint radial ribs which coincide in position with the crenulations; only the posterior muscle scar seen, and it is large, irregularly rounded, and lies close to the middle of the posterior margin as in some mytilids; main part of the ligament is lodged in a narrow, shallow, triangular pit which starts under the beaks and slants posteriorly; on either side of the triangular pit there is a straight ligamental area running along the dorsal margin and apparently, though rarely preserved, thin ligamental material also occupies this area; on the outside of the shell the ligament can be seen only under the beaks; the taxodont teeth are found near the anterior and posterior ends of the dorsal border and are separated by a wide gap; they are small, and those on the posterior side are less perpendicular to the dorsal margin, and in some cases the posterior set of teeth are longer and nearly parallel to the dorsal margin; the teeth vary in number, but rarely are there as many as six teeth on either side, and sometimes only two teeth are on each side of the central gap; hinge plate narrow. The small specimens are commonly proportionately longer and more rounded.

A stout byssus of several fibers attaches the shell to various ob-

jects such as bryozoan fragments. Arnaud (1965, p. 207) found young specimens or fry in a recently dead specimen he observed.

There are 29 lots containing approximately 450 specimens of *Lissarca notorcadensis* in the collection at the U.S. National Museum. Some specimens are preserved in alcohol.

*Comparisons.*—*Lissarca notorcadensis* differs from *L. rubrofusca* E. A. Smith, the type species of *Lissarca*, by being much higher and by not having a faint depression near the middle of the valves. *L. notorcadensis* differs from *L. miliaris* (Philippi) by having a straighter anterior margin and by lacking radiating anterior and posterior folds.

*Habitat.*—*Lissarca notorcadensis* was originally described from specimens collected at depths of only 16 to 27 m. The specimens in the U.S. National Museum collections came from depths ranging from 64 to 1,097 m. However, the most abundant material came from depths ranging from 80 to 411 m, and only five specimens came from deeper water. Powell (1960, p. 173) reported this species from depths of 18 to 800 m. Dell (1964, p. 173) listed many stations with depths of 18 to 351 m. *L. notorcadensis* appears to be a shallow-water species, and I have seen only dead shells at depths greater than 435 m.

*Lissarca notorcadensis* is most frequently found attached to the large spines of echinoids, but it attaches to other objects, too. I have seen a specimen attached to a sponge and another to a bryozoan. Melvill and Standen (1907, p. 114) said their specimens were attached to algae and bryozoans. Dell reported that this species attaches to echinoids and hydroids, but he also found some specimens that were not attached to any object.

The Deepfreeze Expeditions' specimens came from the following types of bottom: hard, gravelly, with coral growth; rocky bottom; hard rock and gravel bottom; probably stony ooze under a heavy matting of sponges and other marine life including abundant shells; and hard bottom. Most other observations have indicated that this species is found on a rocky or gravelly substrate.

The bottom temperatures of the Deepfreeze collecting stations where this species was found ranged from  $-1.5^{\circ}$  C to  $-1.69^{\circ}$  C.

*Geographic distribution.*—*Lissarca notorcadensis* was originally

described from Scotia Bay, South Orkneys. This species is circumantarctic and is exceedingly abundant where it is found. It also appears to occur at Kerguelen Island, but Carcelles's (1953, p. 213) report that it lives in the Falkland Islands may be an error according to Dell (1964, p. 173).

***Lissarca miliaris* (Philippi, 1845)**

Pl. 1, figs. 4, 9

1845. *Pectunculus miliaris* Philippi, p. 56.

1912. *Lissarca media* Thiele, p. 253, pl. 18, fig. 6.

1916. *Lissarca bennetti* Preston, p. 271, pl. 13, figs. 7-7a.

1951. *Lissarca miliaris* (Philippi). Soot-Ryen, pp. 14-15.

*Description*.—Only one specimen, a right valve, is in the collection at the U.S. National Museum. Shell small, relatively thin, porcelainous, subquadrate, anterior side round, ventral margin slightly rounded, posterior side somewhat truncated and higher than anterior side, dorsal margin nearly straight but rounded at the ends; beak not prominent, located near the anterior end, orthogyrate; the one specimen is 3.2 mm high, 4.0 mm long, and 2.5 mm in convexity; ratio of length to height is 1.25; ratio of convexity to height is 0.78; interior of the shell inside the pallial line is a salmon-pink color, and outside the pallial line it is a dull white; the prodissoconch is pink and has a straight dorsal margin; the remainder of the exterior of the shell where the periostracum is missing is white; the periostracum is brown, slightly rough, and thicker toward the anterior, ventral, and posterior margins of the shell; ornamentation consists of concentric striae crossed by some faint radial striae, which are most prominent on the posterior half of the shell; a few radiating folds are found on the posterior side of the shell; faint denticulations are noted on the anterior, posterodorsal, and mid-ventral interior margins of the shell; pallial line without sinus; posterior adductor muscle scar large and nearly round; anterior adductor muscle scar absent; four tiny taxodont teeth are in front of the beak, and four larger taxodont teeth are located behind the beak; ligament external, elongate, located between the two series of teeth.

*Comparisons*.—*Lissarca miliaris* is similar to *L. rubrofusca* E. A. Smith and they may be conspecific. *L. rubrofusca* appears to be slightly more elongate than *L. miliaris*. *L. miliaris* is easily dis-

tinguished from *L. notorcadensis*, the common antarctic species, by the different outline of the valves and the salmon-pink color of the interior.

*Habitat*.—The specimen collected by one Deepfreeze Expedition came from a depth of 167 m. Soot-Ryen (1951, pp. 14-15) reported this species from 6 to 75 m. Dell (1964, p. 172) recorded depths ranging from 18 to 118 m for *Lissarca miliaris*. There have been no deep-water records for this species.

*Geographic distribution*.—This species was originally described from the Straits of Magellan. The one Deepfreeze locality from which *Lissarca miliaris* was found was at 62° 24' S., 59° 45' W.; near Deception Island. It has also been found at South Georgia, the South Orkneys, the South Shetlands, Tierra del Fuego, the Falkland Islands, and probably Kerguelen Island. *L. miliaris* is mainly subantarctic in its distribution, and it barely reaches the northern tip of the Palmer Peninsula region.

Superfamily **PECTINACEA** Rafinesque, 1815

**PECTINIDAE** Rafinesque, 1815

**ADAMUSSIUM** Thiele, 1934

*Type species*.—(Monotypy) Thiele, p. 807, *Pecten colbecki* E. A. Smith, 1902.

**Adamussium colbecki** (E. A. Smith, 1902) Pl. 2 fig. 7; Pl. 3, figs. 1, 7

1902. *Pecten colbecki* E. A. Smith, p. 212, pl. 25, fig. 11.

1903. *Pecten racovitzae* Pelseneer, p. 27, figs. 101-102.

1915. *Chlamys colbecki* (E. A. Smith), E. A. Smith, p. 77.

1934. *Adamussium colbecki* (E. A. Smith), Thiele, p. 807.

*Description*.—Shell thin and easily broken; inequivalved, the left valve being slightly more convex than the right; color varying from white to pink, and dark reddish-purple to brown, small specimens are white or white and pink; on the outside of large specimens the umbonal area is white; ventrally the color changes to pink and then dark reddish-purple and brown at the ventral margin; the interior of the valves are reddish-purple at the adductor muscle scar and commonly brown outside this area; the auricles are often white at their margins and reddish-purple or brown ventrally. This is the



most highly colored species of bivalve from the antarctic region. Cold water seems to have less effect on eliminating the color on shells in the Pectinidae than in any other family of pelecypods. Valves circular in outline except for the dorsal margin where the edges of the auricles extend higher or more dorsally than the beaks making a gentle embayment in this region. The anterior ventral part of the anterior auricle of the right valve has a small indentation for the passage of the byssus. Beaks orthogyrate and extending slightly above the dorsal margin; valves gape behind the posterior auricles and in front of the anterior auricles; the gape continues one-third of the way ventrally on both anterior and posterior sides. Good double valves for purposes of accurate measurements and rib counts are uncommon in the collection, but 28 specimens could be used; average of measured specimens was 67.5 mm high, 69.1 mm long, and convexity of both valves was 20.3 mm; the largest specimen measured was 76.0 mm high, 77.9 mm long, and convexity of both valves was 19.9 mm. *Adamussium colbecki* apparently attains an even larger size because Hedley (1916, p. 22) reported one of 85.0 mm in height and 90.0 mm in length. Length is almost always slightly greater than height in this species, and of the 28 specimens measured only 4 were higher than long; ratio of length to height was 1.02; ratio of convexity to height was 0.30. Rib counts were made on 28 specimens; average number of radial ribs on left valve 19, average number of radial ribs on right valve 18; variation of radial ribs on left valve from 15 to 22 in number, and variation of radial ribs on right valve 15 to 21 in number; radial ribs are better marked on left valve than on right valve; radial ribs are reflected on inside of shell; radial ribs not present on beaks; radial ribs become flatter and less well marked at ventral margin; smaller secondary radial ribs are commonly intercalated between the larger primary radial ribs; some primary radial ribs split; interspaces become considerably wider than the ribs toward the ventral margin; numerous, tiny concentric striae found on both valves, commonly better marked on right valve; radial ribs disappear at posterior and anterior ends of shell and only concentric striae are found on the auricles. Lines of growth are prominent and can sometimes be seen on the inside of the shell; as many as five prominent lines of growth are seen on some large specimens. Two slightly raised areas running

from the ligament parallel to the dorsal margin and out part way into the auricles are present; raised areas more prominent on right valve; hinge edentulous; ligament lodged in a small triangular resilifer under the beaks; if the valves are broken apart, the ligament remains in the left valve and breaks away from the right valve; beaks orthograte, centrally located on dorsal border, and point toward the apex of the resilifer; monomyarian, posterior adductor muscle scar poorly marked, rounded, large, subcentral, but located slightly posterior to the center of the shell; pallial line not seen.

Among the 32 lots of material studied are 5 lots of specimens that are all less than 10.0 mm in height. These specimens show a great amount of variation in ribbing and convexity and size of the two valves, but despite the different appearance of most of these small shells from the large *Adamussium colbecki*, I believe that some, if not all, are the young of this species. There are not enough intermediate growth stages represented in the specimens at the U.S. National Museum to prove or disprove this assertion, but it is possible that there is only one shallow-water species of pectinid living in the antarctic region.

There are 32 lots containing about 300 shells of *Adamussium colbecki* in the mollusk collection in the U.S. National Museum; additional specimens are preserved in alcohol. Soot-Ryen (1951, pp. 16-18) described the soft parts of this species in some detail.

*Comparisons.*—*Pecten pudicus* E. A. Smith, (1885) differs from *Adamussium colbecki* in having no prominent radial ribs, in having a much deeper byssal notch, and in having the anterior auricle noticeably larger than the posterior auricle. *Pecten delicatula* Hutton (1873) = *Chlamys subantarctica* Hedley (1916) differs from *Adamussium colbecki* in having more split radial ribs and having radial ribs on the auricles. *Amussium octodecimliratum* Melvill and Standen (1907) differs from *Adamussium colbecki* by having more and finer radial ribs and a cancellate sculpture on the right valve.

*Habitat.*—The specimens of *Adamussium colbecki* in the U.S. National Museum came from collecting stations ranging in depth from 26 to 805 m. The largest specimens and most abundant material came from stations ranging from 201 to 805 m. Powell (1958,

p. 176) reported this species from 4 to 700 m. This species appears to live most commonly in depths ranging from 100 to 800 m.

Only Hedley (1916, p. 23) found *Adamussium colbecki* on a bottom of ooze, but he did not state that his specimens were found alive. Soot-Ryen (1951, p. 16) reported that it was taken from a bottom of stones, pebbles, and sand. The Deepfreeze Expeditions found it on a sandy bottom, a hard gravelly bottom with coral growth, and a hard rocky bottom.

Two bottom temperatures where *Adamussium colbecki* was collected were  $-1.53^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $-1.69^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

*Geographic distribution.*—Smith (1902, p. 212) first described *Adamussium colbecki* from Franklin Island, Ross Sea,  $76^{\circ} 07' \text{S}$ ,  $168^{\circ} 20' \text{E}$ . It is one of the commonest species of pelecypods in the antarctic region, being exceedingly abundant in certain localities, and it appears to be circumantarctic in distribution. It is doubtful that this species ranges outside the antarctic region, although Cacerles (1953, p. 215) also recorded it from Kerguelen Island.

#### LIMIDAE Rafinesque, 1815

##### LIMATULA S. V. Wood, 1839

*Types species.*—(Subsequent designation) J. E. Gray, 1847, p. 200, No. 743, *Pecten subauricula* (error for *Pecten subauriculata* Montagu, 1808).

***Limatula hodgsoni*** (E. A. Smith, 1907)

Pl. 5, figs. 6, 7

1907. *Lima* (*Limatula*) *hodgsoni* E. A. Smith, p. 6, pl. 3, figs. 8-8b.

1911. *Lima hodgsoni* E. A. Smith, Hedley, pp. 2-3.

1951. *Limatula hodgsoni* (E. A. Smith), Soot-Ryen, p. 20.

*Description.*—Shell thin, white or translucent, equivalved, oblong, dorsal margin short and straight, posterior margin more arcuate than anterior margin, which is slightly produced and somewhat truncate on one specimen, ventral margin broadly arched; shell always higher than long, average of 43 measured specimens was 22.5 mm high, 17.5 mm long, and 13.2 mm for the convexity of both valves; ratio of length to height was 0.77 which agreed remarkably well with Soot-Ryen's figure (1951, p. 20) of 77.6; the ratio of convexity to height (diameter of Soot-Ryen) was 0.58 as compared to Soot-Ryen's figure of 57.2; the largest specimen measured was

35.0 mm in height, 28.5 mm in length, and 20.6 mm for the convexity of both valves. Rib counts were made on 61 specimens; the greatest number of radial ribs was 39; the least number of radial ribs was 26 and found on a specimen of less than 10.0 mm high; average number of ribs was 33; almost 79 per cent of the specimens have 30 to 36 ribs; ribs squamate, some squamae extend into the interspaces; ribs may be broader or narrower than the interspaces; ribs either absent from the auricles or one or two fine thread-like ribs may be present, and these usually do not reach the margin of the shell; ribs and interspaces commonly broader on the flanks of the shell; occasionally ribs may be split or intercalated ribs appear; ornamentation reflected on the interior of the shell; on the smallest shells radial ribs are absent and only concentric striae are present; this species has definite growth lines showing on the shell, and they can be seen from the inside of the shell as easily as on the outside on translucent specimens; at least as many as eight growth lines can be seen on specimens that are about 30.0 mm high; hinge edentulous; ligament lodged in a triangular resilifer, but parts of the ligament extend almost to the dorsal edges of the auricles which is far beyond the margins of the resilifer; beaks orthogyrate and point toward the center of the resilifer; no byssal opening present, byssus if present must be feebly developed; monomyarian; posterior adductor muscle scar seen on only a few of the larger specimens, located at the middle part of the posterior side of the shell; pallial line not seen on these thin shells; periostracum absent. The anatomy of the soft parts has been described by Burne (1920, pp. 245-247).

A few variants will commonly occur when there are as many as 300 specimens of one species in a collection. One small shell (11.7 mm high has well-developed ribs on the auricles, but it differs from typical specimens in no other respects. Small specimens tend to have the radial ribs better developed on the auricles. Two striking variants occur with a normal individual from Marguerite Bay. These two small specimens have only 27 and 28 radial ribs respectively. They are also more convex than normal individuals, having a ratio of convexity to height of 0.70. The radial ribs are also narrower than those of most normal individuals, and they are absent from the anterior and posterior ends. A few small individuals from two stations appear to have the shells worn or decorticated. The



radial ribs on these specimens are barely visible, but they do not differ from normal individuals in other respects and are found along with normal forms at the same localities.

There are approximately 300 specimens in 36 lots in the collection at the U.S. National Museum.

*Comparisons.*—*Limatula hodgsoni* appears to be distinct from other species of the genus described from the same or adjacent areas. It differs from *L. falklandica* A. Adams (1863) by attaining a much larger size, having more radial ribs, and being less convex. These same differences also apply to *L. pygmaea* Philippi (1845). *L. hodgsoni* differs from *L. closei* (Hedley, 1916) in having fewer radial ribs, being more convex, and attaining a much larger size. *L. simillima* Thiele (1912) is a much higher and a much smaller shell than *L. hodgsoni*. *L. ovalis* Thiele (1912) is much smaller and has fewer ribs than *L. hodgsoni*. *L. bullata* (Born 1780) is much more convex in relation to its length than *L. hodgsoni*.

*Habitat.*—Specimens in the U.S. National Museum collection came from depths ranging from 8.5 to 640 m. However, the best collections, greatest numbers of live specimens and largest-sized individuals, were taken from the shallower depths—from 27 to 125 m. Smith (1907, p. 6) obtained *L. hodgsoni* from 18 to 238 m. Soot-Ryen (1951, p. 20) reported it from 200 m. Smith (1915, p. 77) stated that *L. hodgsoni* was collected on the "Terra Nova" Expedition from 91 to 549 m. Hedley (1916, p. 24) stated that *L. hodgsoni* was collected at depths ranging from 201 to 732 m.

*Limatula hodgsoni* is generally confined to a hard or rocky substratum or one with shells, sponges, and gravel. However, Hedley (1916, p. 24) reported it from ooze as well as hard and rocky bottom. Hedley did not indicate that the specimens were living when dredged from the ooze.

*Limatula hodgsoni* has been reported embedded in the tissues of horny sponges, and Dr. John H. Dearborn (personal communication) claims that this species is commonly found in "sponge mats."

The bottom temperature where *Limatula hodgsoni* was dredged varied from  $-1.0^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $-1.69^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

*Geographic distribution.*—E. A. Smith first described *Limatula hodgsoni* from Coulman Island. This species is the largest and commonest species of *Limatula* from the antarctic region, and it is cer-



tainly circumantarctic in distribution. Soot-Ryen (1951, p. 20) reported *Limatula hodgsoni* from as far north as Bouvet Island which is outside the antarctic province proper.

***Limatula simillima* (Thiele, 1912)**

Pl. 4, fig. 8

1912. *Lima (Limatula) simillima* Thiele, p. 226, pl. 17, fig. 4.

1958. *Limatula simillima* Thiele. Powell, p. 177.

*Description*.—Shell thin and fragile, white or translucent, lacking periostracum, equivalved; the largest specimen is 9.7 mm high, 5.6 mm long, and 5.4 mm in convexity; two smaller specimens measured 5.0 mm high and 3.0 mm long and 5.7 mm high and 3.2 mm long; ratio of length to height is 0.57; ratio of convexity to height is 0.56; Thiele's specimen was 10.0 mm high; dorsal border short and straight, remainder of outline elongate-oval; auricles at either end of dorsal border small; beaks small, orthogyrate, located at approximately the middle of the dorsal border; valves not gaping; prodissoconch small, more rounded than remainder of shell; surface ornamented by many fine, concentric lines, the few more prominent ones may be growth lines; many fine radial riblets of varying size, and two broad, flat, prominent ribs occur on either side of the center line of the shell; external ribbing seen on inside of shell; ventral shell margin faintly dentate, remainder of interior margins smooth; no muscle scars or pallial line seen; hinge edentulous; ligament occurs in a shallow triangular pit below the beaks but also extends outward along most of the dorsal border; this feature of the ligament is common in the limids.

There are three lots containing three specimens (two double valves and one single valve) in the collection at the U.S. National Museum.

*Comparisons*.—*Limatula simillima* can be easily separated from the remaining antarctic species of this genus by the two broad radial ribs on either side of the center line of the shell. It is also proportionately taller and a much smaller species than *L. hodgsoni*, the common antarctic species of *Limatula*.

*Habitat*.—Powell's (1958, p. 177) specimens of this species came from depths of 177 and 220 m. Dell (1964, p. 185) reported *Limatula simillima* from 351 m in the Ross Sea. Dr. John H. Dearborn

collected one specimen from a depth of between 351 and 432 m on a bottom composed of sponges and some rocks. The other specimen collected by Dearborn came from a depth of 129 m. J. L. Littlepage collected a specimen from a depth of 283 m.

*Geographic distribution.*—Thiele (1912, p. 226) collected his one valve of this species at the Gauss Station—approximately at 66° 48' S., 89° 19' E. Thus far *Limatula simillima* has been reported only from the eastern half of Antarctica or the Victoria and Enderby Quadrants.

### Order EULAMELLIBRANCHIA

#### Superfamily **CARDITACEA** Fleming, 1828

#### **ASTARTIDAE** d'Orbigny, 1844

#### **ASTARTE** J. Sowerby, 1816

*Type species.*—(Original designation) J. Sowerby, 1816, p. 85, *Venus scotia* Maton and Rockett, 1807=*Pectunculus sulcatus* da Costa, 1778.

#### **Astarte longirostris** d'Orbigny, 1846

Pl. 5, figs. 3, 4, 5

1846. *Astarte longirostra* d'Orbigny, p. 576, pl. 83, figs. 19-22.

1881. *Astarte magellanica* E. A. Smith, pp. 41, 42, pl. 5, fig. 7.

1912. *Astarte antarctica* Thiele, pp. 229, 230, pl. 18, fig. 8.

*Description.*—Shell small; equivalved; outside of shell covered by a yellowish-brown, thick periostracum except in the area of the beaks; interior of shell white and chalky; valve outline subpyriform, beaks markedly elevated, anterior dorsal margin slightly concave and rounded, anterior margin arcuate, ventral margin broadly rounded, posterior margin slightly curved or almost straight; height and length either nearly equal or the shell may be higher than long; a right valve measured 6.2 mm high, 6.3 mm long, and convexity of the one valve was 1.8 mm; a left valve measured 3.8 mm high, 3.6 mm long, and the convexity of this valve was 1.4 mm; Thiele (1912, p. 229) stated his figured shell was 6.0 mm high and long, whereas E. A. Smith (1881, p. 42) gave the measurements of this species as height 5.0 mm, length 4.5 mm, and convexity 2.0 mm; D'Orbigny (1846, p. 576) gave only length as 6.0 mm; valves rather flat, ratio of convexity to height about 0.50; ornamentation consists of

rounded concentric ribs which are about as wide as the interspaces; some faint concentric striae are present, but no growth lines were observed; no denticulations on the interior ventral border of the two U.S. National Museum specimens; some specimens of this species have denticulate margins according to Dell, 1964, p. 187; beaks prominent, prosogyrate, located toward the posterior side of the shell; lunular area in front of beaks concave but not distinct; escutcheon long and narrow, marked off by a ridge, and the concentric ribs are indistinct on this area; pallial line and muscle scars not shown on the specimens before me; no hollow space under the umbones on the inside of the shell; ligament not preserved on the specimens at hand; hinge plate short but high, hinge teeth poorly preserved; in the right valve tooth 1 is large, wide, and slants posteriorly, and tooth 3b is long, narrow, and also slants posteriorly; in the left valve tooth 2a appears to be short and small, and tooth 2b is more elongate and slants posteriorly; the hinge appears to be normal for the genus *Astarte*.

Only two lots containing two specimens are in the U.S. National Museum collection.

*Comparisons.*—The small size and unusually tall beaks distinguishes *Astarte longirostris* from all species of *Astarte* living in the Northern Hemisphere.

*Habitat.*—The two U.S. National Museum specimens were dredged from a depth of 201 m. E. A. Smith (1881, p. 42) reported this species at a depth of 37 m on a bottom composed of stones and dead shells. Powell (1958, p. 177) reported at least one live specimen from a depth of 300 m. Dell (1964, p. 187) recorded this species from depths ranging from 79 to 304 m. *Astarte longirostris* does not appear to be a deep-water species.

*Geographic distribution.*—D'Orbigny described this species from the Falkland Islands. Dell (1964, p. 187) also listed it from the Straits of Magellan, Tierra del Fuego, Prince Edward Island, Marion Island, South Georgia and Kerguelen. The Deepfreeze specimens came from 77° 06' S., 158° 17' W. This is a rare antarctic species, but it is most likely circumantarctic in distribution as well as subantarctic.

**CARDITIDAE** Fleming, 1828**CYCLOCARDIA** Conrad, 1867

*Type species*.—(Subsequent designation) Stoliczka, 1871, p. 281, *Cardita borealis* Conrad, 1832.

**Cyclocardia astartoides** (von Martens, 1878) Pl. 4, fig. 1; Pl. 5, figs. 1, 2

1878. *Cardita astartoides* von Martens, pp. 25, 26.

1912. *Cardita (Cyclocardia) intermedia* Thiele, p. 230, pl. 18, fig. 9.

1916. *Venericardia astartoides* (von Martens), Hedley, p. 30, pl. 3, figs. 33, 34.

1951. *Cyclocardia astartoides* (von Martens), Soot-Ryen, p. 25, fig. 12, p. 40.

1958. *Cyclocardia intermedia* (Thiele), Powell, p. 178.

*Description*.—Shell relatively thin as compared to most living carditids, somewhat chalky in some specimens; periostracum well developed and varying in color from light olive-brown to black; equivalved; ovate, dorsal margin slightly arcuate, anterior margin rounded, ventral margin broadly arched, posterior margin slightly truncate and rounded, shell always longer than high; according to Hedley (1916, p. 30) the height increases in proportion to the length in the larger shells, but I found no such trend in the specimens I measured, although there is considerable variation in the height-length ratio; average size of 34 measured specimens was 13.0 mm high, 15.7 mm long, and 7.8 mm for the convexity of both valves; the largest specimen measured was 21.4 mm high, 26.0 mm long, and 12.4 mm for the convexity of both valves; ratio of length to height is 1.21; ratio of convexity to height is 0.60; radial ribs not prominent, wider than the interspaces at the umbonal region, less wide than the interspaces at the ventral margin; radial ribs becoming less prominent and more broadly rounded toward the ventral margin on the larger specimens; number of radial ribs varies from 16 to 25 in 38 specimens examined; average number of radial ribs is 20; growth lines are found on most specimens, although some of these lines do not run clear across the shell, seven present on the largest specimen; about 20 indistinct crenulations on interior ventral border; pallial line not well marked, without a sinus; adductor muscle scars about equal in size, anterior one is more elongate; a small anterior pedal retractor was seen just above the anterior adductor muscle scar; beaks prosogyrate, relatively low; ligament seen externally, lodged in a narrow groove behind the beaks, ligament supported by a nymph on each valve; hinge of *Cyclocardia*

*astartoides* typically carditid; hinge plate narrow and elongate, and hinge teeth appear to be similar in size and shape to the astartids. In both the Carditidae and Astartidae there is some question as to whether the hinge tooth pattern is cyrenoid or lucinoid. In my study on *Astartella* (1955, pp. 156-158), I was inclined to place the astartids with the cyrenoid heterodonts, and I believe that the carditid hinge also most closely resembles the cyrenoids such as *Arctica* and *Venus* rather than *Lucina*. If this is the case, the hinge formula of *Cyclocardia* would be 3a. 1, 3b/2a, 2b. In the right valve tooth 3a is often broken off, but when present, is small, narrow and runs ventrally and anteriorly from under the beak to near the ventral margin of the hinge plate. Tooth 1 is large and triangular, the apex being under the beak, and this tooth slants backward toward the posterior side. Tooth 3b is long, narrow, small, and slants posteriorly. In the left valve tooth 2a is short and somewhat curved and slants toward the anterior side. Tooth 2b is larger, longer, and is located behind the beak; it runs posteriorly toward the ventral margin of the hinge plate. In some specimens there is a groove in the right valve anterior to the cardinal teeth. This groove appears to be a socket for the receipt of the dorsal margin of the left valve so that the right valve overlaps the left valve in this region. Also in some specimens, there is a groove in the dorsal margin of the left valve posterior to the cardinal teeth so that the left valve appears to overlap the right valve in this region. The writer described this same condition in the astartids in the paper on *Astartella*.

There are 26 lots containing about 100 specimens of *Cyclocardia astartoides* in the collections at the U.S. National Museum.

*Comparisons.*—Dell (1964, p. 189) thought that *Cyclocardia antarctica* (E. A. Smith, 1907) may be only a variant of *C. astartoides*. However, *C. antarctica* is proportionately higher than specimens of *C. astartoides*, and the beaks are higher and nearer the anterior end than in the latter species. Moreover, the anterior side is truncate in *C. antarctica* and is strongly arched in *C. astartoides*. *C. velutina* (E. A. Smith, 1881) is taller, the beaks are more anteriorly located, and the ribs are more prominent and granulose than in *C. astartoides*.

*Habitat.*—*Cyclocardia astartoides* was collected by the Deep-freeze Expeditions from 155 to 430 m, and Dr. Waldo L. Schmitt



collected it from 46 to 86 m. Soot-Ryen (1951, p. 25) reported this species from 50 to 300 m. Powell (1958, p. 177) reported it in depths ranging from 193 to 640 m. Other malacologists have reported *C. astartoides* in depths ranging from as little as 2 m to as much as 549 m. The bottom temperature where *C. astartoides* was found by the Deepfreeze Expeditions varied from  $-1.2^{\circ}$  C to  $-1.9^{\circ}$  C. This species has been most frequently reported from a sandy bottom, although Hedley (1916, p. 30) said it was found on hard ground, and Soot-Ryen reported it from clay, stones, sand, and gravel. It was also found on glacial till and a rocky bottom by the Deepfreeze Expeditions, and Dr. Waldo L. Schmitt collected it from gravel, sand, and mud bottoms. Dr. John H. Dearborn reported finding *C. astartoides* in a sponge-coelenterate complex.

*Geographic distribution.*—*Cyclocardia astartoides* is a common species throughout the antarctic region, and it ranges well into the adjacent subantarctic regions, having been reported from Kerguelen, Bouvet Island, and near Heard Island. This species was originally described from Kerguelen Island.

Superfamily **CYAMIIACEA** Sars, 1878

**CYAMIIDAE** Sars, 1878

**CYAMIOMACTRA** Bernard, 1897

*Type species.*—(Monotypy) *Cyamiomactra problematica* Bernard, 1897, pp. 310, 311.

**Cyamiomactra laminifera** (Lamy 1906)

Pl. 7, figs. 1, 7, 8

1906a. *Mactra* (*Heteromactra*) *laminifera* Lamy, pp. 45, 46, fig. 1.

1906c. *Cyamiomactra laminifera* (Lamy), Lamy, pp. 11, 12, pl. 1, figs. 10-12.

1907. *Diplodonta incerta* E. A. Smith, p. 4, pl. 3, figs. 5, 5a.

1912. *Cyamium laminiferum* (Lamy), Thiele, p. 231.

1912. *Cyamium incertum* (E. A. Smith), Thiele, p. 231.

*Description.*—Shell thin, white or hyaline, commonly chalky exteriorly; always longer than high, outline variable but generally round-quadrangular, dorsal border anterior to the beaks round and sloping ventrally, anterior side short, slightly pointed and rounded, ventral side long, almost straight in some specimens, more rounded in others, posterior side gently rounded or in some specimens slightly truncated, sometimes pointed at the postero-ventral edge, dorsal border posterior to the beaks arched; of the four specimens.

measured, the average height was 5.9 mm, the average length was 7.3 mm, and the average convexity of both valves was 3.9 mm; the largest specimen measured was 7.4 mm high, 9.1 mm long, and 4.8 mm for the convexity of both valves; Soot-Ryen (1951, p. 29) recorded a specimen 11.0 mm long; the ratio of length to height is 1.24; the ratio of convexity to height is 0.66; convexity is quite variable in this species; Smith's specimen was the obese form whereas Lamy's measured specimen was much less convex; equivalved, with no apparent gape, beaks contiguous, not pointed, orthogyrate, located slightly anterior to the middle of the dorsal border; prodissoconch present but commonly poorly preserved in most specimens, hyaline; periostracum thin, shiny, color greenish-brown; ornamentation consists of fine concentric striae; there is a radial ridge running from the umbo postero-ventrally to the postero-ventral edge, and it varies greatly in prominence; interior margins of the shell smooth; in some specimens there are broadly rounded concentric ridges on the inside of the shell, but these are absent in other specimens; when the posterior radial ridge is prominent, it is marked internally by a groove; pallial sinus absent, both adductor muscle scars elongate; ligament internal, lodged in a narrow groove on the hinge plate that runs from the beaks posteriorly, and it is dorsal and posterior to the cardinal teeth; hinge plate narrow; in the right valve the hinge teeth consist of tooth 3a which runs from near the front of the beak antero-ventrally and is triangular and bifid near its ventral edge; tooth 3b is triangular and runs from under the beak postero-ventrally, and it has a small groove near its anterior margin; these two teeth nearly join at the dorsal margin; in the left valve tooth 2 is shaped like an inverted V, the two limbs join under the beak and run antero-ventrally and postero-ventrally respectively; tooth 4a is large, triangular, runs antero-ventrally, and has a broad shallow depression toward its ventral side; tooth 4b is knife-like, runs postero-ventrally, and is located closely behind tooth 2; no lateral teeth present in either valve; the complex dental formula is 3a, 3b/4a, 2, 4b.

There are three lots containing six specimens of this species in the collection at the U.S. National Museum.

*Comparisons.*—*Cyamiomactra laminifera* differs from *C. problematica* Bernard, the type species of *Cyamiomactra*, by being only

white, by being less pointed anteriorly, and by being larger. *C. laminifera* differs from *C. robusta* Nicol by lacking the prominent concentric ridges on the exterior of the shell. *C. laminifera* can be easily distinguished from *C. communis* Hedley (1906b) and *C. mactroides* Tate and May (1900) by a lack of radial ornamentation except for the posterior radial ridge, which is lacking on the latter two species, and by being considerably larger than either of them. With the possible exception of *C. robusta*, *C. laminifera* is the largest species of *Cyamiomacra* that I have seen.

*Habitat*.—The specimens in the collection at the U.S. National Museum came from depths ranging from 28 to 110 m. E. A. Smith (1907, p. 4) stated that his specimen came from a depth of 238 m. Soot-Ryen (1951, pp. 28-29) reported his specimens were collected at depths ranging from 54 to 91 m. Dell (1964, p. 202) recorded this species from 110 to 250 m. These few records on depth clearly indicate that *Cyamiomacra laminifera* is a shallow-water species. Soot-Ryen had specimens collected from a substrate of stones and algae.

*Geographic distribution*.—*Cyamiomacra laminifera* was originally described from Wandel and Wiencke Islands, Antarctica. Dell (1964, p. 202) has reported this species from South Georgia, the South Sandwich Islands, and the Falkland Islands. In the true antarctic region, *Cyamiomacra laminifera* has been found only in the Weddell and Ross Quadrants.

***Cyamiomacra robusta* Nicol, 1964**

Pl. 8, figs. 1, 4, 7

1964. *Cyamiomacra robusta* Nicol, pp. 60-62, pl. 6, figs. 1-3.

*Description*.—Shell thin, porcellanous, somewhat chalky on the umbonal area; periostracum thin, glossy, light brown; ornamentation consists of fine concentric striae and prominent concentric ridges which may represent periodic growth cessation, number varying from five to nine and commonly more closely spaced toward the ventral margin; a rounded radial keel present on posterior quarter of the shell; prodissoconch not preserved; equivalved; without a gape; valve outline subrectangular, anterior end rounded and somewhat pointed, posterior end subtruncate; length always greater than height; largest specimen is 9.7 mm long, 8.7 mm high, 6.9 mm in convexity of both valves; smallest specimen (holotype) is 8.8 mm long, 6.6 mm high, and 6.2 mm for convexity of both valves; ratio

of convexity to height for three specimens is 0.83; ratio of length to height for three specimens is 1.20; beaks small, orthogyrate; interior margins of shell smooth; concentric ridges on exterior of the shell correspond to concentric grooves on the interior of the shell; pallial line and adductor muscle scars not observable on these thin shells; ligament and hinge teeth typically cyamiid; lateral teeth absent; cardinal teeth consist of two in the right valve and three in the left valve; central tooth 2 in left valve shaped like an inverted V, tooth 4a short and narrow and slopes antero-ventrally, tooth 4b is longer, narrow, and slopes postero-ventrally; teeth 3a and 3b in right valve are large, triangular, and bifid; ligament completely internal, narrow, sloping postero-ventrally, located in a narrow groove on the hinge plate behind the cardinal teeth in each valve; hinge plate narrow and rather short.

There are two lots containing only three specimens in the collection at the U.S. National Museum.

*Comparisons.*—*Cyamiomacra robusta* appears to be most closely related to *C. laminifera* (Lamy), but it differs from the latter species by being more convex and by having well-developed concentric ridges on the exterior of the shell. *Cyamium exasperatum* Preston (1912) from the Falkland Islands superficially resembles *Cyamiomacra robusta*, but it is a much smaller shell and has only two cardinal teeth in the left valve.

*Habitat.*—*Cyamiomacra robusta* was collected at two stations, one of which was 321 m in depth and the other 640 m in depth. The bottom temperature at the deeper station was  $-1.86^{\circ}$  C. The type of bottom described from the shallower collecting station was coarse glacial marine till.

*Geographic distribution.*—The holotype and one paratype with both valves came from  $77^{\circ} 38' \text{ S.}$ ,  $163^{\circ} 11' \text{ W.}$ ; Kainan Bay, Ross Sea. One right valve was collected at  $77^{\circ} 26' \text{ S.}$ ,  $169^{\circ} 30' \text{ E.}$ ; McMurdo Sound, Ross Sea. This is a rare species which may be endemic to the Ross Sea.

#### **PSEUDOKELLYA** Pelseneer, 1903

*Type species.*—(Original designation) *Kellia cardiformis* E. A. Smith, 1885, pp. 202, 203, Pelseneer, 1903, p. 51.

*Pseudokellya* appears to be almost exclusively Antarctic in its



geographic distribution, barely ranging into the subantarctic region.

***Pseudokellya gradata* Thiele, 1912**

Pl. 6, fig. 6; Pl. 7, figs. 9, 10

1912. *Pseudokellya gradata* Thiele, p. 231, pl. 18, figs. 17-17c.

*Description*.—Shell small, thin, white, chalky, with pearly sheen on the exterior, equivalved, not gaping; valve outline subcircular, convex; dorsal side nearly straight, only slightly rounded; anterior side and ventral side rounded; posterior side higher than anterior side and nearly straight; height and length approximately equal; the one specimen measured was 4.8 mm high, 4.6 mm long, and 4.0 mm for the convexity of both valves; Thiele's measured specimen was 4.0 mm high and long; ratio of convexity to height is 0.83; beaks not pointed, contiguous, orthogyrate, located at about the center of the dorsal margin; prodissoconch small and hyaline; periostracum thin, light greenish-brown, not present on the umbones; ornamentation consists of concentric striae and 12 concentric, prominent steplike ribs which Thiele thought were growth stages; this concentric ornamentation is crossed by numerous closely spaced radial riblets; interior margins finely denticulate only at the dorsal part of the anterior and posterior sides; inside of the shell has broad concentric ridges which are reflections of the external ornamentation, also fine radial ribs can be seen; pallial line and adductor muscle scars not seen; ligament internal, lodged in a narrow groove posterior to the beaks but also part of it appears to occur in a pit under the beaks; teeth in the right valve consist of one cardinal tooth which is knifelike and runs from in front of the beak antero-ventrally, having a groove near the ventral end; one posterior lateral is long and very narrow and runs from the postero-dorsal edge nearly halfway down the posterior side; in the left valve two short and closely spaced cardinals occur in front of the beak and are oblique to the dorsal margin; no posterior lateral seen in the left valve and apparently the valve margin fits between the posterior lateral tooth and valve margin of the right valve in that particular area; the presence or absence of posterior lateral teeth may be a variable character; sometimes a posterior lateral has been reported as present in the left valve as well; hinge plate narrow.

There is but one lot containing one specimen in the U.S. National Museum collection.



*Comparisons.*—*Pseudokellya gradata* differs from *P. cardiformis* (E. A. Smith), the type species of the genus, by having prominent steplike concentric ribs, by being more convex, and by having a more truncated posterior side. *P. gradata* differs from *P. stillwelli* Hedley, 1916, by having prominent steplike concentric ribs, less prominent radial ribs, and a more truncated posterior side. *P. inexpectata* Dell (1964) differs from *P. gradata* by having a more rectangular outline and weaker concentric ribbing.

*Habitat.*—The one specimen collected by the Deepfreeze Expeditions came from 1,006 to 1,097 meters. This is about the deepest dredging done by the Deepfreeze Expeditions and may explain why more specimens were not obtained. Dell (1964, p. 200) reported this species from 1080 m.

*Geographic distribution.*—Thiele originally described this species from the Gauss Station, Davis Sea. The Deepfreeze specimen came from 71° 50' S., 15° 50' W. Dell recently added the South Shetlands and the Ross Sea to the list of localities. This species is probably circumantarctic in deep water.

***Pseudokellya stillwelli* Hedley, 1916**

Pl. 6, fig. 3; Pl. 7, fig. 4

1916. *Pseudokellya stillwelli* Hedley, p. 31, pl. 3, figs. 38, 39.

*Description.*—Shell porcellanous, fragile and thin; periostracum thin, smooth, and light yellow; equivalved; without a gape; valve outline subcircular with the posterior side higher and less round than the anterior side; height and length approximately equal; the measured specimen is 7.1 mm high, 7.0 mm long, and 4.9 mm in convexity; ratio of convexity to height 0.69; beaks slightly prosogyrate, contiguous; prodissoconch round and hyaline; numerous small radial ribs that are slightly sinuous toward the ventral margin adorn the outer surface; they are rounded and wider than the interspaces; two or three faint concentric lines of growth are noticeable; anterior, ventral, and posterior inner margins are fine denticulate; anterior adductor muscle scar prominent, located near the dorsal side, somewhat elongate; posterior adductor muscle scar smaller, not as deeply impressed and more rounded; pallial line without a sinus; ligament lodged in a pit behind the hinge teeth which runs from the beaks to a short distance to the posterior of this area; hinge plate narrow; the poorly preserved right valve has two short cardinal

teeth under the beak and another more elongate tooth just anterior to them, and it runs parallel to the dorsal margin; a tooth in the left valve probably fits just above this latter tooth.

One lot containing one somewhat broken right valve is all the material of this species in the collection at the U.S. National Museum.

*Comparisons.*—*Pseudokellya stillwelli* appears to be so similar to *P. cardiformis* (E. A. Smith), the type species of *Pseudokellya*, that they may be conspecific. The only possible difference that I can see between the two species is that the radial ribs of *P. stillwelli* are narrower and more numerous than they are on *P. cardiformis*. However, this may be a false impression caused by the fact that Smith's (1885, p. 11, fig. 6) drawing is less detailed than that by Hedley. *P. stillwelli* can be easily distinguished from *P. gradata* Thiele by the lack of prominent concentric ridges on the outside of the shell in the former species. *P. stillwelli* has a more rounded outline and finer sculpture than *P. inexpectata* Dell.

*Habitat.*—Considering its rarity, this species has been reported from a wide range of depths. Hedley described *Pseudokellya stillwelli* from two localities which had depths of 200 m and 710 m. The one Deepfreeze specimen came from only 80 m, and Dell reported it from 351 m. Hedley collected this species from bottoms of ooze and hard ground. The Deepfreeze specimen was collected on a hard rock bottom, and the bottom temperature was  $-1.53^{\circ}$  C.

*Geographic distribution.*—*Pseudokellya stillwelli* was originally reported from  $66^{\circ} 55' \text{ S.}$ ,  $145^{\circ} 21' \text{ E.}$  and  $66^{\circ} 8' \text{ S.}$ ,  $94^{\circ} 17' \text{ E.}$  The Deepfreeze locality from which one specimen was collected was at  $66^{\circ} 32.94' \text{ S.}$ ,  $93^{\circ} 00.90' \text{ E.}$  Dell (1964) reported this species from the Ross Sea,  $74^{\circ} 46' 24'' \text{ S.}$ ,  $178^{\circ} 23' 24'' \text{ E.}$  *P. stillwelli* has thus far been found only in the Victoria Quadrant.

#### CYAMIOCARDIUM Soot-Ryen, 1951

*Type species.*—(Original designation) *Cyamium denticulatum* E. A. Smith, 1907, pp. 3, 4, Soot-Ryen, 1951, p. 26.

**Cyamiocardium denticulatum** (E. A. Smith, 1907) Pl. 7, figs. 2, 3, 6

1907. *Cyamium denticulatum* E. A. Smith, pp. 3, 4, pl. 3, figs. 4, 4b.

1912. *Cyamium rotundatum* Thiele, p. 231, pl. 18, fig. 20.

1916. *Cyamiomactra denticulata* (E. A. Smith), Lamy, p. 262.

1951. *Cyamiocardium denticulatum* (E. A. Smith), Soot-Ryen, pp. 26, 27.  
1960. *Cyamiocardium rotundatum* (Thiele), Powell, p. 178.

*Description*.—Shell exterior resembles *Adacnarca nitens*; shell small, round or slightly ellipsoidal with the posterior side slightly longer than the anterior; prodissoconch round and hyaline; beaks contiguous, orthogyrate, located at about the middle of the dorsal border; equivalved; without a gape; shell thin, porcellaneous; some specimens have a perlaceous luster exteriorly; periostracum thin, smooth, greenish-gray to yellowish-gray in color; surface ornamented by numerous radial striae; some specimens have one or two concentric growth lines and many exceedingly fine concentric striae; anterior, ventral, and posterior inner margins of shell are finely denticulate; pallial line without a sinus; both adductor muscle scars large and elongate; average size for four specimens measured was 4.3 mm high, 4.4 mm long, and 3.7 mm in convexity of both valves; the largest specimen measured was 4.8 mm high, 4.9 mm long, and 4.1 mm in convexity; ratio of height to convexity is 0.86; hinge formula is 3a,3b/4a,2,4b; tooth 2 is large, triangular, and bifid; teeth 4a and 4b are about equal in size, narrow, and run antero-ventrally and postero-ventrally respectively; tooth 3a is triangular, bifid, smaller than tooth 2, and lies slightly in front of the beaks; tooth 3b is narrow, slightly curved, and runs somewhat postero-ventrally; ligament lodged in a narrow pit which runs from behind the beaks postero-ventrally to the ventral margin of the hinge plate; ligament partly external; hinge plate small.

There are seven lots containing seven specimens in the collection at the U. S. National Museum.

*Comparisons*.—From the exterior of the shell this species looks much like *Adacnarca nitens* Pelseneer and can be differentiated only on the basis of the prodissoconch which is round in *Cyamiocardium denticulatum* and has a square dorsal margin in *Adacnarca nitens*. *Cyamiocardium crassilabrum* Dell (1964) can be distinguished from *C. denticulatum* by its coarser radial sculpture.

*Habitat*.—This species has been reported from depths ranging from 23 to 567 m, but it most commonly occurs between 100 and 300 m. The two recorded bottom temperatures from Deepfreeze stations where this species was taken were  $-1.3^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $-1.86^{\circ}\text{C}$ . There are conflicting reports as to the type of bottom on which *Cyamio-*

*cardium denticulatum* lives. E. A. Smith, 1907, stated that his specimens came from a bottom of stones and gravel. Hedley (1916, p. 30) stated that the type of bottom at two stations was ooze. Soot-Ryen (1951, p. 26) recorded a bottom of grayish-blue clay at one locality and a bottom of blue clay with sand and gravel at another. At one Deepfreeze station where this species was taken, a hard substrate was reported.

*Geographic distribution.*—E. A. Smith described this species from McMurdo Sound. *Cyamiocardium denticulatum* has a wide geographic distribution and is most certainly circumantarctic besides having been reported from the Falkland Islands, Burdwood Bank, Kerguelen Island, and Bouvet Island.

#### NEOLEPTONIDAE Thiele, 1934

The assignment of the genus *Waldo* to the Neoleptonidae must be tentative because of the lack of specimens of many genera of Southern Hemisphere pelecypods in this and related families.

#### WALDO Nicol, new genus

*Type species.*—*Lepton parasiticum* Dall, 1876, pp. 45, 46.

Shell minute, exceedingly fragile; periostracum brown, comparatively thick and overlapping the shell along the margins; shell porcellanous; equivalved; with gape at either end of shell; ornamentation consists of concentric striae or rounded folds and radial riblets; ventral margin broadly undulate and ventral margin toothed; valve outline elongate-ovate; beaks orthogyrate, located slightly posterior to the center of the dorsal margin; prodissoconch hyaline; hinge edentulous? Ligament external?

This genus is named in honor of Dr. Waldo L. Schmitt of the U. S. National Museum.

#### **Waldo parasiticus** (Dall, 1876)

Pl. 8, fig. 5; Pl. 9, figs. 5, 7

1876. *Lepton parasiticum* Dall, pp. 45, 46.

1885. *Lepton costulatum* von Martens, p. 94.

1929. *Montacuta christensenii* Greig, p. 14.

1953. *Mysella parasitica* (Dall), Carcelles, p. 221.

1957. *Notolepton parasiticum* (Dall), Powell, p. 123.

1964. *Neolepton parasiticum* (Dall), Dell, p. 211.

Dall's original description of this species is reasonably accurate and is presented herein.

*Lepton parasiticum*, n.s.

Mus. No. 11907.

Shell small, elongate ovate, inflated, thin; beaks nearly central, not prominent, surface shining, but not polished, with the texture of a *Pandora*. Shell white, hardly sculptured, but under a high magnifying power showing delicate concentric lines and fine radiating, apparently pubescent, lines extending from the umbones. Margins of the shell covered by an extension of the mantle, provided on each side with seven or eight stout cirri or tentacular processes. A single larger cirrus above the foot at the anterior end. Siphon short, foot small, very close to the anterior end of the shell.

Length, 2 mm; height, 1.6 mm.

Habitat, in the channels leading to the oral aperture of a species of echinoid (*Tripylus*), where it appears to lead a parasitic or at least a commensal existence. These echini were dredged by Dr. Kidder at Royal Sound, Kerguelen Island, near the station of the United States observers, in five and twelve fathoms. These tiny mollusks were quite abundant on the particular portion of the echinus mentioned, but none were found on any other part. It would seem as if the soft parts, before becoming contracted by the alcohol, must have almost entirely enveloped the shell. The latter was of such extreme tenuity that all efforts to remove it entire from the specimens resulted in its destruction. The teeth appeared, however, to resemble those of the other species of the genus; none of which, so far as I can recall, have been reported as commensal animals.

The type lot, U. S. Nat. Mus. cat. no. 11907, consists of about 50 specimens, many of which are broken or crushed. Because the shells are so exceedingly fragile, I have not selected a specimen as the lectotype. The danger of crushing specimens, even with a fine camel's-hair brush, is great.

If Dall saw the hinge teeth, why did he not also see the undulating and dentate ventral margin of the shell? I have failed to note any hinge plate, hinge teeth, or internal ligament on any specimens in the type lot nor on any other specimens in the collection at the U. S. National Museum. The largest specimen measured was 2.5 mm long and 2.0 mm high; average length for ten specimens was 2.0 mm, average height was 1.5 mm. Some of the specimens in the type lot have rounded concentric folds on the outside of the shell. The ligament appears to be external and covers more than half of the dorsal margin. Both Powell (1957, p. 123) and Dell (1964, p. 211) claimed that the hinge of *Waldo parasiticus* is like that of *Neolepton*=*Notolepton*, and Dell, furthermore, presented a drawing of the hinge (p. 140, fig. 1, No. 12). The outline of the drawing presented by Dell does not have the elongate shape of *Waldo parasiticus*, and I am dubious as to whether Dell actually had the species in question. The posterior end of the shell is slightly shorter than the anterior end and is more pointed.



*Comparisons.*—*Waldo parasiticus* differs from *Notolepton antipodum* (Filhol, 1880), the type species of *Notolepton*, by being more elongate, having radial riblets, and having a dentate and undulating ventral margin. *Waldo parasiticus* differs so strikingly from *Notolepton antipodum* that the two species are certainly not congeneric. *Waldo parasiticus* also differs from *Neolepton sulcatulum* (Jeffreys, 1859), the type species of *Neolepton*, by being proportionately longer, by having radial riblets, and by having a dentate and undulating ventral margin. Here again, the two species do not appear to be congeneric.

*Habitat.*—The specimens in the U. S. National Museum came from depths ranging from 9 to 167 m. Dell (1964, p. 211) reported it from 199 m. This is a shallow-water species because most stations where this pelecypod occurs are less than 100 m in depth. One Deepfreeze station was recorded as a hard rocky bottom. Dell said that *Waldo parasiticus* was found living in channels leading to the oral aperture of *Tripylis*=*Abatus cavernosus*. Thiele stated that this species was found on *Abatus cordatus*. There is no indication that the pelecypod is attached to the echinoid by a byssus, and no byssus was seen on any of the dried specimens.

*Geographic distribution.*—*Waldo parasiticus* was originally described by Dall from Royal Sound, Kerguelen Island. Other specimens in the U. S. National Museum came from the following localities: 62° 12' S., 58° 56' W.; 62° 24' S., 59° 45' W.; 65° 55.8' S., 110° 28.0' E.; 66° 15' 57'' S., 110° 32' 35'' E. It has also been reported from Shag Rocks and South Georgia. This species will probably prove to be circumantarctic in distribution.

Superfamily **LUCINACEA** Fleming, 1828

**THYASIRIDAE** Dall, 1901

**THYASIRA** Lamarck, 1818

*Type species.*—(Monotypy) *Tellina flexuosa* Montagu, 1803.

**Thyasira falklandica** (E. A. Smith, 1885)

Pl. 6, figs. 4, 5

1885. *Cryptodon falklandicus* E. A. Smith, pp. 190, 191, pl. 14, figs. 3, 3a.

1951. *Thyasira falklandica* (E. A. Smith), Soot-Ryen, p. 30.

*Description.*—Shell thin and chalky interiorly as well as exteriorly; periostracum greenish-brown, thin; valve outline almost

round except in the ventral half of the posterior margin which is nearly straight; the sole specimen in the collection measured 15.5 mm in height and length and 8.9 mm in convexity; ratio of convexity to height is 0.57; a specimen measured by E. A. Smith was 15.5 mm long, 14.5 mm high, and 8.0 mm in convexity; beaks small, contiguous, prosogyrate; discontinuous, small concentric ridges and fine striae present on area covered by the periostracum; a typical thyasirid fold or sulcus runs from the umbonal area to the ventral margin and is close to the posterior border of the shell; interior margins of shell smooth; anterior adductor muscle scar long and large, posterior adductor muscle scar small and round; pallial line not observable; hinge edentulous; ligament opisthodontic, lodged in a long groove along the dorsal margin.

There is only one lot containing one poorly preserved specimen in the U. S. National Museum collection, and it was collected by Dr. Waldo L. Schmitt.

*Comparisons.*—*Thyasira falklandica* differs from *T. dearborni* Nicol in being more than twice as large, having a thicker periostracum, and in being less convex than the latter species.

*Habitat.*—Dr. W. L. Schmitt collected his specimen from a depth of from 9 to 18 m from a muddy bottom containing a little sand. E. A. Smith said his specimens were collected from a mud bottom at a depth ranging from 5 to 9 m. Soot-Ryen (1951, p. 30) stated his specimens came from a depth of 70 m on a bottom of clay with some algae. Dell (1964, p. 207) reported this species in depths ranging from 105 to 344 m.

*Geographic distribution.*—As the species name implies, E. A. Smith originally described this species from the Falkland Islands. Dell also reported *Thyasira falklandica* from South Georgia, the South Orkneys, Shag Rocks, and the Magellan region. Schmitt collected a specimen from 64° 45' S., 64° 49' W. This species is primarily subantarctic in distribution and only ranges into the Palmer Peninsula region of the Antarctic.

***Thyasira dearborni* Nicol, 1965**

Pl. 6 figs. 7, 8

1965. *Thyasira dearborni* Nicol, pp. 79, 80, pl. 8, figs. 1, 2.

*Description.*—Shell thin, small, porcellanous, somewhat chalky; color varying from white to pale yellow; periostracum thin, yellow;

a ferruginous, buff coating present at the anterior and posterior ends of the shell; equivalved; without a gape; anterior and ventral borders arcuate, postero-ventral area indented in the region of the constriction, remainder of posterior border gently rounded, dorsal border short and sloping both anteriorly and posteriorly; posterior one-eighth of the shell strongly constricted or flattened; holotype 4.8 mm high and long, one paratype 4.9 mm high and long, the other paratype 5.0 mm high and 4.9 mm long; no prodissoconch; beaks prosogyrate, contiguous; surface ornamentation consists of numerous concentric lines; interior margins of shell smooth; adductor muscle scars and pallial line not seen; ligament external, opisthodetic; hinge edentulous and hinge plate absent.

*Comparisons.*—*Thyasira dearborni* can be easily distinguished from the more common *Genaxinus bongraini* (Lamy) by the prominent constriction on the posterior side of the shell, and this morphologic feature also distinguishes *Thyasira dearborni* from *Genaxinus magellanica* (Dall, 1901) because the latter species has only a shallow sulcus on the posterior side. *Thyasira falklandica* (E. A. Smith) is a much larger species with a well-developed greenish periostracum. The specimen figured by Dell (1964, p. 201, figs. 10, 11) as *Thyasira* cf. *bongraini* Lamy may be *Thyasira dearborni*.

*Habitat.*—The holotype was collected at a depth of 836 m from a bottom of gravel and pebbles. One paratype was found at a depth of 695 m associated with a sponge-gorgonacean complex. The other paratype was found at a depth of 640 m on a bottom of coarse glacial till.

*Geographic distribution.*—The holotype of *Thyasira dearborni* was discovered by Dr. Dearborn at 73° 46.7' S., 169° 09' E., off Coulman Island in the Ross Sea. One paratype, also found by Dr. Dearborn, came from 76° 11.6' S., 164° 46' E., in the Ross Sea. The other paratype was collected by the Deepfreeze I Expedition and came from 77° 38' S., 163° 11' W., Kainan Bay, Ross Sea. This uncommon species may be endemic to the Ross Sea region.

#### GENAXINUS Iredale, 1930

*Type species.*—(Original designation) *Thyasira albigena* Hedley, 1907.

**Genaxinus bongraini** (Lamy, 1910)

Pl. 6, figs. 1, 2

1910b. *Axinus bongraini* Lamy, p. 389.

1912. *Axinopsis debilis* Thiele, p. 232, pl. 18, fig. 25.

1951. *Thyasira bongraini* (Lamy), Soot-Ryen, pp. 30, 31.

1964. *Genaxinus debilis* (Thiele), Dell, p. 208.

*Description*.—Shell small, thin; usually white or pale yellow in color but a few specimens are hyaline; outline varies greatly; some specimens are like Thiele's *A. debilis*, others resemble Lamy's specimen of *T. bongraini*; subovate to subtrapezoidal in valve outline; height and length nearly equal, some specimens longer than high, others higher than long; average height and length of 10 measured specimens was 3.0 mm; largest specimen was 5.6 mm high and 5.8 mm long; posterior fold or sulcus absent; a ferruginous coating on the shell commonly present on the anterior and posterior ends of the shell, may be yellow, reddish, or nearly black in color; periostracum rarely present, thin, brown; ornamentation consists of fine concentric lines; prodissoconch absent; beaks varying considerably in prominence, prosogyrate, located slightly posterior to the middle of the dorsal border; interior margins of the shell smooth; pallial line and adductor muscle scars not seen; ligament external, opisthodetic; hinge edentulous.

There are 10 lots containing 27 specimens of this species in the U. S. National Museum collection.

*Comparisons*.—The only species that closely resembles *Genaxinus bongraini* is the type species, *Genaxinus albigena* (Hedley 1907, p. 363), but it differs from the latter species by being as long as high and by not having a slightly sinuate anterior margin.

*Habitat*.—The specimens in the U. S. National Museum came from depths ranging from 9 to 512 m. All but one of the stations had a depth of at least 100 m. Soot-Ryen reported specimens ranging in depths from 90 to 380 m. Three of the five reports on the substrate were either hard bottom or hard cinder bottom. One report was "muddy bottom with a little sand," and a Deepfreeze station listed this species as "found in algae." Soot-Ryen reported that two stations where *Genaxinus bongraini* was found had a clay bottom.

*Geographic distribution*.—Lamy described this species from a specimen collected at Petermann Island. This is the most common thyasirid species found in the antarctic and is most certainly circum-antarctic in distribution.

Superfamily **LEPTONACEA** Gray, 1847**ERYCINIDAE** Deshayes, 1850**KELLIA** Turton, 1822

*Type species*.—(Subsequent designation Recluz, 1844, *vide* Winckworth, 1934, p. 52) *Mya suborbiculata* Montagu.

***Kellia simulans*** E. A. Smith, 1907

Pl. 7, figs. 5, 9; Pl. 8, fig. 2

1907. *Kellia simulans* E. A. Smith, pp. 2, 3, pl. 3, fig. 1.

*Description*.—Shell small, thin, porcellaneous; glassy, white, or greenish-gray in color; of 21 specimens measured the averages are 5.2 mm high, 6.1 mm long, and 3.4 mm in convexity; these average dimensions are almost exactly like those given by E. A. Smith in his original description of the species; the largest specimen is 6.6 mm high, 8.3 mm long, and 4.5 mm in convexity; ratio of length to height is 1.17; ratio of convexity to height is 0.65; equivalved; without gape; ovate, anterior end more sharply rounded than the posterior end, ventral margin broadly rounded; beaks contiguous, located at approximately the center of the dorsal border, slightly prosogyrate; surface ornamented by fine concentric striae, two or three more prominent concentric growth lines, and a few more prominent concentric ridges; no radial striae were seen but there are some broad gentle folds which are found on some specimens but not on others; they are located only on the ventral half of the shell and are not present at either the anterior or posterior ends of the shell, but they are more numerous toward the anterior side; interior margins of the shell are smooth; pallial line without a sinus, but it is unusually wide; both adductor muscle scars are large and somewhat elongate; an elongate external ligament is located wholly behind the beaks, no internal ligament observed; hinge teeth variable in number even in a single population of this species; in the left valve there may be one or two small short cardinals under the beak and usually an elongate posterior lateral tooth; one cardinal just in front of the beak and one posterior lateral are present in the right valve; hinge plate narrow and in two parts; there is a gap behind the beaks in this structure.

There are 8 lots containing 39 specimens of *Kellia simulans* in the U. S. National Museum collection.

*Comparisons*.—*Kellia simulans* differs from *K. nimrodiana*



Hedley by being much more elongate and less convex. *K. nuculina* von Martens differs from *K. simulans* by being less convex, more elongate, and more symmetrical than the latter species.

*Habitat*.—This species has been reported from depths ranging from 59 to 457 m. Five of the ten localities were no more than 165 m in depth, and the only abundant material with full-grown individuals in the U. S. National Museum collection came from 106 to 129 m. Dr. John Dearborn collected specimens from a sponge-coelenterate complex. The two reports available for the type of bottom are "hard gravelly with coral growth" and "coarse glacial till." The one report of bottom temperature is  $-1.69^{\circ}$  C.

*Geographic distribution*.—This species was originally described from Hut Point, Antarctica. *Kellia simulans* has been reported mainly from the Victoria quadrant, but it is probably circumantarctic in distribution.

#### **LASAEA** Brown, 1827

*Type species*.—(Monotypy) *Cardium rubrum* Montagu.

***Lasaea consanguinea*** (E. A. Smith, 1877)

Pl. 8, figs. 3, 6, 8

1876. *Lasaea rubra* (Montagu), Dall, p. 45.

1877. *Kellia consanguinea* E. A. Smith, pp. 18, 19, pl. 9, fig. 20.

1912. *Lasaea consanguinea* (E. A. Smith), Thiele, p. 255.

*Description*. — Shell small and thin; commonly pink at the umbonal region and on the prodissoconch and becoming light orange colored antero-ventrally; postero-ventral area commonly white; this is one of the three antarctic pelecypod species which I have seen which has color on the shell, the others being *Adamussium colbecki* and *Lissarca miliaris*; always longer than high, ratio of length to height 1.41; largest specimen measured was 3.3 mm high and 4.8 mm long; average height and length of four specimens was 2.7 mm and 3.8 mm respectively; anterior end longer than the posterior end and more rounded and taller; no periostracum observed; outer surface of many specimens has a perlaceous luster; surface ornamentation consists of concentric striae and small concentric ridges, some of which are discontinuous; prodissoconch not clearly set off from the remainder of the shell; beaks located at about the posterior one-third of the dorsal margin, contiguous, orthogyrate; interior margins of the valves smooth; pallial line indistinct; ad-

ductor muscle scars small, anterior one less elongate than the posterior, located at either end and close to the dorsal margin; hinge plate lacking; ligament internal, located mainly in front of the beak; one strong cardinal tooth under the beak in right valve; one tiny cardinal tooth under the beak in the left valve and one larger cardinal posterior to it in the same valve; posterior to the beaks the margin of the right valve apparently fits into a groove in the left valve so that the left valve slightly overlaps the right; this species seems to have no true lateral teeth; equivalved; without gape for foot, byssus, or siphons.

There is but one lot containing about 20 specimens (only six large ones) in the U. S. National Museum collection.

*Comparisons.*—The writer feels confident that the one lot of specimens from the antarctic in the U. S. National Museum collection are the same as Smith's species, *Lasaea consanguinea*. There is not enough information about *L. miliaris* (Philippi, 1845) to ascertain whether it is the same as *L. consanguinea*. *L. consanguinea* closely resembles *L. neozelanica* Suter, 1913, but it is smaller, less high, and the beaks are located nearer the posterior end. *L. rossiana* Finlay has a much better developed hinge and is more ovate in outline than *L. consanguinea*.

*Habitat.*—Dr. Waldo L. Schmitt collected specimens of *Lasaea consanguinea* along the shore. This appears to be a shallow-water species which is found between the tide lines and also at a depth of no more than 18 m.

*Geographic distribution.*—*Lasaea consanguinea* was first described from Royal Sound, Kerguelen Island. Dr. Waldo L. Schmitt collected specimens from 64° 48' S., 63° 30' W., Anvers Island, Port Lockroy, off Wiencke Island. *L. consanguinea* has been reported also from the Falkland Islands and Patagonia. This species appears to be primarily subantarctic in distribution, but it ranges into the Palmer Peninsula region.

#### MONTACUTIDAE Clark, 1855

##### MYSELLA Angas, 1877

*Type species.*—(Monotypy) *Mysella anomala* Angas, 1877.

***Mysella minuscula* (Pfeffer, 1886)**

Pl. 9, figs. 2, 4, 8

1886. *Nucula minuscula* Pfeffer, p. 128, pl. 4, fig. 15 (in von Martens and Pfeffer).  
1906a. *Montaguia charcoti* Lamy, p. 46, fig. 2.  
1906a. *Montaguia turqueti* Lamy, p. 47, fig. 3.  
1906b. *Kellyia australis* Lamy, p. 124, fig. 2 (*non* Deshayes).  
1907. *Tellimya antarctica* E. A. Smith, p. 3, pl. 2, figs. 16, 16b.  
1907. *Kellia lamyi* Melvill and Standen, pp. 149, 150 (*nom. nov.* for *australis* Lamy, *non* Deshayes).  
1912. *Tellimya gibbosa* Thiele, p. 230, pl. 18, figs. 12, 12a.  
1912. *Tellimya minima* Thiele, p. 255, pl. 18, fig. 13.  
1916. *Tellimya flavida* Preston, p. 272, pl. 13, fig. 8.

*Description*.—Shell thin, minute, largest specimen measured was 3.3 mm long and 3.0 mm high, average for 10 specimens was 2.4 mm long and 2.1 mm high; Pfeffer's specimen was 2.2 mm long and 1.9 mm high, which exactly corresponds to one of my specimens; ratio of length to height is 1.14; shell colorless, commonly chalky; periostracum variable in color from dark brown to light yellow-green; valve outline quite variable but most typically nuculoid in shape; anterior side short and steeply rounded or subtruncate; posterior side elongate and more gently rounded than anterior side; ventral and dorsal margins nearly parallel to each other; there is some disagreement as to whether the beaks are near the anterior end or the posterior end in this species; I prefer the idea that they lie near the anterior end because this byssally attached form should have the beaks at the anterior end if it is a normal byssate pelecypod; furthermore, I have one specimen still attached to a loose echinoid spine, and I assume that the attachment of the byssus would be toward the anterior side; beaks small, slightly opisthogyrate; prodissoconch comparatively large, round, and white; surface ornamentation consists of fine concentric lines and more prominent concentric striae which may represent growth lines, maximum number of these is five; interior margins of shell smooth; palial line without sinus; posterior adductor muscle scar more elongate and larger than the anterior adductor muscle scar; ligament internal, lodged in a small subrectangular pit beneath the beak, in right valve a small chondrophore projects outward at the base of the ligament; right valve edentulous; left valve with two prominent cardinal teeth of approximately equal size that lie on either side of the ligament; the posterior one slopes postero-ventrally, the anterior

one slopes antero-ventrally; hinge plate only in left valve, small and short, little more than that of *Trigonia*; equivalved; without a gape.

There are 17 lots containing 29 specimens of *Mysella minuscula* in the collection at the U. S. National Museum.

*Comparisons.*—*Mysella minuscula* differs from *M. anomala* Angas, the type species of *Mysella*, by being much smaller and by being more convex. *M. minuscula* is also smaller and more convex than *M. donaciformis* Angas (1877). *M. ovalis* (Thiele, 1892) is a more symmetrical species than *M. minuscula*, and the beaks in the former species are located near the center of the dorsal margin.

*Habitat.*—This species commonly is found attached by its byssus to the spines, or to the test between the spines, of the irregular echinoid *Abatus cavernosus* (Philippi). Specimens of this species came from depths ranging from one to 521 m. It is rare in depths greater than 350 m. *Mysella minuscula* has been recorded from all types of bottom from rocky to mud. Dr. John H. Dearborn recorded it from a sponge-coelenterate complex. The bottom temperatures at three Deepfreeze stations where this species was collected were  $-1.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $-1.69^{\circ}\text{C}$ , and  $-1.8^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

*Geographic distribution.*—This species was first described from South Georgia. *Mysella minuscula* is circumantarctic in distribution and ranges northward to Macquarie and Kerguelen Islands.

Superfamily **PANDORACEA** Rafinesque, 1815

**LYONSIIDAE** Fischer, 1887

**LYONSIA** Turton, 1822

*Type species.*—(Monotypy) *Mya striata* (Montagu) 1803, = *Mya pellucida* T. Brown, 1818, = *Mya norvegica* Gmelin, 1791. Turton, 1822, pp. xxii, 35.

**Lyonsia planulata** (Thiele, 1912)

Pl. 9, figs. 1, 3, 9

1912, *Lyonsiella planulata* Thiele, pp. 232, 233, pl. 18, figs. 27, 27a.

Thiele misspelled the generic name on page 232 (*Lyonsiella* for *Lyonsiella*). The generic name is correctly spelled in the plate explanation.



*Description.*—Shell thin, white and transparent, interior nacreous; inequivalved, the left valve overlaps the right on about the posterior two-thirds of the ventral margin; on the posterior two-thirds of the dorsal border the right valve overlaps the left; outline of valves somewhat oblong, anterior margin slightly curved, ventral margin broadly curved, posterior margin subtruncate, dorsal margin nearly straight; longer than high but young specimens are more quadrate and less inflated; average height of four specimens measured was 4.8, average length was 8.4 mm, and average convexity of both valves was 3.8 mm; these measurements are close to Thiele's specimen which was 4.75 mm high and 8.0 mm long; the largest specimen measured was 5.7 mm high, 9.7 mm long, and had a convexity of both valves of 4.4 mm; ratio of length to height was 1.75; ratio of convexity to height was 0.79; a slight gape appears at the posterior end and one occurs also at the antero-ventral margin; beaks prosogyrate, located near the anterior end, nearly touching; nepionic shell seen on the umbonal region of some specimens; periostracum commonly absent, on one specimen it is thin and greenish; discontinuous concentric striae are present, some of which are much larger than others; characteristic radiating noded threads occur on the shell, and these are more prominent toward the ventral side and are more numerous in that direction; they number about 25 and appear to be composed of periostracum, and they do not occur on the lunular area; these radial riblets are characteristic of *Lyonsia*; growth lines not seen; several specimens have sand grains adhering to the outside of the shell which seems also characteristic of *Lyonsia* (Thiele's specimen had this feature, too); interior margins smooth; inside of shell showing concentric folds; pallial line and adductor muscle scars not seen on these small thin shells; a small oblong lithodesma within the ligament on its dorsal side is found on the inside of the shell just behind the beaks; hinge teeth absent.

There are four lots containing eleven specimens of this species in the collection at the U. S. National Museum.

*Comparisons.*—Despite the fact that Thiele (1912, pp. 232, 233) allocated the species to *Lyonsiella*, and the fact that his description is brief and his illustrations poor, I believe that he had a true *Lyonsia*, and the material I have at hand is *Lyonsia planulata*. The



measurements of his specimen and those of my material agree well, and the characteristic of adhering sand grains on the outside of the shell is typical of the Lyonsiidae. *Pholadomya mawsoni* Hedley (1916, pp. 28, 29) has much superficial resemblance to *Lyonsia planulata*, although it is somewhat larger than the latter species. *Lyonsia planulata* differs from *Lyonsia norvegica* (Gmelin) mainly by having the beaks nearer the anterior end. *Lyonsia planulata* differs from *Lyonsia arcaeformis* von Martens, 1885, by not having an internal radial ridge nor an external radial shallow furrow on the anterior third of the shell. *Lyonsia arcaeformis* also has a higher posterior end than *Lyonsia planulata*.

*Habitat*.—The specimens of this species in the U. S. National Museum collection came from depths varying from 165 m to as much as 640 m. Powell (1958, p. 178) reported it from a depth of 193 m. What little data that are available seems to indicate that *Lyonsia planulata* lives in moderately deep water.

At one Deepfreeze station this species was collected off what was described as a hard cinder bottom. Dr. John H. Dearborn reported it from a bottom with a sponge-coelenterate complex. Because of the sand grains attached to the shell, one would assume that *Lyonsia planulata* lives on a sandy bottom or one where sand grains are present in surrounding sediments. The bottom temperature at one Deepfreeze station was  $-1.5^{\circ}$  C.

*Geographic distribution*.—*Lyonsia planulata* was described by Thiele from the Gauss Station, Davis Sea. This species has been reported mainly from eastern Antarctica, the Victoria and Enderby Quadrants, but it also ranges at least to  $163^{\circ}$  W. longitude in the Ross Quadrant. It may eventually prove to be circumantarctic in distribution.

#### THRACIIDAE Stoliczka, 1871

##### THRACIA Leach in Blainville, 1824

*Type species*.—(Subsequent designation) Gray, 1847, p. 191, No. 631. *Thracia corbuloides*, error for *Thracia corbuloides* Blainville, 1824, p. 347.

***Thracia meridionalis* E. A. Smith, 1885**

Pl. 10, figs. 2, 5

1885. *Thracia meridionalis* E. A. Smith, pp. 68, 69, pl. 6, figs. 4, 4a.

1912. *Mysella? truncata* Thiele, pp. 230, 231, pl. 18, fig. 18.

1912. *Mysella? frigida* Thiele, p. 231, pl. 18, fig. 19.

*Description*.—Shell thin, rarely chalky; commonly white though sometimes stained light green or more rarely light brown; valve outline somewhat variable but usually oblong, dorsal margin posterior to the beaks straight and sloping ventrally, posterior side subtruncate, ventral border nearly straight and only slightly curved, anterior border gently rounded, dorsal margin anterior to the beaks slightly curving downward; beaks orthogyrate, contiguous, not large, located slightly posterior to the middle of the dorsal border; valves with a long and narrow posterior gape; inequivalved, the right valve appears to be slightly more convex than the left; the beak of the right valve is slightly higher than the left, and the right valve overlaps the left along the ventral border; valves always longer than high; of the 40 double valves measured, the average height was 22.0 mm, the average length was 27.0 mm, and the average convexity was 12.7 mm; largest specimen measured was 31.1 mm high, 35.8 mm long, and 18.7 mm for the convexity of both valves; Arnaud (1965, p. 211) reported an exceptionally large specimen of 49.0 mm in length or height; ratio of length to height is 1.23; ratio of convexity to height is 0.47; periostracum thin, ranging in color from green to brown; shell ornamented with concentric lines and folds; except for small specimens and the umbonal region, the outer shell is microscopically granulose; in some specimens the posterior fifth of the shell is set off by a faint ridge which runs from the beaks postero-ventrally to the ventral margin; growth lines present but poorly marked; some shells have concentric and radial irregularities due to deformity in growth; interior margins smooth; inside of shell has concentric folds which are reflections of those on the outside of the shell; pallial line with a marked posterior sinus; anterior adductor muscle scar less well marked, smaller, and more elongate than posterior adductor muscle scar; both muscle scars located rather near the dorsal border; pallial sinus large and gently curved inward toward the anterior side; external ligament typically parivincular, short and stout, located behind the beaks; posterior part of the ligament is enlarged or swollen when viewed from the inside of the valves; both valves have at the dorsal margin an inward platform or extension which is behind the beaks and supports the ligament;

a small accessory shelly process (lithodesma) extends between the two valves and is lodged in a posterior slanting pit under the beaks of each valve at the anterior end of the ligament; the lithodesma is lost when the valves are broken apart; hinge edentulous.

There are 38 dried lots containing 160 specimens of *Thracia meridionalis* in the collection at the U. S. National Museum. Twenty more specimens are preserved in alcohol.

*Comparisons.*—*Thracia meridionalis* differs from *T. transversa* Suter, 1913, by being much less inequivalved and having a lower posterior end. *T. meridionalis* differs from *T. vitrea* (Hutton, 1873a) by being proportionately higher, by having the beaks more centrally located on the dorsal margin, by not having opisthogyrate beaks, and by not having microscopic radial striae.

*Habitat.*—This species was originally described by E. A. Smith from specimens taken from depths ranging from 37 to 274 m. The specimens in the collection at the U. S. National Museum came from depths ranging from 5 to 640 m. The two lots of large and abundant shells from the Deepfreeze Expeditions came from 106 and 125 m respectively. However, Dr. Waldo L. Schmitt collected even better material in depths ranging from 9 to 57 m. *Thracia meridionalis* appears to be most common in shallow water, less than 300 m, but does range to depths occasionally of as much as 640 m.

The description of the type of bottom off which this species was taken by the Deepfreeze Expeditions was hard rocky, hard gravelly with coral growth, stony ooze under a heavy matting of siliceous sponges and other marine fauna. Dr. Waldo L. Schmitt collected most of his material from mud and muddy sand bottoms but also found it on gravel and sand bottoms. Dr. John H. Dearborn commonly found this species on a bottom of volcanic gravel and often associated with sponges.

The bottom temperatures from whence the Deepfreeze Expeditions found *Thracia meridionalis* varied from  $-1.5^{\circ}$  C to  $-1.69^{\circ}$  C.

*Geographic distribution.*—E. A. Smith described this species originally from Kerguelen Island, Marion Island, and Prince Edward Island. Dell (1964, p. 228) recorded it from the South Shetland Islands, South Orkneys, South Georgia, and the Falkland Islands. This species is also exceedingly common throughout the

antarctic region; in other words, it is clearly circumantarctic in distribution. It has one of the widest distributions of any of the antarctic pelecypod species.

### LATERNULIDAE Hedley, 1918

#### LATERNULA Röding, 1798

*Type species*.—(Subsequent designation) J. E. Gray, 1847, p. 190, No. 626. *Laternula anatina* Röding, 1798 = *Solen anatina* Linné, 1758.

***Laternula elliptica*** (King and Broderip, 1831)

Pl. 10, figs. 1,4,7

1831. *Anatina elliptica* King and Broderip, p. 335.

1916. *Laternula elliptica* (King and Broderip), Hedley, p. 27.

*Description*.—Shell moderately large, thin; nacreous but slightly chalky on the exterior; white with occasionally a reddish tinge on the interior, sometimes light green on the outside of the shell in young specimens; valves rather oblong in shape, dorsal border anterior to the beaks slightly curved, anterior side arcuate, ventral margin nearly straight, posterior side high and truncated, dorsal border posterior to the beaks curved upward posteriorly; the average size for 21 measured specimens in the collection is 26.3 mm high, 42.4 mm long, and 16.0 mm in convexity; the largest specimen measured is 52.4 mm high, 89.3 mm long, and 37.3 mm in convexity; Soot-Ryen (1951, p. 22) reported a specimen 97.0 mm long; this is the second largest species of pelecypod in the antarctic fauna and the largest species of laternulid in the U. S. National Museum collection; E. A. Smith (1902, p. 211) said it is the giant of the genus *Laternula*; ratio of length to height is 1.61, and the ratio of convexity to height is 0.61; height and length ratio variable; equivalved; with large gape posteriorly and a much smaller gape anteriorly; beaks opisthogyrate, contiguous, located somewhat posterior of the middle of the dorsal border; umbones fissured on posterior side which shows as a dark line on the inside of the shell running in front of and nearly parallel to the buttress of the chondrophore; this line runs ventrally to about the middle of the valves; depressed area behind and under the beaks; periostracum thin, wrinkled, gray or brown; growth lines present, six on one well-preserved specimen; two faint, broad folds on outside of the



shell, the more prominent posterior one runs from the beaks postero-ventrally to the ventral border and becomes broader in this direction, it sets off the posterior end of the shell; the anterior fold is fainter and runs antero-ventrally from the umbonal area to the ventral border, it, too, becomes broader ventrally; small discontinuous, concentric ribs present, peculiar slanting threads on the outside of the shell are generally microscopic; they are seen on most of the shell and are quite characteristic of the species; the interior margins of the shell smooth; numerous concentric folds seen on inside of the shell; an occasional radiating ridge or ridges may be present on the interior; pallial line with large posterior sinus; adductor muscle scars small, elongate, located near the dorsal margin; internal ligament located on a small spoon-shaped chondrophore which is located under the beaks; the chondrophore is supported by a knifelike ridge which runs from it postero-ventrally nearly to the middle of the valves; the two exterior shallow radial folds are reflected on the inside of the shell; hinge edentulous.

Burne (1920, pp. 249-251) described the soft parts of *Laternula elliptica* in considerable detail.

Twenty lots containing 90 specimens (15 preserved in alcohol) of *Laternula elliptica* are in the collection at the U. S. National Museum.

*Comparisons.*—*Laternula elliptica* differs from *L. recta* (Reeve, 1863), a species from southern Australia, in being higher and much more truncate posteriorly and in being much larger.

*Habitat.*—The specimens of *Laternula elliptica* in the collection at the U. S. National Museum came from depths ranging from as little as one to as much as 321 m. The well-preserved specimens came from one to 110 m. Other malacologists have reported this species taken from depths of less than 100 m with few exceptions. These data amply show that *Laternula elliptica* is a shallow-water species, most frequently ranging from one to 110 m. Hedley said this species came from a bottom of small stones and seaweed. Soot-Ryen reported it on a bottom of blue clay, small stones, and sand and gravel. Dr. Waldo L. Schmitt collected his specimens from mud or sand-mud bottoms. Dr. John H. Dearborn found specimens on volcanic gravel and sandy mud.

*Geographic distribution.*—*Laternula elliptica* was originally de-



scribed from New South Shetland Island. It is circumantarctic in distribution and it also occurs at Kerguelen Island as well as the South Orkneys, South Sandwich Islands, and South Georgia.

Subclass SEPTIBRANCHIA

Order POROMYOIDA

CUSPIDARIIDAE Dall, 1886

CUSPIDARIA Nardo, 1840

*Type species*.—(Original designation, *fide* Palmer, 1958, p. 78)  
*Cuspidaria typus* Nardo ms.=*Tellina cuspidata* Olivi, 1792.

**Cuspidaria tenella** E. A. Smith, 1907

Pl. 10, figs. 3,6

1907. *Cuspidaria tenella* E. A. Smith, p. 1, pl. 2, figs. 14, 14a.

1912. *Cuspidaria concentrica* Thiele, p. 233, pl. 18, fig. 29.

1912. *Cuspidaria plicata* Thiele, p. 233, pl. 18, fig. 30.

*Description*.—Shell thin; slightly inequivalved, the left valve overlaps the right along the ventral margin, but the right valve overlaps the left posterior to the beaks on the dorsal side; valves gape at the end of the rostrum; shell white or translucent, outer surface uncommonly light green; generally lacking a periostracum except for an indication of it on the rostrum of the largest specimen; beaks orthogyrate, located slightly anterior to the middle of the dorsal margin, nearly touching each other; shell outline elongate, dorsal margin anterior to beaks slightly rounded, anterior margin arcuate, ventral margin well rounded to rostral area, slightly indented or sinuate at this point and then slanting a bit upward to the end of the short rostrum, end of rostrum truncate, dorsal margin posterior to beaks almost straight; shell longer than high, average for two specimens measured was 9.7 mm high, 13.8 mm long, and 6.9 mm for the convexity of both valves; largest specimen measured was 11.7 mm high, 15.5 mm long, and 8.3 mm for the convexity of both valves; this species gets much larger for Hedley (1916, p. 29) reported that a specimen of this species may have attained a length of 35.0 mm; ratio of length to height is 1.42; ratio of convexity to height is 0.71; concentric ribs vary in number and size, generally smaller or absent on umbonal area and larger ones occur ventrally, concentric striations occur on and between concentric ribs, 9 concentric ribs present on largest specimen, 16

concentric ribs seen on second largest specimen; ribs variable in shape, size, and number; concentric ribs more prominent on larger specimens; concentric ribs much finer on rostrum; interspaces wider than the ribs; no growth lines apparent; a broad shallow groove runs from behind the beaks to the ventral margin setting off the rostrum; on a small specimen a slight radiating ridge runs from near the dorsal margin postero-ventrally and is posterior to the shallow groove on the rostrum; interior margins smooth; external concentric ribs reflected on interior of shell, this is best seen on the larger specimens; rostrum set off on inside of shell by a raised area running from the umbonal region postero-ventrally to the ventral margin; pallial line and muscle scars not seen on these small specimens; ligament small, internal, located just behind the beaks on a projecting spoon-shaped chondrophore which slants posteriorly; a narrow ridge (tooth?) runs posterior to the chondrophore in the right valve and is parallel to the dorsal margin; no dentition present in left valve.

There are six lots containing only seven specimens of this species in the U. S. National Museum collection.

*Comparisons.*—E. A. Smith's figure of *Cuspidaria tenella* is misleading because the concentric ribs are not well shown. However, his description coincides well with the specimens before me and is also similar to Thiele's *Cuspidaria plicata* and *Cuspidaria concentrica*. Soot-Ryen believes that *Cuspidaria concentrica* is a synonym of *Cuspidaria kerguelensis* (E. A. Smith, 1885). This latter species appears to differ from *C. tenella* (*plicata* and *concentrica* of Thiele) in having stronger ribs on the rostrum and a stronger radiating ridge on the rostrum. The lack of strong concentric ribs on the shell of *C. infelix* Thiele clearly separates that species from *C. tenella*.

*Habitat.*—Specimens of *Cuspidaria tenella* in the U. S. National Museum collection were found in depths ranging from 23 to 549 m. Four of the five collecting stations were less than 230 m in depth. Soot-Ryen (1951, pp. 23-24) reported this species from 60 to 220 m. E. A. Smith had specimens collected from 183 m. Hedley (1916, p. 29) reported this species as taken from 527 m. and Powell (1958, p. 179) recorded depths ranging from 177 to 300 m. It appears that

*Cuspidaria tenella*, unlike many of its congeners, is a relatively shallow-water species.

Soot-Ryen reported this species was found on a bottom of stones and algae as well as clay. Hedley stated that his material was found on a bottom of ooze. One of the specimens in the U. S. National Museum collection was taken from a substrate consisting of volcanic gravel and sandy mud.

*Geographic distribution*.—E. A. Smith originally described *Cuspidaria tenella* from Coulman Island. Dell (1964, p. 229) also reported it from the South Orkneys, South Shetlands, Shag Rocks, and South Georgia. *C. tenella* appears to be circumantarctic in its geographic distribution, but it is not a common species and some antarctic expeditions did not find it.

***Cuspidaria infelix* Thiele, 1912**

Pl. 9, fig. 6

1912. *Cuspidaria infelix* Thiele, p. 233, pl. 18, fig. 28.

*Description*.—Shell small, thin, elongate; dorsal margin anterior to the beaks slightly rounded, anterior margin arcuate, ventral margin gently rounded to the beginning of the rostral region where it is slightly sinuate, from there posteriorly the ventral margin slants upward, end of rostrum truncated, rostrum relatively short and high, dorsal margin posterior to the beaks slants slightly downward; the sole specimen measured is 5.4 mm high, 8.8 mm long, and 4.0 mm for the convexity of both valves; Thiele described this species from a specimen 24.0 mm long and 14.0 mm high, which is the largest one so far reported; ratio of length to height is 1.63; ratio of convexity to height is 0.74; a gape is present at the end of the rostrum; inequivalved, left valve overlaps the right valve on the ventral side of the rostrum; right valve overlaps the left valve on the dorsal side; shell white, somewhat translucent; beaks orthogyrate, contiguous, located anterior to the center of the dorsal margin; a light brown periostracum present on the rostrum and the ventral margin of the shell; valves ornamented by concentric striae and only a faint indication of concentric folds; no growth lines seen; a slight shallow groove runs from the umbonal area postero-ventrally to the ventral margin and sets off the rostrum from the remainder of the shell; a raised area occurs on the rostrum just posterior to the shallow groove; faint radial threads occur on the

rostrum; interior margins of valves smooth; interior of shell with fine, discontinuous, concentric striations; a raised area runs postero-ventrally on the inside of the shell setting off the rostral region, which corresponds to the shallow groove on the exterior of the valves; adductor muscle scars and pallial line not seen; a small ligament on a spoon-shaped chondrophore in each valve, located just behind the beaks, slanting posteriorly; hinge appears to be edentulous.

Only two lots containing three specimens of this rare species are present in the U. S. National Museum collection.

*Comparisons.*—*Cuspidaria infelix* differs from *C. tenella* E. A. Smith and *C. kerguelensis* (E. A. Smith, 1885) by not having strong concentric ribs or folds on either the exterior or interior of the shell.

*Habitat.*—The three specimens in the U. S. National Museum were dredged at depths of 165 m and 549 m. Soot-Ryen (1951, p. 23) reported this species from depths ranging from 150 to 380 m. Hedley (1916, p. 29) stated that this species was collected at a depth of 439 m. Dell (1964, p. 230) listed several stations where this species occurred with depths ranging from 91 to 500 m. Like *Cuspidaria tenella*, *C. infelix* occurs in only moderately deep water.

Hedley reported that his specimens came from a bottom of ooze, but they were dead shells. Soot-Ryen said that some of the specimens he examined came from a bottom of grayish-blue clay.

*Geographic distribution.*—Thiele originally described *Cuspidaria infelix* from the Gauss Station, Davis Sea. Dell added South Georgia and Bouvet Island to the distribution of this species. *C. infelix* appears to be circumantarctic in distribution, but it is a rare species.

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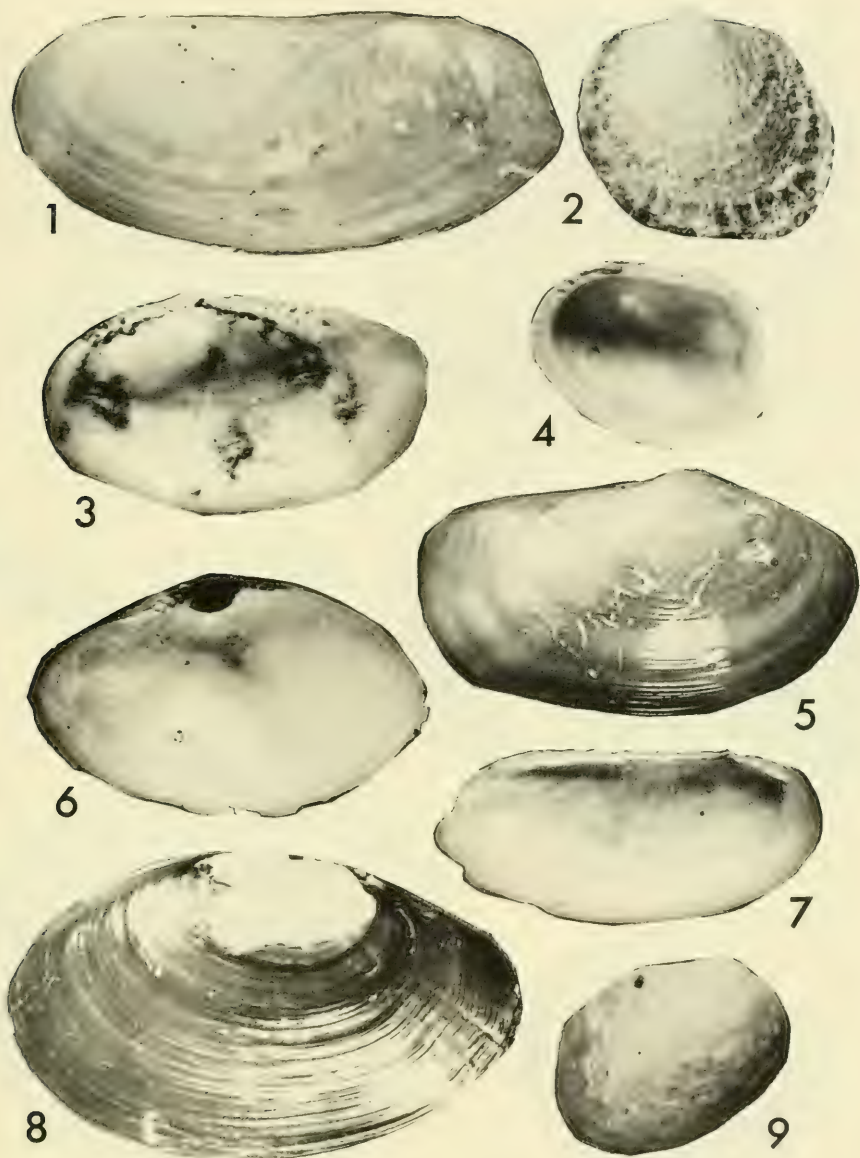


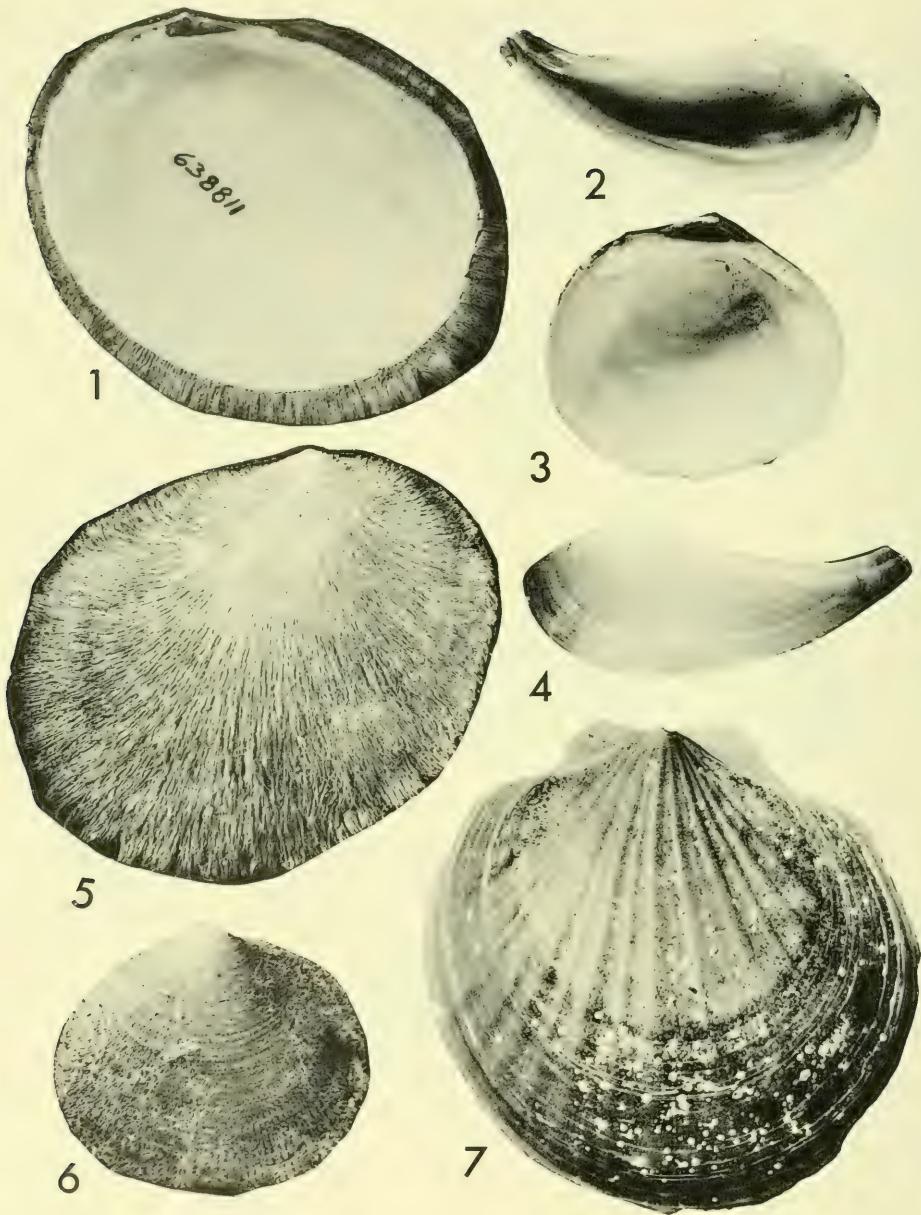


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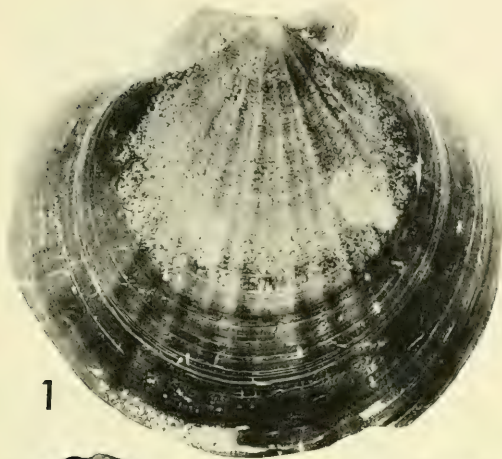


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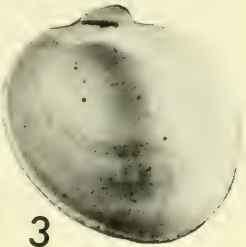
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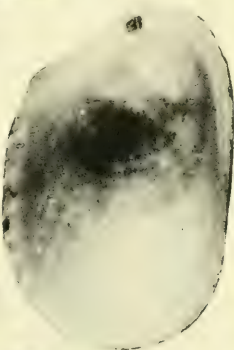
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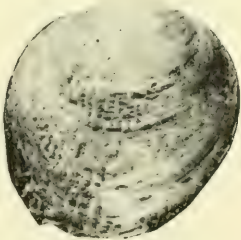
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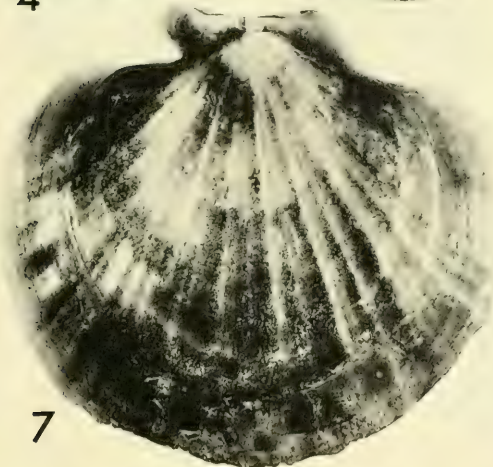
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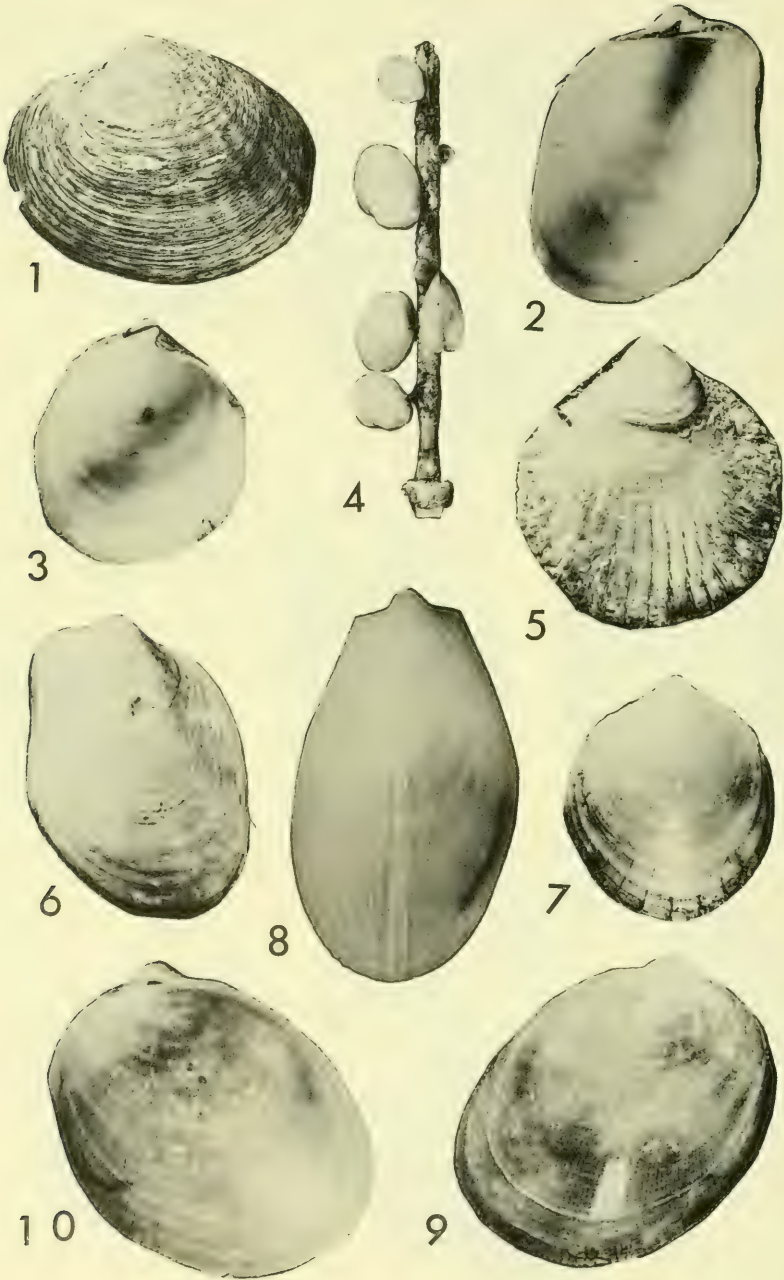
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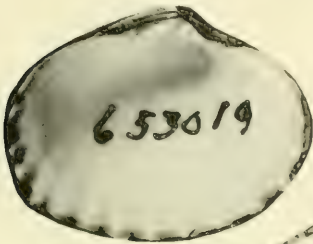
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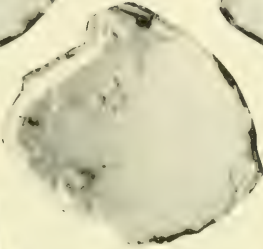
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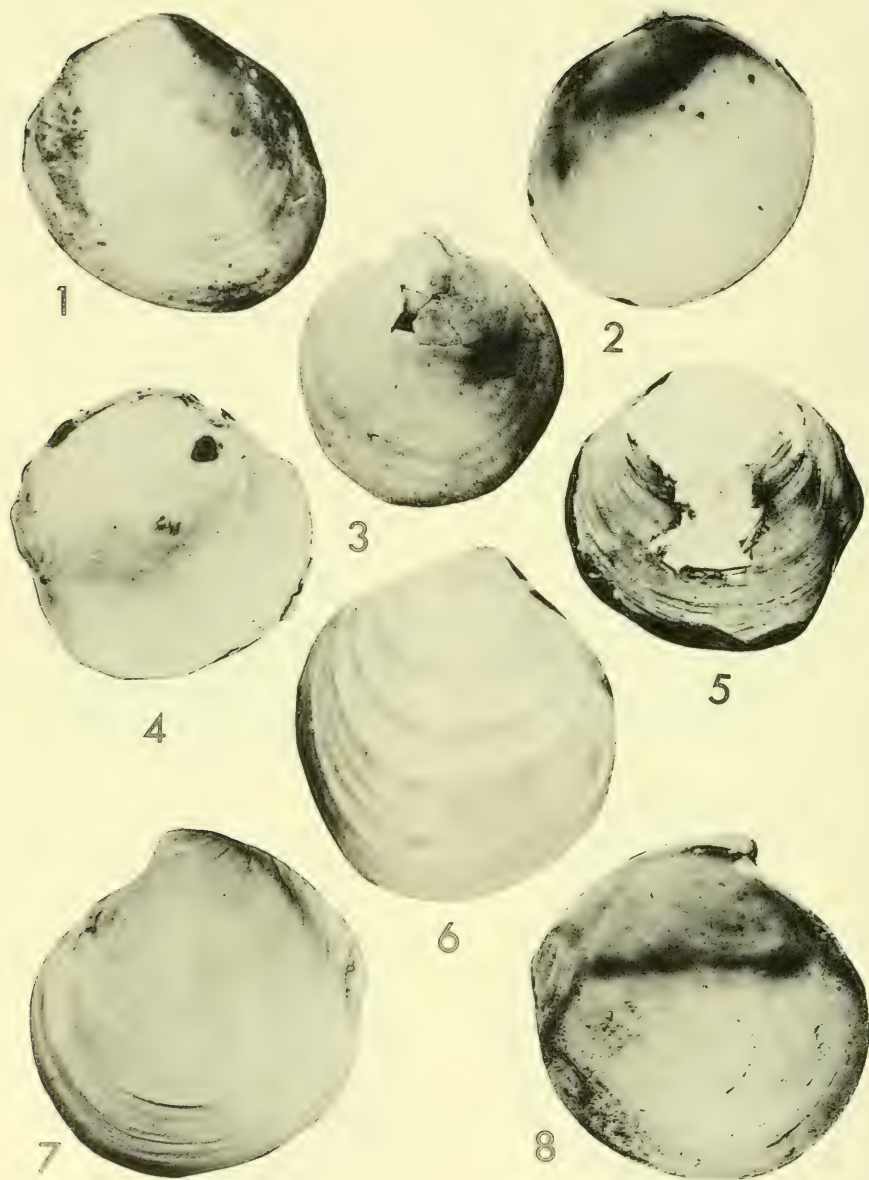
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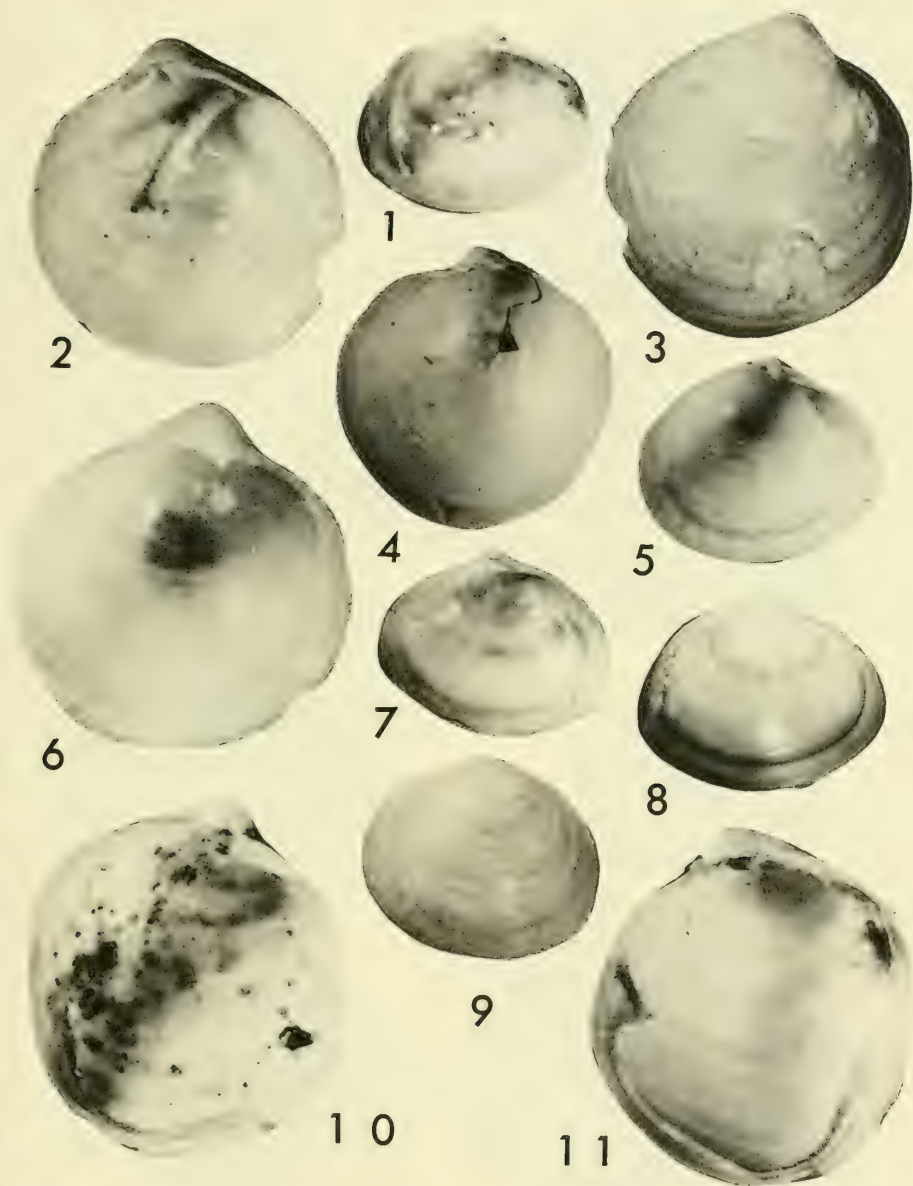
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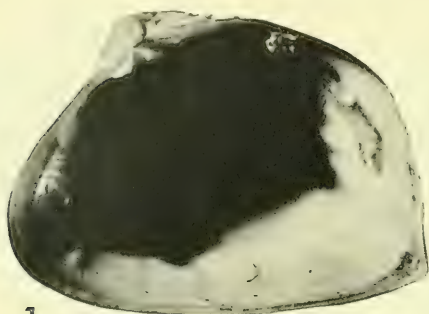
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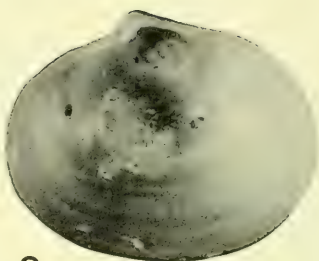
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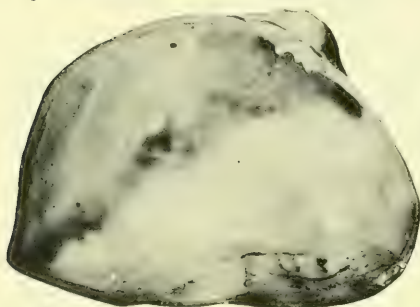




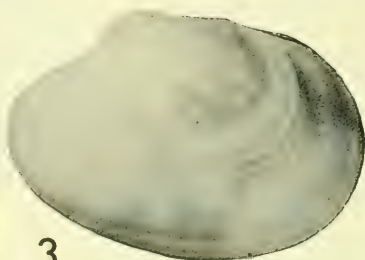
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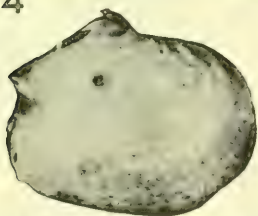
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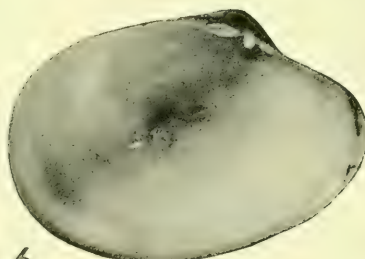
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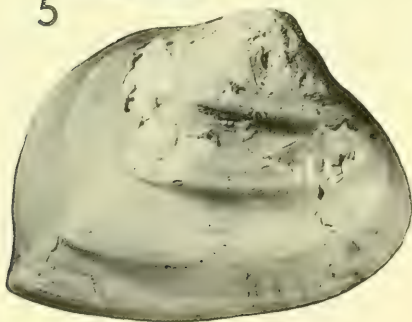
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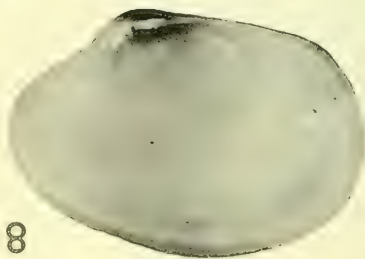
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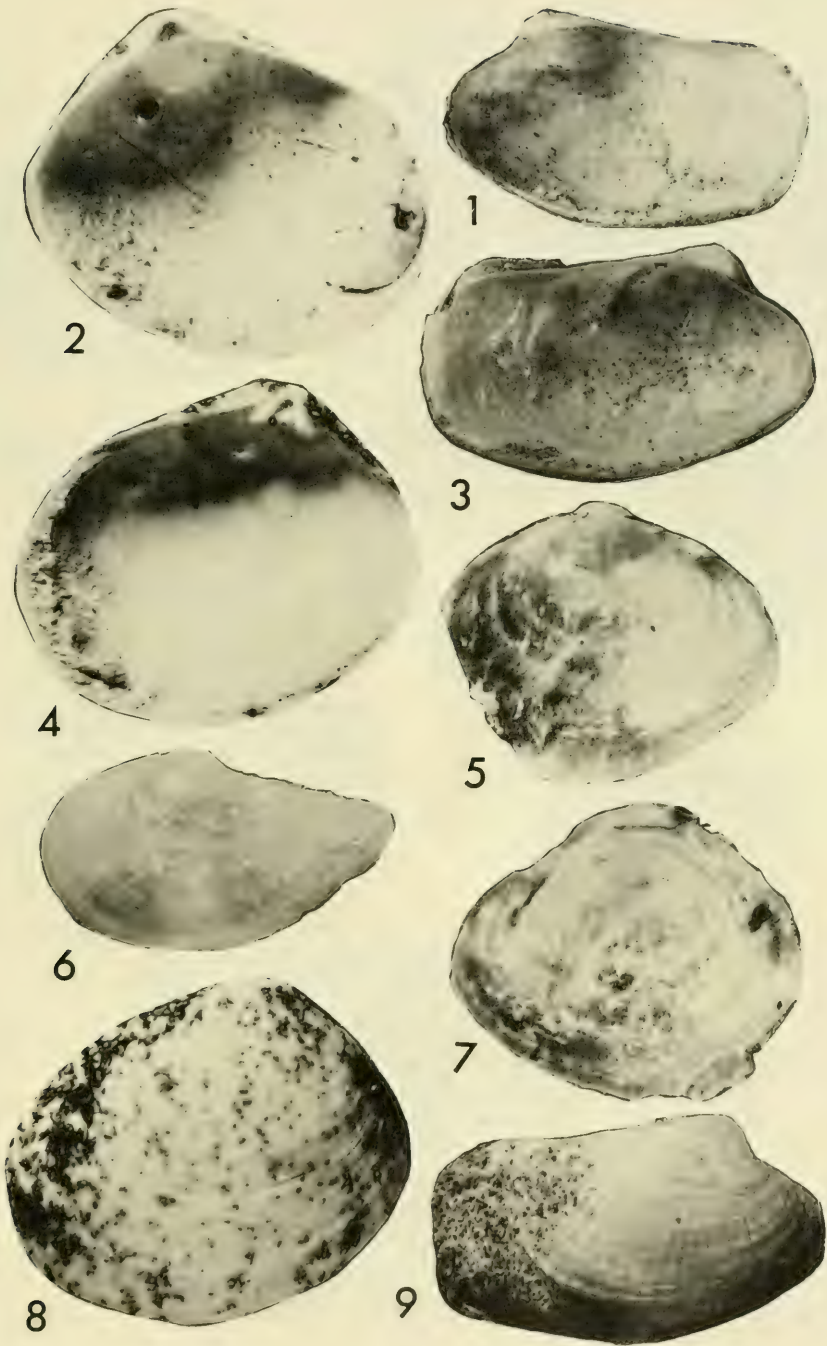
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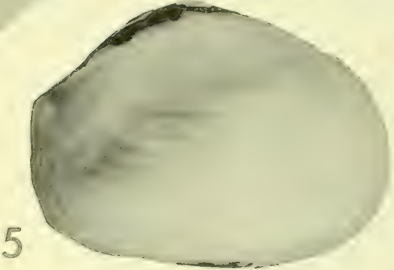
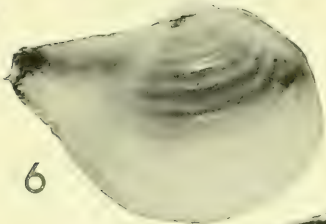
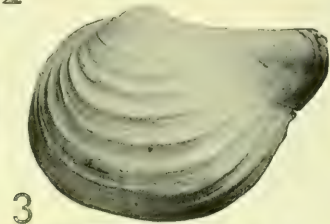
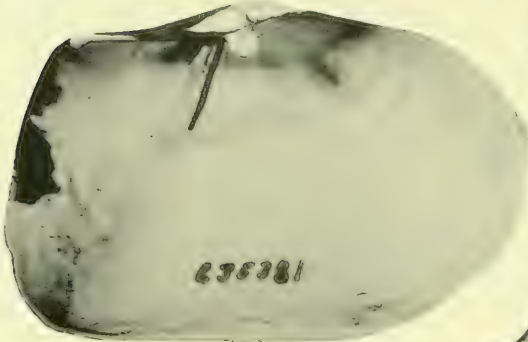
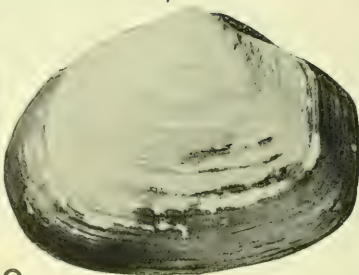
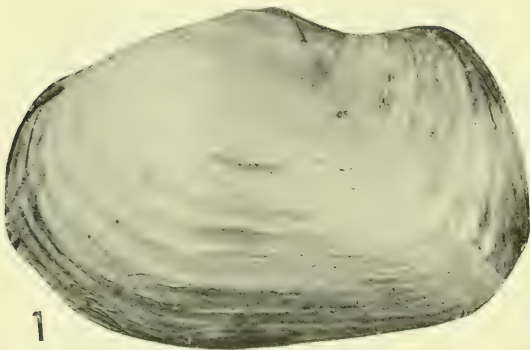
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GENERA OF THE BIVALVIA:  
A SYSTEMATIC AND BIBLIOGRAPHIC CATALOGUE

By  
HAROLD E. VOKES

June 16, 1967

Palaeontological Research Institution  
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GENERA OF THE BIVALVIA:  
A SYSTEMATIC AND BIBLIOGRAPHIC CATALOGUE

HAROLD E. VOKES  
Tulane University

INTRODUCTION

This catalogue represents a revision and expansion of a similar listing issued in mimeographed form to those scientists engaged in the preparation of the Bivalvia volume of the *Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology*. It early was obvious that if the *Treatise* volume was to achieve the desired goal of including all generic names based upon animals with hard parts capable of fossilization, some relatively complete reference list of those names was essential.

The *Nomenclator Zoologicus* of Sheffield Neave (volumes 1-4 [1758-1935], 1939-1940; volume 5 [1936-1945], 1950) served as the starting point for this list. Unfortunately, in that work there is no distinction of the several classes of the phylum Mollusca, the notation "Moll." serving for all of the more than 40,000 entries referred to this major group. It was found most convenient to prepare a card catalogue of all of the Neave molluscan references and then to sort the cards according to the classes of the phylum. The Bivalve name-cards subsequently were arranged into a systematic classification and a mimeographed list of this arrangement was distributed to *Treatise* authors concerned with the preparation of the Bivalvia volume in 1951. Those who received this list were requested to transmit suggestions or corrections in the systematic assignments that had been made, and also to call to attention any omission of names from that list. As a result of the cooperation of many students it was possible to prepare supplements embodying suggestions received together with additional listings of newly proposed names, or of newly discovered older names that had not been cited by Neave and consequently had been omitted from the first list. Five supplements were issued during the years 1952 through 1955. Since that time all bivalve names that have come to attention and which have been found to be missing from these lists have been entered in the card catalogue.

In 1960 Dr. K. V. W. Palmer suggested that publication of



the list would make it useful to a wider audience and also would permit it to serve as a supplement to the *Treatise* volume when issued. Important errors in the original Neave listing having been found over the years of usage, it was concluded that publication could not be undertaken until all entries had been checked against original sources in-so-far as these could be located for consultation. All available time in 1961 and 1962 was devoted to rechecking the entries in the card catalogue against the Neave listings, followed by verification against such original sources as were found in the Howard-Tilton Memorial Library of Tulane University and in the library of the Louisiana State University at Baton Rouge. In 1963, a grant from the National Science Foundation (No. GB-1027) permitted three months uninterrupted work in the libraries of Washington, D.C., and adjacent cities. These sources have been supplemented by microfilm or Xerox copies of works not available in the libraries visited. As a result it has been possible to check all except approximately forty of the more than nine thousand names on the list against their original published record. All but seven of these forty are listed by Neave as being invalid emendations, errors, or *nomina nuda*.

In addition, search of the more recently published literature has served to add more than 500 entries to the catalogue. As now published it is believed that it is reasonably complete for names issued up to the year 1960. New names published since that date have been entered as they have come to attention, but no careful systematic search of the literature has been undertaken.

### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

When a work has been progressing, as has the present catalogue, over a period of many years, the indebtedness of the compiler to his scientific colleagues tends to assume monumental proportions. It is manifestly impossible to make a specific acknowledgment of all of the assistance given and the many valuable suggestions received from workers in all parts of the world. My deep gratitude for the aid so freely afforded has served to lighten the task of the preparation of the present

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Mr. Donald A. Myers and Mr. Druid Wilson, formerly graduate students in the Department of Geology at The Johns Hopkins University and now on the staff of the United States Geological Survey, spent many hours assisting in sorting the original cards according to the molluscan classes represented and, later, in the preparation of the initial systematic arrangement of the Bivalvia genera.

Among the scientific specialists who have been most helpful are: André Chavan (Lucinidae, Astartidae, Carditidae, Leptonacea), L. R. Cox (Mesozoic genera), Leo B. Hertlein (Pectinidae, Dreissenidae), A. Myra Keen (Veneridae, Cardidae, Corbiculidae, Pisidiidae), John Marwick (Pteriacea and some Pectinacea), H. B. Stenzel (Ostreidae), and John Weir (Paleozoic nonmarine genera).

Special mention must be made of my deep indebtedness to R. L. Merklin of the Paleontological Institute, Academy of Sciences, Moscow, U.S.S.R., who furnished many references to Russian literature that could not be located in American libraries.

The facilities and collections of many libraries have been utilized in the preparation of this catalogue. Without exception their personnel have been most cooperative. Included, in addition to the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., and the Public Library of New York City, N.Y., are the libraries of the following institutions and organizations: The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia; The American Museum of Natural History, New York City; The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.; Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La.; the Peabody Institute, Baltimore, Md.; the Paleontological Research Institution, Ithaca, N.Y.; Rice University,

Houston, Texas; United States National Museum, Washington, D.C.; United States Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.; and Yale University, New Haven, Conn. Special appreciation is due the staff of the Howard-Tilton Memorial Library of Tulane University. I am particularly deeply indebted to Mrs. Whittemore of the Inter-Library Loan Department who devoted much time and effort to the task of seeking out difficult-to-secure references.

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Dr. Katherine Van Winkle Palmer, Director of the Paleontological Research Institution, assumed the time-consuming and vexatious task of editing the typescript of the catalogue and of seeing it through the press. How many times must she have regretted the impulse that lead her to suggest its preparation for publication! The work has benefitted much from her labors which, with her hospitality, have been much appreciated.

Miss Sheila Coffey devoted many hours to the preparation of the Index; her care and industry in this most essential task are gratefully acknowledged.

In final analysis however, whatever merit the catalogue may possess is largely to be credited to the labors of my wife, Emily Hoskins Vokes, who also has served as my most devoted and persevering assistant. She has participated in every stage of the task of preparing the material for the present publication, and especially has she given many hours to careful readings—and rereadings—of the typescript in an effort to ensure uniformity of style and reference format. The degree of her

assistance with this text has been exceeded only by her patient encouragement through a long drawn-out task.

### CLASSIFICATION

Throughout all of the years of systematic work on the representatives of the Class Bivalvia the classification of the recognized generic taxa into families has not in general been the subject of much controversy. Families, as Cox (1960) stressed, are morphologically distinctive and generally homogeneous, and Newell (1965) added the observation that many "have been astonishingly conservative, with long and continuous records that extend far back into the Paleozoic." It is the grouping of the families into superfamilies, and especially into orders and higher categories, that has been subject to uncertainty and debate. Consequently, several systems are now in use for living and fossil forms, and none has wide adoption.

Almost every structure of the animal, or of its shell, has been utilized, either singly or in combination, in one or another of these classifications. Basically, much of this lack of agreement has stemmed from the fact that the Bivalvia represent an ancient lineage (or lineages), many of whose categories were well differentiated at the time of their first appearance in the geologic record and are without known intermediate or transitional forms to indicate relationships. Evidence is accumulating that this apparent absence of intermediate types is more probably a result of polyphyletic origins of major groups rather than imperfection of the early Paleozoic record. McAlester (1964, 1965) discussed results of a most detailed study of the early Ordovician genus *Babinka* Barrande, 1881, which led him to conclude that this genus was transitional between a monoplacophora-like ancestral type and the Lucinacea. He concluded: "The transitional evolutionary position of *Babinka* indicates that the lucinoid bivalves arose independently from a non-bivalved ancestor, and raises fundamental questions regarding the evolutionary history and classification of the Bivalvia." (1965, p. 245). The recently recognized bivalved Gastropoda afford incontrovertable evidence that the bivalved condition has originated at least twice within the phylum Mol-



lusca. Modern students of the group find it not unreasonable to believe that it might have happened at other times.

Cox (1960) and Newell (1965) presented concise but detailed summaries of previous attempts to provide effective classifications of the Bivalvia. Both summaries were preludes to proposed revisionary classifications based upon the examination and interpretation of all lines of evidence available from both paleontologic and neontologic research. The arrangement of Newell is essentially similar to that proposed by Cox. The major difference between the two classifications is in the names applied to the order and suborder groupings accepted. Cox's selection of ordinal names was made primarily upon a system of nomenclatorial priority tempered by considerations of the applicability of the term to the generic groupings to which it might be applied. Newell argued that extensive emendation renders the old names obsolete and has proposed the utilization of the nomenclatorial type concept for ordinal names in the same general way that it has been applied in the formation of the family-group nomenclature.

The arrangement proposed by Newell is stated to be that which will be followed in the forthcoming *Treatise* volume on the Bivalvia. Because the value of the present work will be enhanced in proportion to the degree that it will serve as an adjunct and companion to the *Treatise* volume, the Newell arrangement and ordinal names have been adopted in the following listings. The ordinal names utilized in the Cox classification have been cited in square brackets following the terms accepted by Newell as an aid to students who may wish to understand better the historical antecedents of the new ordinal names.

### NOMENCLATORIAL NOTES

The revisions and interpretations of the Règles of zoological nomenclature that accumulated over the years in the Opinions and Declarations issued by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, were considered, together with the rules affected, by the International Zoological Congresses at Paris, Copenhagen, and London in the years 1947 to



1958. The results were formulated into the *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature*, published in 1961. A slightly revised second edition of the Code was issued in 1964.

While most of the elements of the new Code essentially are identical with those of the now superseded Règles and their amendments, certain of the articles serve to clear up areas of uncertainty with respect to the validity of names in the genus-group category and, one at least, represents a complete reversal of previous practice.

Among the regulations that are significant in interpreting the entries in the present catalogue are:

1. Article 56(a)—“Even if the difference between two genus-group names is due to only one letter, these two names are not to be considered homonyms.” Under the previous Règles, as in the days before any nomenclatural rules had been proposed or adopted, there had been no agreement as to the amount of difference between names in the genus-group category required to avoid homonymy, and there was wide variance in interpretation in this respect.

Under the new code many genus-group names proposed as substitutes for older ones erroneously thought to have been preoccupied are now to be relegated to the status of junior objective synonyms of the names that they were intended to replace. A number of examples illustrative of the effects of this interpretation were cited in an earlier paper (Vokes, 1956).

The majority of the names involved are not of major systematic importance and cover only a few species. In such situations a return to the nomenclatorially correct terminology will involve only minor inconvenience to a few specialists. A few names present problems that may be solved by appeal to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature for stabilization of present usage. The situation with respect to the generic names *Netastoma* Carpenter, 1864, and *Nettastomella* Carpenter, 1865, may be cited as an example. After proposing the generic name *Netastoma* for a western American pholadid in 1864, Carpenter became aware of the name *Nettastoma* Rafinesque, 1815, proposed in Pisces. Believing that the Rafinesque name invalidated his, he immediately pro-

posed the substitute *Nettastomella*, which was published early in 1865. The original *Netastoma* appears never to have been utilized after its first appearance, while the substitute *Nettastomella* has become firmly implanted in the scientific literature; nothing except ritualistic principle would be served by its replacement after one hundred years.

2. Subsequent spellings: Two types of variation in the spelling of genus-group names subsequent to their first proposal are recognized within the Code. These are referred to as "emendations" and as "incorrect subsequent spellings." Emendations are defined under Article 33 (a): "Any demonstrably intentional change in the original spelling of a name is an emendation." These are further stated [Article 33 (a) (i)] to be "justified" emendations if they constitute the correction of an "incorrect original spelling," a term defined under Article 32 (a) and (c) as either "contravening a mandatory provision of Articles 26 to 30"<sup>1</sup> or as being an inadvertent error, "such as a lapsus calami, or a copyist's or printer's error." Article 32 (a) (ii) further adds that "incorrect transliteration, improper latinization, and use of an inappropriate connecting vowel are not to be considered inadvertent errors." Any other *intentional* subsequent change in the original spelling is an "unjustified emendation" [Article 33 (a) (ii)]. All *unintentional* subsequent variations in spelling are to be treated as "incorrect subsequent spellings," or errors, and as such have no status in nomenclature. Thus they cannot invalidate a subsequent validly proposed name of the same spelling<sup>2</sup> and cannot be used as a replacement if the original of the name misspelled should prove to be invalid for any reason.

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<sup>1</sup>In the first, 1961, edition of the *Code* this read "Articles 26 to 31", but as a result of the deliberations of the Commission during the XVth International Congress of Zoology, Washington, 1963, Article 31 was reduced to the rank of a recommendation and Article 32 accordingly emended.

<sup>2</sup>Thus *Cryptonema* Bigsby, 1868, an "incorrect subsequent spelling" of *Cryptonella* Hall, 1861 (Brachiopoda), has no status and does not invalidate *Cryptonema* Jukes-Browne, 1914 (Veneridae: Chioninae), and the substitute name *Cryptonemella* Kuroda and Habe, 1951, is an unnecessary junior objective synonym of the Jukes-Browne name.

Emendations have status in nomenclature; if "justified" they take immediate precedence over the name emended, bearing the date and authorship of the original spelling; if "unjustified," they are junior objective synonyms of the name as originally proposed, with their own date and authorship, and have status in nomenclature in that they may serve as substitute names if the name as originally proposed proves to be invalid through homonymy. Furthermore, they may serve to pre-occupy subsequent usage of the same spelling for the same or other species-groups.

In the following pages *emendations*, whether "justified" or "unjustified," are indicated by the citation "(emend. pro . . .)" following the spelling being cited; *invalid subsequent spellings* are indicated as "(err. pro . . .)." The requirement of Article 33 (a) that the change in original spelling must be "demonstrably intentional" has been rigidly followed and unless it is clear from the context that any change was intentionally made, any variation from the original spelling is here interpreted as an invalid subsequent spelling.

The only variation from the original spelling, other than "justified emendation," that is approved in the new Code for names on the generic-group level marks a complete reversal of the practice sanctioned by the now superseded Règles. The latter had required the retention of every diacritic mark used in the original spelling of the name. The new Code provides [Article 32 (c) (i)] that a "name published with a diacritic mark, apostrophe, diaeresis, or hypen is to be corrected by the deletion of the mark concerned and any resulting parts are to be united" (except for one special case on the species-group level).<sup>3</sup>

The same article also states that "when, in a German word, the umlaut sign is deleted from a vowel, the letter 'e' is to be inserted after that vowel." This implied restriction of the addition of a letter "e" only to words of German origin from which the umlaut is deleted introduces a subjective factor

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<sup>3</sup>Thus *Jukes-Brownia* Cossmann, 1920, must be "corrected" to read *Jukesbrownia*.

in that the umlaut is used in languages other than the German. In these no additional letter is to be inserted. In the present listing, therefore, the names *Asbjörnsenia* (Norwegian) and *Nordenskjöldia* (Swedish) are "corrected" by deletion of the umlaut without any addition, but *Schafhäutlia*, named by a French author (Cossmann) in a French journal, is based upon the name of a German student and is here "corrected" to read *Schafhaeutlia*.

3. Special terminations to denote names of fossils: A new and, on the whole, valuable addition presented in the Code is found in Articles 20 and 56 (b), which, while dealing with the same general topic unfortunately do not strictly agree. Article 20 states that "If an existing genus-group name has been modified by substituting *-ites*, *-ytes*, or *-ithes* for its original termination, the modified name if applied only to fossils is not available, except for the purposes of the Law of Homonymy (Art. 56b), unless there is clear evidence of intent to establish a distinct genus or subgenus." Article 56 (b) phrases it: "A genus-group name formed for use in palaeontology by substituting *-ites*, *-ytes*, or *-ithes* for the original termination of a generic name, and applied only to fossils, enters into homonymy (Art. 20)."

It will be noted that there is no equivalent of the last clause of Article 20 in the phrasing of Article 56 (b) and in this respect the latter is a much more strict phrasing of the principle, for this last clause does leave open the possibility of names so formed having been validly proposed. In the present listing the writer has interpreted Article 20 as having page priority, and hence taking precedence over Article 56 (b). There is another area of uncertainty in these articles in the phrase "applied only to fossils." I have here taken the position that this restriction was applicable only to the first use of the name. If that were not the sense of these articles, confusion could arise from the interpretations of subsequent authors. Thus the name *Crassatellites* of Krueger, 1823, formed by adding the termination *-ites* to the name *Crassatella* Lamarck, 1799, and applied to an Eocene species, was used for many years by subsequent authors to include the entire group of



Tertiary and Recent crassatellid species. Lack of restriction to the original proposal would here result in a name, invalid when first proposed [*fide* the present Code], achieving validation through the action of the subsequent author who first referred a Recent species to the genus.

4. Authorship of names on the family-group level: The Règles paid little attention to names in the family-group beyond providing (1) that they should be formed by the addition of certain specified suffixes to the stem of the name of the type genus, and (2) that the name was to be changed when the name of the type genus was changed. The Code, on the contrary, makes extensive provision for these names, no fewer than 21 of the Articles being concerned in whole or in part, with regulations relative to names on this taxonomic level.

The concept of priority is to rule in the determination of the author of the family name, but, in sharp distinction to sanctioned practice with respect to names on the genus- and species-group levels, names first proposed in the vernacular may achieve validity and be available with author and date accepted from such proposal. Article 11 (e) states:

A family-group name must, when first published, be based on a name then valid for a contained genus, and must be a noun in the nominative plural.

- (i) The name must clearly be used to denote a suprageneric taxon, and not merely be used as a plural noun or adjective referring to the members of a genus.
- (ii) A family-group name of which the suffix is incorrect is available with its original date and authorship, but in properly emended form . . .
- (iii) A family-group name published before 1900 in accordance with the above provisions of this Section, but not itself fully latinized, is available with its original date and authorship, provided that it has been latinized by later authors and that it has been generally accepted by zoologists interested in the group concerned as dating from its first publication in vernacular form.

In general the majority of scientists who have dealt with molluscan nomenclature have not been concerned with the identity of the authors of names utilized at the family level, and it has been usual practice to cite the family name without indication of source. The documenting of the family-group names here utilized has been a time-consuming task. The oldest



classification of the Bivalvia, known to the writer, that may be said to extend to the family level and to utilize names based on the name of a contained genus is that given by Lamarck in his *Philosophie Zoologique* of 1809. Here, the names are wholly in the vernacular ("Les ostracées," "Les arcacées," etc.), but many have been accepted as family or superfamily names by those subsequent authors who documented the source of their family-group nomenclature (Bucquoy, Dautzenberg, and Dollfus; Cossmann; Cossmann and Peyrot; Dautzenberg; Orlov). Ambiguity arises with respect to the phrase "generally accepted" as utilized in the Article cited above. Almost all workers in the Bivalvia over the past 150 years have distinguished groups of genera to which they have applied names similar to or based upon the same stem genus as those proposed in the vernacular of Lamarck, but, as noted above, most have not indicated the source of their name for the groups. In view of the scientific eminence of Lamarck, a strong argument could be made for concluding that these usages might all be considered as indicating "general acceptance" of the Lamarckian names. However, other groups of equally universal present usage, were first named in vernacular by Blainville and contemporary authors. In the present catalogue these names are attributed to the earliest author to whom they can be ascribed, whether or not proposed in the vernacular.

A source of possible disagreement lies in the new Article 40 of the Code. This reverses the regulations promulgated in the Règles under which the name of the family changed when the name of the type genus changed. Article 40 states: "When, after 1960, a nominal type-genus is rejected as a junior synonym (objective or subjective), a family-group name based on it is *not* [italics here added] to be changed, but continues to be the valid name of the family-group taxon that contains both the senior and junior synonyms."

5. Official List and Official Index: The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature has been charged by the International Congress of Zoology with the task of compiling lists of accepted and rejected names and works in nomenclature. Accepted names are placed on an *Official List*, re-

jected names on an *Official Index*. These are compiled for the species-group, the genus-group, the family-group, and, those publications in which the names proposed are declared by the Commission not to be available for nomenclatorial purposes [see Article 77 (5) and 78 (f)]. The addition of names to these lists is made initially in the Opinions, or in the Declarations issued by the Commission. In the present catalogue a name added to the *Official List of Accepted Genus-Group Names in Zoology* is indicated by the addition, after the basic reference, of the citation "[valid ICZN OO]" in which the number refers to the Opinion in which the assignment to the List was made. Names that have been placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Genus-Group Names in Zoology* carry the terminal citation "[invalid ICZN OO]."

#### SPECIAL SYMBOLS USED

Most of the abbreviations and methods of citation used in the following lists appear to be self-explanatory. Certain observations, however, may be pertinent to the use of the catalogue:

1. Names appearing in bold-faced type are believed to be valid nomenclatorially; names in italics are invalid, although some of them, being "unjustified emendations" could assume validity in the future if the name emended should prove unavailable through homonymy. It is to be emphasized that the appearance of a name in the lists in bold-faced type implies only nomenclatorial validity, *i.e.* that it was proposed in a fashion that satisfied the requirements of the Règles and the Code, is not a junior homonym, nor is it, to the writer's knowledge, an objective synonym of any other valid genus name. No implication of taxonomic validity is to be construed. A large number of the names that are here treated as nomenclatorially available are considered by students of the Bivalvia as subjectively synonymous with other equally valid but older names. The preparation of subjective synonymies is a matter of individual zoological judgment, not of definable rules and regulations, and no attempt will be made to suggest such relationships in this catalogue.

2. The dagger “†” placed before an entry indicates that the name preceded is based upon a fossil type species. It may contain Recent species in its hypodigm; the use of the dagger refers only to the type species.

3. The citation “[n.n.]” following a reference, means that the name is a *nomen nudum*, and hence is invalid.

4. The citation “[n.n. pro . . .]” following a reference means that the name referred to was proposed as a substitute name for the name appearing within the brackets.

5. When a name is a homonym, the reference is followed by the notation “non” followed by the author, date, and systematic position of the senior usage of the name, all within brackets. If a replacement name has been proposed for the *Bivalvia* homonym, it too is enclosed within the brackets, following the previous citation but being separated from it by a semicolon and the word “see.” For example: “*Crassinella* Bayle, 1878, . . . [non Guppy, 1874 (*Crassatellidae*); see *Neocrassina* Fischer, 1887].” If the abbreviation “cf.” follows the semicolon, the name given was not proposed specifically as a substitute name, but may have been a junior objective synonym that became valid when the homonymy of the senior name was discovered.

6. The terminal citation, within brackets, of a generic name preceded by the symbol “=” indicates that the name listed in the primary reference is an objective synonym of the name cited within the brackets.

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## Class BIVALVIA Linnaeus, 1758

(*Pelecypoda* Goldfuss, 1820; *Lamellibranchiata* Blainville, 1824)

### Subclass PALAEOTAXODONTA Korobkov, 1954

#### Order NUCULOIDEA Morton, 1963

##### Superfamily NUCULACEA Gray, 1824<sup>1</sup>

##### Family CTENODONTIDAE Wöhrmann, 1893

†**Adranaria** Munier-Chalmas, 1876, Jour. Conchyl., 24: 105

†**Anthraconeilo** Girty, 1911, Ann. New York Acad. Sci., 21: 131

†**Anthraconeilopsis** Tasch, 1953, Jour. Paleont., 27: 391

†**Arisaigia** McLearn, 1918, Amer. Jour. Sci., (4) 45: 139

†**Bicrenula** Williams, 1916, U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 89: 163

†**Cadomia** Goarant de Tromelin, 1877, Bull. Soc. linn. Normandie, (3) 1: 48

†**Cleidophorus** Hall, 1847, Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 1): 300

*Cleodoforus* (err. pro *Cleidoph-* Hall, 1847) de Gregorio, 1930, Ann. Géol. Paléont., livr. 52: 17

*Clidophorus* (err. pro *Cleid-* Hall, 1847) McCoy, 1851, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 7: 51

*Clidoporus* (err. pro *Cleidoph-* Hall, 1847) Ulrich, 1897, Geol. Minnesota, 3 (2): 479 (emended in errata to *Clidophorus*)

*Ctenodonta* (err. pro *Ctenod-* Salter, 1852) Ulrich, 1897, Geol. Minnesota, 3 (2): 592

†**Ctenodonta** Salter, 1852, Rep. Brit. Assoc., 21 (1851): Not. & Abstr., 63

†**Ctenodontella** Khalfin, 1940, Tomsk Gosydarst. Univ.; Trudy Nauchnoi Konf. po Izudirn. i Osvoen. Proizvod. Sibiri, 2: 262

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<sup>1</sup>Morphologic studies by a number of modern workers, well summarized by McAlester (1964, Jour. Paleont., 38: 397-400), leave no room for doubt that the long accepted classification of the Nuculacea and the Nuculanacea into family groupings on the basis of the presence or absence of an internal ligament results in a wholly artificial arrangement. As noted by McAlester present studies are not sufficiently advanced to permit the reassignment of many of the genera to groupings based upon other taxonomic characters. Therefore, the traditional basis of classification is maintained.



- Cucullella* (err. pro *-lrella* McCoy, 1851) Sandberger, 1889, Entw. Unter. Abt. Devon. Syst. Nassau, 26
- Cucullella* (err. pro *-lrella* McCoy, 1851) Goarant de Tromelin & Lebesconte, 1875, Note Foss. Grés Silur. Ille-et-Vilaine, 6
- †**Cucullella** McCoy, 1851, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 7: 50
- †**Cytherodon** Hall & Whitfield, 1872, Ann. Rep. New York Cab., 23: pl. 14
- †**Deceptrix** Fuchs, 1919, Jhrb. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, 39 (1): 78
- †**Ditichia** Sandberger, 1891, N. Jhrb. Min., (1891): 104
- †**Dysodonta** Mansuy, 1913, Mém. Serv. géol. Indo-Chine, 2 (5): 8
- Eleidophorus* (err. pro *Cl-* Hall, 1847) Koninck, 1885, Ann. Mus. roy. Hist. nat. Belg., 11 (5): 88
- †**Goniodon** Herrick, 1888, Bull. Sci. Lab. Denison Univ., 3: 84 (also as *Gonoidon*)
- †**Koenenia** Beushausen, 1884, Abh. geol. Karte Preuss. Thüring. Staaten, 6: 72
- †**Ledopsis** Beushausen, 1884, Abh. geol. Karte Preuss. Thüring. Staaten, 6: 91
- †**Metapalaeoneilo** Lavacke, 1934, Z. Geschiebeforschung, 10: 186
- Metapalaeonucula* (err. pro *-neilo* Lavacke, 1934) Jaworski, 1937, Fortschr. Paläont., (1937): 142
- †**Mnataia** Prantl & Ruzicka, 1955, Sborn. narod. Mus. Praze, (B) 11 (5): 4
- Mnataria* (err. pro *-taia* Prantl & Ruzicka, 1955) [author ?], 1957, Zentrabl. Geol. Paläont., (1955), teil 2: 136
- †**Myoplusia** Neumayr, 1884, S. B. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-naturw. Kl., 88 (1): 416
- †**Nuculites** Conrad, 1841, Ann. Rep. New York geol. Surv., 5: 49
- Palaeoneilo* Hall, 1869, Prelim. Not. Lamell. Shells, (2): 6 [rejected, ICZN 215; see *Palaeoneilo* Hall & Whitfield, 1873]
- †**Palaeoconcha** Miller, 1889, N. Amer. Geol. Paleont., 498
- †**Palaeoconchiella** Vologdin, 1955, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, 105: 354
- †**Palaeoneilo** (emend. pro *Palaca-* Hall, 1869) Hall & Whitfield, 1873, Ann. Rep. New York Cab., 23: 241 [validated ICZN 215]
- Palaeonelo* (err. pro *-aneilo* Hall, 1869) Reed, 1922, Geol. Mag., 59: 274
- Palaeoneilo* (err. pro *Palacan-* Hall, 1869) Girty, 1910, Ann. New York Acad. Sci., 20: 227
- Paleonilo* (err. pro *Palaeaneilo* Hall, 1869) Douvillé, 1912, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (4) 12: 439
- †**Praearca** Neumayr, 1891, Denkschr. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 58: 755
- †**Praectenodonta** Philip, 1962, Proc. roy. Soc. Victoria, 75: 226
- †**Praeleda** Pfab, 1934, Palaeontographica, 80A: 231
- †**Prosoleptus** Beushausen, 1895, Abh. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, (N.F.) 17: 95
- †**Pseudarca** Goarant de Tromelin & Lebesconte, 1875, Note Foss. Grés Silur. Ille-et-Vilaine, 5; 1875, C. R. Assoc. Franç. Avanc. Sci., (1875): 685 [cf. *Siliquarca* Goarant de Tromelin & Lebesconte, 1875]
- †**Pseudocyrtodonta** Pfab, 1934, Palaeontographica, 80A: 236
- †**Pseudoledopsis** Maillieux, 1937, Mém. Mus. Hist. nat. Belg., 81: 18, 182
- †**Ptychostolis** Tullberg, 1881, Svenska Vetensk. Akad. Bihang Till, 6 (3): 14
- †**Pyrenomaeus** Hall, 1852, Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 2): 87
- Pyrenomorus* (err. pro *-maeus* Hall, 1852) Neave, 1940, Nomen. Zool., 3: 1058
- Servitor* (pro *Stuha* Barrande, 1881) Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 159



- Siliquarca* Goarant de Tromelin & Lebesconte, 1875, Note Foss. Grés Silur., Ille-et-Vilaine, 5; 1875, C. R. Assoc. Franç. Avanc. Sci., (1875): 686 [provisional n.n. pro *Pseudarca* Goarant de Tromelin & Lebesconte, 1875]
- †*Sluha* Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 159 [cf. *Servitor* Barrande, 1881]
- †*Straba* Prantl & Ruzicka, 1954, Sborn. narod. Mus. Praze, (B) 10 (3): 10
- †*Strabiella* Prantl & Ruzicka, 1954, Sborn. narod. Mus. Praze, (B) 10 (3): 23
- †*Strabina* Prantl & Ruzicka, 1954, Sborn. narod. Mus. Praze, (B) 10 (3): 20
- †*Tancrediopsis* Beushausen, 1895, Abh. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, (N.F.) 17: 94
- Tellinites* (McCoy MS) Williams & Breger, 1916, U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 89: 163 [non Schlotheim, 1813 (Tellinidae)]
- Tellinomya* Hall, 1847, Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 1): 151 [non Agassiz, 1846 (Montacutidae)]
- Tropidonuculites* (emend. pro *Tropin-* McLearn, 1918) Cossmann, 1918, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 22: 69
- †*Tropinuculites* McLearn, 1918, Amer. Jour. Sci., (4) 45: 140
- Verrillella Williams & Breger, 1916, U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 89: 163 [n.n.]

Family **NUCULIDAE** Gray, 1824

- Acila** H. & A. Adams, 1858, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 545
- Austronucula** Powell, 1939, Rec. Auckland Inst. & Mus., 2: 220
- Brevinucula** Thiele, 1934, Handbuch, 3: 786
- Deminucula** Iredale, 1931, Rec. Australian Mus., 18: 202
- Deshagesia* (err. pro *-sii* Berge, 1855) Dall, 1898, Trans. Wagner Free Inst. Philad., 3 (4): 607
- Deshagesii* Berge, 1855, Conch.-Buch, 80, expl. pl. 10, fig. 9 [changed to *Deshagesii* in errata, p. 264]
- †*Deshagesii* Berge, 1855, Conch.-Buch, 264 [usage is equivocal, context indicates possible intent to suggest species name, but phrase "fossilen Gattung *Deshagesii*" is used for explanation of an illustration of a nuculid exterior and hinge.]
- Ennucula** Iredale, 1931, Rec. Australian Mus., 18: 202
- Ennucula* (err. pro *Enn-* Iredale, 1931) Cotton, 1947, Rec. S. Australian Mus., 8 (4): 655, 656
- †**Gibbonucula** Eames, 1951, Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. London, (B) no. 627, 235: 319
- Lamellenucula* (err. pro *Lamelli-* Schenck, 1944) Salisbury, 1947, Zool. Rec., 81 (1944), Moll.: 48
- Lamellinucula** Schenck, 1944, Jour. Paleont., 18: 97
- Leda* Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 55, 173 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Nucula* Lamarck, 1799]
- †**Leionucula** Quenstedt, 1930, Geol. Pal. Abh., (N.F.) 18 (1): 110, 112
- Lembulus* Leach in G. B. Sowerby II, 1842, Conch. Man., (ed. 2): 170 [non Risso, 1826 (Nuculanidae); = *Nucula* Lamarck, 1799]
- Lida* (err. pro *Leda* Schumacher, 1817) [Beck], 1847, Amtl. Ber. Vers. dtsh. Naturf., 24: 115
- †**Linucula** Marwick, 1931, N. Zealand geol. Surv. Paleont. Bull. 13: 49
- Lionucula* (err. pro *Leio-* Quenstedt, 1930) Thiele, 1934, Handbuch, 3: 786
- Nuclea* (err. pro *-cula* Lamarck, 1799) Turton, 1822, Conch. Insul. Brit., 176

- Nucula* (err. pro *-cula* Lamarck, 1799) Barry, 1942, Geol. Bull., Geol. Surv. Louisiana, 23: 44
- Nucula** Lamarck, 1799, Mém. Soc. H. N. Paris, 87
- †**Nuculanella** Tasch, 1953, Jour. Paleont., 27: 395
- †**Nuculavus** Tschernyshev, 1943, System. verchnjo-palaeoz. Taxodonta, In-ta geol. nauk, URSR, 29 [n.n.?]; 1947, Zborn. Prac. Paleont. Strat.; Akad. Nauk URSR (Kiev), 1 (1): 5
- Nuculigenus* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
- †**Nuculoidea** Williams & Breger, 1916, U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 89: 173
- †**Nuculoma** Cossmann, 1907, Bull. Soc. Agric. Lett. Arts, Haute Saône, (1907): 124
- †**Nuculopsis** Girty, 1911, Ann. New York Acad. Sci., 21: 133
- Nuculopsis* Woodring, 1925, Carnegie Inst. Wash. Publ. 366: 14 (also, in error, as *Nucolopsis*) [non Girty, 1911, etc.]
- †**Olegija** Tschernyshev, 1948, Zborn. Prac. Paleont. Strat.; Akad. Nauk URSR (Kiev), 1 (2): 3
- †**Palaeonucula** Quenstedt, 1930, Geol. Pal. Abh., (N.F.) 18 (1): 110, 112
- †**Pectinucula** Quenstedt, 1930, Geol. Pal. Abh., (N.F.) 18 (1): 112
- Polyodonta* Megerle, 1811, Mag. Ges. Nat. Fr. Berlin, 5: 48 [= *Nucula* Lamarck, 1799]
- †**Praenucula** Pfab, 1934, Palaeontographica, 80A: 234
- Pronucula** Hedley, 1902, Mem. Australian Mus., 4: 290
- †**Quadratonicula** Dickens, 1963, Bull. Australia Bur. Min. Res., Geol. Geophys., 63: 32
- †**Stagnucula** Tschernyshev, 1943, System. verchnjo-paleoz. Taxodonta, In-ta geol. nauk URSR, 29 [n.n.?]; 1947, Zborn. Prac. Paleont. Strat.; Akad. Nauk URSR (Kiev), 1 (1): 9
- †**Trigonucula** Ichikawa, 1949, Jap. Jour. Geol. Geogr., 21 (1-4): 267
- Truncacila** Schenck, 1931, in Grant & Gale, San Diego Soc. nat. Hist., Mem. 1: 12, 115

### Superfamily **NUCULANACEA** H. & A. Adams, 1858

#### Family **NUCULANIDAE** H. & A. Adams, 1858

- Adrana** H. & A. Adams, 1858, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 547
- Adranella** Verrill & Bush, 1898, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 20: 858
- Adroina* (err. pro *Adrana* H. & A. Adams, 1858) Schaufuss, 1869, Moll. Syst. Cat. Paetel, 22
- Aequiyoldia** Soot-Ryen, 1951, Norske Videnskaps-Akad. i Oslo, Sci. Res. Norwegian Antarctic Exped. 1927-8, 32: 6 [original as *Aequi-*]
- Bathyspinula** Filatova, 1958, Tr. In-ta. Okeanol., Akad. Nauk SSSR, 27: 212
- †**Borissia** Slodkevitsch, 1938, Paleont. SSSR, Akad. Nauk SSSR, Paleont. In-ta, 10, Tert. Pelecypoda Far East, (1): 78 [Russian]; (2): 86 [English]
- †**Calorhadia** Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Publ. 3: 37, 51
- Chesterium* (err. pro *Cnest-* Dall, 1898) Ebersin (ed.), 1960, Osnovy Paleont., 3 (Bivalvia, etc.): 69
- Cnesterium** Dall, 1898, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (4): 595
- Comitileda** Iredale, 1924, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 49: 181, 185
- Costanuculana** Habe, 1951, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda, (1): 25
- †**Costatoleda** Roth, 1914, Geol. Hungarica, 1: 52, 61
- Costelloleda** Hertlein & Strong, 1940, Zoologica, 25: 370, 398

- †**Culunana** Lintz, 1958, Jour. Paleont., 32: 106
- †**Dacryomya** Agassiz, 1840, Mém. Soc. Sci. nat. Neuchâtel, 2 (4): 34; 1842-44, in J. Sowerby, Min. Conch. (Germ. ed.): 500; (French ed.), 493
- Dacryomya* Loriol, 1899, Mém. Soc. Pal. Suisse, 26: 164 (as *Dacromya*, p. 166) [non Agassiz, 1840]
- Eptoleda** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped. 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 239
- Exacholeda* (err. pro *Exo*- Iredale, 1939) Salisbury, 1957, Zool. Rec., 92 (1955), Moll.: 102
- Exocholeda** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped. 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 241
- †**Ezonuculana** Nagao, 1938, Jour. Fac. Sci., Hokkaido Univ., (4, Geol. & Min.) 4 (1-2): 121
- Fortlandia* (err. pro *Port*- Mörch, 1857) Pokroskaya & Sheshukova, 1939, Bull. Soc. Nat. Moscou, (N.S.) 47 [Geol., 17 (6)]: 76
- †**Girtyana** Elias, 1956, Petrol. Geol. S. Oklahoma, 1: 127
- Glomus* Jeffreys, 1876, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (4) 18: 433 [non Gistel, 1848 (Coleopt.)]; see *Pristigloma* Dall, 1900]
- †**Glyptoleda** Fletcher, 1945, Rec. Australian Mus., 21: 298
- †**Hataiyoldia** Kamad, 1962, Palaeont. Soc. Japan, Spec. Pap. 8: 55
- †**Hilgardia** Harris in Harris & Palmer, 1946, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 30: 59 (no. 117: 59)
- †**Isoleda** Ryckholt, 1853, Mélanges Paleont., (2): 164
- Isoleda* Rollier, 1923, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 27: 67 [n.n. pro *Nuculopsis* Rollier, 1912] [non *Isoleda* Ryckholt, 1853; see *Rollieria* Cossmann, 1920 & *Isonuculana* Cox, 1925]
- Isonuculana* Cox, 1925, Proc. Dorset nat. Hist. Field Club, 46: 121, 124 [n.n. pro *Isoleda* Rollier, 1923] [= *Rollieria* Cossmann, 1920]
- Joldia* (err. pro *Y*- Moeller, 1842) Ansberg & Znamenskaya, 1941, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, (N.S.) 30 (9): 823
- Junonia* Seguenza, 1877, Atti Accad. Lincei, Mem. (3) 1: 1175 [non Hübner, 1819 (Lepid.)]; see *Ledella* Verrill & Bush, 1897]
- †**Jupiteria** Bellardi, 1875, Mon. Nuculidi Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 20
- Kalayoldia** Grant & Gale, 1931, San Diego Soc. nat. Hist., Mem. 1: 12, 128
- Kamaleda** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped. 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 241
- Katadesmia** Dall, 1908, Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard, 43 (6): 379
- Laeda* (err. pro *Leda* Auct., non Schumacher, 1817) G. B. Sowerby II, 1871, in Reeve, Conch. Icon., 18: pl. 1
- Lamelli-leda** Cotton, 1930, Rec. S. Australian Mus., 4: 227
- †**Ledaspinia** Marwick, 1931, N. Zealand geol. Surv., Paleont. Bull. 13: 53
- Ledella** Verrill & Bush, 1897, Amer. Jour. Sci., (4) 3: 54 [n.n. pro *Junonia* Seguenza, 1877]
- †**Ledina** Dall 1898 [Nov.], Trans. Wagner Free Inst. Philad., 3 (4): 580
- Ledina* Sacco, 1898 [Dec.], in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 26: 53 [non Dall, 1898, (Nov.)]; see *Saccella* Woodring, 1925]
- Lembulis* (err. pro *-lus* Risso, 1826) [Beck], 1847, Amtl. Ber. Vers. dtsh. Naturf., 24: 114
- Lembulus** (Leach MS) Risso, 1826, H. N. Europe, 4: 319
- Lembulus* Leach in Gray, 1825, Ann. Phil., [2] 9: 138 [n.n.]
- †**Limopsina** (Bigot MS.) Chavan, 1952, Mém. Suisses Paleont., 69: 5
- †**Litorhadia** Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Publ. 3: 37, 52

- †**Longinuculana** Saveliev, 1958, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, 119 (1): 161  
**Magaleda** Iredale, 1929, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 158  
**Megayoldia** Verrill & Bush, 1897, Amer. Jour. Sci., (4) 3: 55  
†**Mesosaccella** Chavan, 1946, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (5) 16: 197  
**Microyoldia** Verrill & Bush, 1897, Amer. Jour. Sci., (4) 3: 56  
**Moldia** (err. pro *Yoldia* Moeller, 1842) Gray, 1847, in Jukes, Narr. Voy. "Fly", 2: 361  
**Monopleura** Philippi, 1887, Tert. Quat. Verstein. Chiles, 198 [non Matheron, 1843 (Monopleuridae)]  
**Nuculana** Link, 1807, Beschr. Nat. Samml. Univ. Rostock, (3): 155  
**Nuculana** Cossmann, 1887, Ann. Soc. Malac. Belg., 22: 110 [non Link, 1807]  
**Nuculochlamys** (Paul MS) Paul, 1941, Foss. Catal., (I, Anim.) 91: 38 [invalid, no descr. or desig.; not validated by usage of Demanet, 1943, Mus. d'Hist. nat. Belg., Mém. 101: 88, or of Van Leckwyck, Scheere, Demanet & Williere, 1951, Assoc. l'étud. Paleont. et Strat. Houilleres, Publ. 10, (Mons): 9, pl. A]  
**Nuculopsis** Rollier, 1912, Abh. schweiz. pal. Ges., 38: 64 [non Girty, 1911 (Nuculidae); see *Rollieria* Cossmann, 1920, *Isoleda* Rollier, 1923, and *Isonuculana* Cox, 1925]  
†**Nucundata** Waterhouse, 1965, Palaeontology, 7 (4): 641  
**Orthoyoldia** Verrill & Bush, 1897, Amer. Jour. Sci., (4) 3: 55  
**Ovaleda** Iredale, 1925, Rec. Australian Mus., 14: 248, 250  
†**Paleyoldia** Lintz, 1958, Jour. Paleont., 32: 108  
*Phaselotus* (err. pro *-seolus* Jeffreys, 1879) Tryon, 1884, Struct. Syst. Conch., 3: 249  
**Phaseolus** (Jeffreys MS) Monterosato, 1875, Atti Accad. Palermo, (N.S.) 5: 4, 11 [n.n.]; Seguenza, 1877, Atti Accad. Lincei, Mem. (3) 1: 1182; Jeffreys, 1879, Proc. zool. Soc. London, (1879): 573  
†**Phestia** Tschernyshev, 1943, System. verchnrjo-paleoz. Taxodonta: In-ta geol. Nauk URSR, 35 [n.n. ?]; 1951, Akad. Nauk URSR (Kiev); Tr. In-ta Geol. Nauk, Ser. Strat. i Paleont., 2: 9  
†**Polidevcia** Tschernyshev, 1943, System. verchnjo-paleoz. Taxodonta: In-ta geol. Nauk URSR, 35 [n.n. ?]; 1951, Akad. Nauk URSR (Kiev); Tr. In-ta Geol. Nauk, Ser. Strat. i Paleont., 2: 25  
**Politoleda** Hertlein & Strong, 1940, Zoologica, 25: 370, 397  
†**Poroleda** Tate, 1893, Jour. roy. Soc. N. S. Wales, 27: 186; Hutton, 1893, MacLeay Mem. vol., Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 86  
†**Portlandella** Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Publ. 3: 38, 61  
**Portlandia** Mörch, 1857, Prodr. Faun. Moll. Grönland, 21  
†**Praesaccella** Cox, 1940, Palaeont. Indica, (9) 3 (3): 32  
**Pristigloma** Dall, 1900, Nautilus, 14: 44 [n.n. pro *Glomus* Jeffreys, 1876]  
**Propeleda** Iredale, 1924, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 49: 181, 186  
†**Pseudoportlandia** Woodring, 1925, Carnegie Inst. Wash. Publ. 366: 20  
**Robaia** Habe, 1958, Publ. Seto Marine Biol. Lab., Kyoto Univ., 6 (3): 248  
†**Rollieria** Cossmann, 1920, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 24: 82 [n.n. pro *Nuculopsis* Rollier, 1912]  
†**Ryderia** Wilton, 1830, Quart. Jour. Sci. (Roy. Inst.), 72  
†**Saccella** Woodring, 1925, Carnegie Inst. Wash. Publ. 366: 15 [n.n. pro *Ledina* Sacco, 1898]  
*Sacella* (err. pro *Sacc-* Woodring, 1925) Slodkevitsch, 1938, Paleont. SSSR; Akad. Nauk SSSR, Paleont. In-ta, 10, Tert. Pelecypoda Far East, (1): 69  
**Sarepta** Adams, 1860, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (3) 5: 303  
**Scaeoleda** Iredale, 1929, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 158  
*Seissula* Dall, 1908, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 34: 256 [non Dall, 1900 (Tellinidae)]



- Silicula** Jeffreys, 1879, Proc. zool. Soc. London, (1879): 573  
*Siticula* (err. pro *Sili-* Jeffreys, 1879) [? Kobelt], 1884, NachrBl. dtsh. malakozool. Ges., 16: 81
- Spinula** Dall, 1908, Bull. Mus. comp. Zool., Harvard, 43 (6): 377  
*Succella* (err. pro *Sacc-* Woodring, 1925) Ozaki, 1956, Bull. Nat. Sci. Mus. [Japan], (N.S.) 3 (1): 3
- Tepidoleda** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped. 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 240
- Teretileda** Iredale, 1929, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 158, 187
- Thestyleda** Iredale, 1929, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 158, 187
- †**Veteranella** Patte, 1926, Bull. Serv. géol. Indo-Chine, 15 (1): 158
- Yoldia** Moeller, 1842, Index Moll. Groenl., 18; 1842, Naturhist. Tidsskrift, 4 (1): 91
- Yoldiella** Verrill & Bush, 1897, Amer. Jour. Sci., (4) 3: 55
- †**Zealeda** Marwick, 1924, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 16: 25
- Zygonoleda** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped. 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 239
- Family **MALLETIIDAE** H. & A. Adams, 1857
- Austrotindaria** Fleming, 1948, Trans. Roy. Soc. N. Zealand, 77 (1): 72  
*Chenococoncha* (err. pro *Cteno-* Gray, 1840) d'Orbigny, 1845, in Froriep, Notizen, 36: 130
- Clencharia** Clarke, 1961, Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard, 125 (12): 373
- Ctenococoncha** Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 135, 150; 1840, (ed. 42A): 139
- Malletia** Des Moulins, 1832, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 5 (26): 85
- Mallettiella** Soot-Ryen, 1957, Astarte, (16): 1
- Mallettia* (err. pro *-ctia* Des Moulins, 1832) Kuroda, 1929, Venus, 1 (4): App. p. 13
- Mellitia* (err. pro *Malletia* Des Moulins, 1832) Salisbury & Edwards, 1960, Zool. Rec., 94 (1957), Moll.: 120
- Minormalletia** Dall, 1908, Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard, 43 (6): 385
- Neilho* (err. pro *-lo* Adams, 1854) Schaufuss, 1869, Moll. Syst. Cat. Paetel, 22
- Neilo** Adams, 1854, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 20 (1852): 93
- Neilonella** Dall, 1881, Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard, 9: 125
- †**Nucularia** Conrad, 1869, Amer. Jour. Conch., 5: 44
- Perissonata* (err. pro *Perrisonota* Conrad, 1869) Gardner, 1916, Maryland geol. Surv., Upper Cret., 522
- Perissonota* (err. pro *Perriso-* Conrad, 1869) Fischer, 1886, Man. Conch., 985
- †**Perrisonota** Conrad, 1869, Amer. Jour. Conch., 5: 98
- †**Phaenodesmia** Bittner, 1894, Verh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 28: 188
- Protonucula** Cotton, 1930, Rec. S. Australian Mus., 4: 223
- Pseudoglomus** Dall, 1898, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (4): 582
- Pseudomalletia** Fischer, 1886, Man. Conch., 987
- Saturnia* Seguenza, 1877, Atti Accad. Lincei, Mem. (3) 1: 1178 [non Schrank, 1802 (Lepid.)]
- Solenarca* Herrmannsen, 1848, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 2: 478 [= *Solenella* G. B. Sowerby I, 1833]
- Solenella** G. B. Sowerby I, 1833, Proc. Comm. Sci., zool. Soc. London, (2): 197
- †**Spineilo** Finlay & Marwick, 1937, N. Zealand geol. Surv., Paleont. Bull. 15: 17
- Tindaria** Bellardi, 1875, Monogr. Nuculidi Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 28



**Tindariopsis** Verrill & Bush, 1897, Amer. Jour. Sci., (4) 3: 59  
*Tyndaria* (emend. pro *Tin-* Bellardi, 1875) Fischer, 1886, Man. Conch., 987

*Incertae sedis* (new family ?)

†**Isoarca** Muenster, 1842, N. Jhrb. Min., (1842): 98  
*Prionia* Desor & Gressly, 1859, Mém. Soc. Sci. nat. Neuchâtel, 4 (1): 81  
 [non Hübner, 1819 (Lepid.), etc.]

## Subclass CRYPTODONTA Neumayr, 1884

### Order SOLEMYOIDA Morton 1963

[Lipodontida Iredale, 1939]

#### Superfamily SOLEMYACEA Gray, 1840

##### Family SOLEMYIDAE Gray, 1840

**Acharax** Dall, 1908, Nautilus, 22: 2

†**Adulomya** Kuroda, 1931, in Homma, Geol. Centr. Shinano Prov. (Shinano-Chubu Chishitsu-Shi), Nagano nat. Hist. Soc., (4): 27

†**Clinopistha** Meek & Worthen, 1870, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 22: 43

†**Dystactella** Hall & Whitfield, 1872, Ann. Rep. New York Cab., 24: 192

†**Janeia** King, 1850, Monogr. Perm. Foss. Engl. (Palaeontogr. Soc. Monogr.), 177

*Jancira* (err. pro *Janeia* King, 1850) Tryon, 1884, Struct. syst. Conch., 3: 223

**Petrasma** Dall, 1908, Nautilus, 22: 2

†**Psiloconcha** Ulrich, 1893, Rep. geol. Surv. Ohio, 7: 665; 1897, Geol. Minnesota, 3 [Paleont. (2)]: 530

*Selenomya* (err. pro *Solen-* Children, 1823) Friedberg, 1934, Mieczaki miocen. ziem Polsk., 2 (Lamell.): 13

*Solemia* (err. pro *-mya* Lamarck, 1818) Scacchi, 1833, Oss. Zool., (1): 6

**Solemya** Lamarck, 1818, Anim. s. vert., 5: 488

*Solemyaria* (err. pro *-myarina* Iredale, 1931) Habe, 1951, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda, (1): 17

**Solemyarina** Iredale, 1931, Rec. Australian Mus., 18: 202

*Solenimya* (err. pro *Solemya* Lamarck, 1818) Bowdich, 1822, Elem. Conch., 2: 8

*Solenomya* (emend. pro *Solemya* Lamarck, 1818) Children, 1823, Quart. Jour. Sci. (Roy. Inst.), 14: 300

*Solenymia* (err. pro *Solemya* Lamarck, 1818) Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 366

*Solenymya* (err. pro *-mia* Swainson, 1840) Schaufuss, 1869, Moll. Syst. Cat. Paetel, 21

*Stephanopus* Scacchi, 1833, Oss. Zool., (1): 5 [= *Solemya* Lamarck, 1818]

**Zesolemya** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 233

### Order PRAECARDIOIDA Newell, 1965

[Cryptodontida Neumayr, 1884]

#### Superfamily PRAECARDIACEA Hoernes, 1884

##### Family PRAECARDIIDAE Hoernes, 1884

†**Aviculomya** Holzapfel, 1889, Paleont. Abh., 5 (1): 60

- †**Cardiolaria** Munier-Chalmas, 1876, Jour. Conchyl., 24: 107
- †**Davidia** Hicks, 1873, Quart. Jour. geol. Soc., 29: 49  
*Filius* (pro *Synek* Barrande, 1881) Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 162
- †**Glyptarca** Hicks, 1873, Quart. Jour. geol. Soc., 29: 48
- †**Glyptocardia** Hall, 1885, Nat. Hist. New York, (Pal. 5), Lamell. 2: xxxv, 426
- †**Kralovna** Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 93 [cf. *Regina* Barrande, 1881]  
*Kralovna* (err. pro *-ovna* Barrande, 1881) Fischer, 1884, Jour. Conchyl., 32: 114
- Nevesta* Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 133 [cf. *Sponsa* Barrande, 1881; = *Panenka*, fide Barrande, 1881]
- †**Opisthocoeus** Beushausen, 1895, Abh. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, (N.F.) 17: 338
- †**Panenka** Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 128 [cf. *Puella* Barrande, 1881]
- †**Paracardium** Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 137  
*Pleurodonta* Conrath, 1887, S. B. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math-naturw. Kl., 96 (1): 7 [non Férussac, 1829 (Gastr.)]
- †**Praecardiomya** Awad, 1952, Bull. Inst. Fuad., 1 (2): 7
- †**Praecardium** Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 141  
*Puella* (pro *Panenka* Barrande, 1881) Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 128 [non Brullé, 1832 (Odonopt.)]  
*Regina* (pro *Kralovna* Barrande, 1881) Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 93 [non Baird & Girard, 1853 (Rept.)]
- †**Silurocardium** Leymerie, 1881, Descr. géol. pal. Pyrénées, 744  
*Sponsa* (pro *Nevesta* Barrande, 1881) Barrande 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 133 [= *Panenka*, fide Barrande, 1881]
- †**Synek** Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 162 [cf. *Filius* Barrande, 1881]

*Incertae sedis*

The following genera, described as bivalve mollusca and usually referred to the Praecardiidae may prove to represent branchiopod crustacea; see McAlester, 1962, Yale Peabody Mus. Bull. 16: 13.

- †**Buchiola** Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 61
- †**Ontaria** Clarke, 1904, Mem. New York State Mus., 6: 279

Family **CARDIOLIDAE** Fischer, 1886

- Cardiela* (err. pro *-iola* Broderip, 1839) Popov, 1958, Sbornik Statei po Paleont. i Strat.; Izd. Ist. geol. Artiki, 12: 22
- †**Cardiela** Broderip, 1834, in Murchison, Proc. geol. Soc. London, 2: tab. p. 13 [n.n.]; 1839, Silur. Syst., 617
- †**Cardiopsis** Heritsch, 1929, Abh. geol. Bundesanst. Wien., 23 (2): 46  
*Cordiela* (err. pro *Card-* Broderip, 1839) Bronn, 1848, Index Palaeont., 223
- Gloria* (pro *Slava* Barrande, 1881) Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 154
- Isocardia* Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal. 6: 90 [non Lamarck, 1799 (Glossidae); see *Jahnia* Ruzicka & Prantl, 1960]
- †**Jahnia** Ruzicka & Prantl, 1960, Sborn. Národn. Mus. Praze, 17: 76; 1960, Zvlátní otisk časopisu Národn. Mus., oddíl prirod., 1: 50 [n.n. pro *Isocardia* Barrande, 1881]
- †**Pantata** Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 135 [cf. *Pater* Barrande, 1881]

- Pater* (pro *Pantata* Barrande, 1881) Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 135  
 †*Slava* Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 154 [cf. *Gloria* Barrande, 1881 + *Tiaraconcha* Frech, 1891]  
*Tiaraconcha* Frech, 1891, Abh. geol. Karte Preuss. Thüring. Staaten, 9 (3): 251 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Slava* Barrande, 1881]  
*Tiariconcha* (err. pro *Tiara*- Frech, 1891) Beushausen, 1895, Abh. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, (N.F.) 17: 318

The following probably are to be referred to the Notostraca; see Tasch, 1955, Jour. Paleont., 29: 554.

- †*Eopteria* Billings, 1865, Geol. Surv. Canada, Paleoz. Foss., 1: 221  
 †*Euchasma* Billings, 1865, Geol. Surv. Canada, Paleoz. Foss., 1: 220  
*Ischyrina* (err. pro *-rinia* Billings, 1866) Fischer, 1886, Man. Conch., 996  
 †*Ischyrinia* Billings, 1866, Geol. Surv. Canada, Cat. silur. Foss. Anticosti, 16  
 †*Technophorus* Miller, 1889, N. Amer. Geol. Paleont., 514

#### Family ANTIPLEURIDAE Neumayr, 1891

- Ancilla* (pro *Sluzka* Barrande, 1881) Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 160 [non Lamarck, 1799 (Gastr.)]  
 †*Antipleura* Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 18  
 †*Barcina* Sűner Coma, 1959, Est. geol. Inst. Mallada, 15 (41-44): 362  
 †*Boucekia* Ruzicka & Prantl, 1956, Sborn Czechosl. Ustav. Geol., 22 (Pal.): 49  
*Dalila* Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 76 [non Thompson, 1858 (Coleopt.); see *Neklania* Pribyl & Ruzicka, 1953]  
 †*Dexiobia* Winchell, 1863, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 15: 10  
*Dexobia* (err. pro *Dexio*- Winchell, 1863) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conchyl., 1174  
 †*Dualina* Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: explan. pl. 77  
 †*Gibbopleura* Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 81  
 †*Hercynella* Kayser, 1878, Abh. geol. Spezialkarte Preuss. Thüring. Staaten, 2 (4): 101 [a bivalve related to *Silurina* Barrande, fide Prantl, 1958, Čas. Národn. Mus., 127: 159-162]  
*Maminca* (emend. pro *-nka* Barrande, 1881) Gortani & Regny, 1909, Mem. Accad. Ist. Bologna, (6) 6: 195  
 †*Maminka* Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 105 [cf. *Matercula* Barrande, 1881]  
*Matercula* (pro *Maminka* Barrande, 1881) Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 105  
 †*Neklania* Pribyl & Ruzicka, 1953, Acta rerum Natur. dist. ostraviensis, 14 (1-2): 57-9 [n.n. pro *Dalila* Barrande, 1881]  
 †*Paraptyx* Clarke, 1904, Mem. New York State Mus., 6: 261  
 †*Pararca* Hall, 1885, Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 5), Lamell. 2: xxxvi, 429  
*Pilidion* (Barrande MS) Bigsby, 1868, Thesaur. Sil., 161 [non Duméril & Bibron, 1844 (Rept.); cf. *Hercynella* Kayser, 1878]  
*Pilidium* (emend. pro *-dion* Bigsby, 1868) Fischer, 1885, Man. Conch., 860 [non Mueller, 1846 (Vermes)]  
 †*Praelima* Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 144  
 †*Praelucina* Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 145  
 †*Sestra* Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 151 [cf. *Soror* Barrande, 1881]  
 †*Silurina* Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 153  
 †*Sluzka* Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 160 [cf. *Ancilla* Barrande, 1881]

*Soror* (pro *Sestra* Barrande, 1881) Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 151

Superfamily **EDMONDIACEA** King, 1850

Family **EDMONDIIDAE** King, 1850

- †**Abiella** Ragozin, 1933, Sbornik Geol. Sibiri; Izv. Zap.-Sib. Geologo-razv. Tresta, 318  
*Aediculus* Gisl, 1848, Nat. Thierr., ix [unnecessary n.n. pro *Edmondia* Koninck, 1841]  
*Allerisma* (emend. pro *Allo-* King, 1844) Herrmannsen, 1846, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 1: 29  
*Alloerisma* (err. pro *Allor-* King, 1844) Diener, 1923, Foss. Catal., (1, Anim.) 19: 234  
*Alloerisma* (emend. pro *Allor-* King, 1844) Schaubroth, 1856, Z. dtsch. geol. Ges., 8: 233  
†**Allorisma** King, 1844, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. 14: 313, 315  
*Broeckia* Koninck, 1885, Ann. Mus. roy. Hist. nat. Belg., 11: 19 [non Carter, 1877 (Vermes)]  
†**Cardiomorpha** Koninck, 1842, Descr. Anim. foss., (3): 101  
†**Casterella** Mendes, 1952, Bol. São Paulo Univ., Fac. Filos. Cien. Letr., (Geol.) 8: 11, 100  
†**Cercomyopsis** Meek, 1871, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 23: 71  
†**Ceromyopsis** Meek, 1872, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 23: 328  
†**Cuneamya** Hall & Whitfield, 1875, Rep. geol. Surv. Ohio, 2 (2): 90  
*Cuncomya* (emend. pro *Cunea-* Hall & Whitfield, 1875) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1174  
†**Dechenia** Spriestersbach, 1915, Abh. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, (N.F.) 80: 70 [cf. *Spriestersbachia* Mailleux, 1930]  
†**Edmondia** Koninck [1841], Descr. Anim. foss., (1): 66  
†**Edmondiella** Tschernyshev, 1950, Trudy Inst. Geol.-Nauk, ser. Strat. Paleont.; Akad. Nauk URSR [Kiev], 1: 74  
†**Elymella** Hall, 1885, Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 5), Lamell. 1: 1, 502  
*Edmondia* (err. pro *Ed-* Koninck, 1841) Clarke, 1899, Arch. Mus. nac. Rio de Janeiro, 10: 123  
†**Euthydesma** Hall, 1885, Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 5), Lamell. 2: xxxii, 385  
*Eutydesma* (err. pro *Euthy-* Hall, 1885) Neumayr, 1891, Denkschr. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 58: 719  
†**Exochorhynchus** Meek & Hayden, 1864, Smithson. Contrib. Knowl., 14 (5): 42  
†**Fuchsella** Dahmer, 1942, Senckenbergiana, 25 (1-3): 134, 145  
*Gammysia* (err. pro *Gramm-* de Verneuil, 1847) Herrick, 1888, Bull. Sci. Lab. Denison Univ., 3: 75  
†**Glossites** Hall, 1885, Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 5), Lamell. 1: xlix, 494  
†**Goldfussia** Castelnau, 1843, Essai Silur. Amér. sept., 43  
*Grammisia* (err. pro *-mysia* de Verneuil, 1847) Munier-Chalmas, 1876, Jour. Conchyl., 24: 108  
†**Grammysia** de Verneuil, 1847, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (2) 4: 696  
†**Grammysioidea** Williams & Breger, 1916, U.S. geol. Surv., Prof. Pap. 89: 133  
†**Grammysiopsis** Tschernyshev, 1950, Trudy Inst. Geol.-Nauk, ser. Strat. Paleont.; Akad. Nauk URSR [Kiev], 1: 16  
*Inoculia* (err. pro *Iso-* McCoy, 1844) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1174



- †**Isoculia** McCoy, 1844, in Griffith, Syn. Carb. Ls. Foss. Ireland, pl. 8, fig. 15
- †**Leptodomella** Khalfin, 1940, Tomsk Gosdarstv. Univ.; Trudy Nauch. Konf. po Izudirn. i Osvoen. prozvod. Sibiri, 2: 271
- Leptodomus* McCoy, 1844, in Griffith, Syn. Carb. Ls. Foss. Ireland, 66 [non Schönherr, 1843 (Coleopt.)]
- †**Megagrypha** Spriestersbach, 1925, Jhrb. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, 45: 385, 417
- †**Onkogrypha** Spriestersbach, 1925, Jhrb. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, 45: 418
- Palaeomya* (err. pro *Proto-* Hall, 1885) Hall, 1885, Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 5), Lamell. 2: expl. pl. lxiii [non Zittel & Goubert, 1861 (Tancrediidae)]
- †**Pentagrammysia** Tschernyshev, 1950, Trudy Inst. Geol.-Nauk, ser. Strat. Paleont.; Akad. Nauk URSS [Kiev], 1: 22
- †**Poliniya** Sergheeva, 1958, Jour. Geol., [Kiev], 18 (3): 57
- †**Protomya** Hall, 1885, Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 5), Lamell. 1: lii
- †**Pseudemondia** Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1100
- Rhenania* Fuchs, 1915, Abh. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, (N.F.) 79: 53 [non Waagen, 1907 (Myophoriidae)]
- †**Rhombocardia** Meek & Worthen, 1866, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 17: 249
- †**Salweya** Reed, 1931, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (10) 8: 298
- †**Scaldia** Ryckholt, 1842, Mém. cour. Acad. Belg., [1]: pl. 10, figs. 24, 25, 26
- Sedgewickia* (err. pro *Sedgw-* McCoy, 1844) Carpenter, 1861, Ann. Rep. Smithson. Instn., (1860): 251
- Sedgewikia* (err. pro *-gwickia* McCoy, 1844) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 188
- †**Sedgwickia** McCoy, 1844, in Griffith, Syn. Carb. Ls. Foss. Ireland, 61
- †**Siphogrammysia** Tschernyshev, 1950, Trudy Inst. Geol.-Nauk, ser. Strat. Paleont.; Akad. Nauk URSS [Kiev], 1: 25
- †**Sphenomya** Hall, 1885, Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 5), Lamell. 1: pl. lxii
- Spriestersbachia* Maillieux, 1930, Bull. Soc. géol. Belg., 39: 62 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Dechenia* Spriestersbach, 1915, not preocc. in botany] [non *Spriestersbachia* Cossmann, 1922 (Gastr.)]
- †**Tellinopsis** Hall, 1869, Prelim. Not. Lamell. Shells, (2): 80
- †**Tripleura** Sandberger, 1889, Jhrb. Nassau Ver. Naturk., 42: 13

#### Family **PALANATINIDAE** Miller, 1889

- Palaeonatina* (emend. pro *Palan-* Hall, 1870) Hall, 1885, Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 5), Lamell. 1: 489
- †**Palanatina** Hall, 1870, Prelim. Not. Lamell. Shells, (2): 84
- Palaeonatina* (err. pro *Palaea-* Hall, 1885) Dall, 1913, in Eastman-Zittel, Text-Book Paleont., (ed. 2): 439

#### Family **SANGUINOLITIDAE** Miller, 1877

- †**Alula** Girty, 1912, Ann. New York Acad. Sci., 22: 3
- Arcomopsis* (err. pro *-myopsis* Zittel, 1895) Zittel, 1903, Grundz. Palaeont., 546
- Arcomyopsis* (err. pro *Cercomyopsis* Sandberger, 1887) Zittel, 1895, Grundz. Palaeont., 303



- Cercomyopsis* Sandberger, 1887, N. Jhrb. Min. Geol. Paläont., (1887): 247 [non Meek, 1871 (Edmondiidae)]
- †**Endodesma** Ulrich, 1894, Geol. Minnesota, 3 (2): 525
- †**Holdhausiella** Mendes, 1952, Bol. São Paulo Univ., Fac. Filos. Cien. Letr., (Geol.) 8: 11, 94
- †**Jacquesia** Mendes, 1944, Bol. São Paulo Univ. Fac. Filos. Cien. Letr., (Geol.) 1: 61
- †**Palaeosolen** Hall, 1885, Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 5), Lamell. 2: xlvii, 483
- Palaeosolen* (err. pro *Palaeo-* Hall, 1885) Tolmachoff, 1926, Norweg. Arctic Exped., Rep. 2nd "Fram", (38): 77
- †**Paleodora** Fleming, 1957, Trans. roy. Soc. N. Zealand, 84: 943; 1957, 85: 137
- Palcosolen* (err. pro *Palaeo-* Hall, 1885) Dall, 1900, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (5): 949
- †**Paraprothyris** Clarke, 1913, Monogr. Serv. Geol. Min. Brasil, 1: 187
- Parathyris* Ruzicka & Réhor, 1964, Vestn. Ustred. ustavu Geol., 39 (2): 137 [non Huebner, 1819 (Lepid.), etc.]
- Promacra* (err. pro *-crus* Meek, 1871) Herrick, 1888, Bull. Sci. Lab. Denison Univ., 3: 60
- †**Promacrus** Meek, 1871, Amer. Jour. Conch., 7: 4
- †**Prothyris** Meek, 1869, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 21: 172
- †**Sanguinolites** McCoy, 1844, in Griffith, Syn. Carb. Ls. Foss. Ireland, 47
- Sanguinolites* (err. pro *-nolites* McCoy, 1844) Ivanov, 1926, Bull. Soc. Nat. Moscou, (N.S.) 34 (Geol. 4): 175
- Solenella* Ryckholt, 1847, Mélanges Paléont., (1): 176 [non G.B. Sowerby I, 1833 (Malletiidae), etc.]
- †**Solenomorpha** Cockerell, 1903, Nature, 67: 559 [n.n. pro *Solenopsis* McCoy, 1844]
- Solenopsis* McCoy, 1844, in Griffith, Syn. Carb. Ls. Foss. Ireland, 47 [non Westwood, 1840 (Hymen.); see *Solenomorpha* Cockerell, 1903]
- †**Sphenotus** Hall, 1885, Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 5), Lamell. 2: xxxiii
- †**Tellinomorpha** Koninck, 1885, Ann. Mus. roy. Hist. nat. Belg., 11: 90

## Family PHOLADELLIDAE Miller, 1889

- Allorisma* King, 1850, Monogr. Perm. Foss. Engl. (Palaeontogr. Soc. Monogr.), 163 [non King, 1844, (Edmondiidae); see *Wilkingia* Wilson, 1959]
- †**Allorismiella** Astafieva-Urbajtis, 1962, Izv. Vysshikh Uchebmykh Zavedeni; Geol. i Rasv., 1962 (12): 36
- †**Chaenomya** Meek, 1865, in Meek & Hayden, Smithsonian. Contrib. Knowl., 14 (5): 42
- Choenomya* (err. pro *Chae-* Meek, 1865) Laseron, 1910, Jour. Proc. roy. Soc. N. S. Wales, 44: 194
- †**Cimitaria** Hall, 1869, Prelim. Not. Lamell. Shells, (2): 66
- †**Pholadella** Hall, 1869, Prelim. Not. Lamell. Shells, (2): 63
- †**Physetomya** Ulrich, 1893, Rep. geol. Surv. Ohio, 7 (2): 693 (also as *Pysetomya*)
- †**Rhytimya** Ulrich, 1893, Rep. geol. Surv. Ohio, 7 (2): 688
- †**Roxoa** Mendes, 1952, Bol. São Paulo Univ., Fac. Filos. Cien. Letr., (Geol.) 8: 11, 103
- †**Stolidotus** Hede, 1915, Acta Univ. Lund., (N.F.) 11 (2), no. 6: 34
- †**Wilkingia** Wilson, 1959, Palaeontology, 1 (4): 401 [n.n. pro *Allorisma* King, 1850, et auct.]

Family **ORTHONOTIDAE** Miller, 1877

- †**Orthodesma** Hall & Whitfield, 1875, Geol. Surv. Ohio, Rep. Pal. 2 (2): 93  
*Orthonota* (err. pro *-nota* Conrad, 1841) Hall, 1843, Nat. Hist. New York, Rep. 4th Distr., 205
- †**Orthonota** Conrad, 1841, Ann. Rep. New York Geol. Surv., 5: 50
- †**Orthonotella** Miller, 1882, Jour. Cincinnati Soc. nat. Hist., 5: 117  
*Orthonotus* (emend. pro *-nota* Conrad, 1841) McCoy, 1854, Brit. Paleoz. Rocks Foss., 274 [non Westwood, 1829 (Hemipt.)]
- †**Paraphthonia** Khalfin, 1950, Trudy Gorno-geol. In-ta.; Akad. Nauk SSSR, Zap.-Sib. filial, 9, (Ordov. Kazakstan III): 182
- †**Phthonia** Hall, 1869, Prelim. Not. Lamell. Shells, (2): 70  
*Phtonia* (err. pro *Phth-* Hall, 1869) Khalfin, 1958, Trudy Gorno-geol. In-ta.; Akad. Nauk SSSR, Zap.-Sib. filial, 9 (Ordov. Kazakstan III): 184
- Plithonia* (err. pro *Phth-* Hall, 1869) Williams & Breger, 1916, U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 89: 149
- †**Taimyra** Lutkevich, 1956, Trudy Vses. nauch-issled. geol. In-ta, (VSEGEI), (N.S.) 12, Nov. semeistva i rody: 71

Family **VLASTIDAE** Neumayr, 1891

- †**Dux** Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. Pal., 6: 166 [cf *Vevoda* Barrande, 1881]
- †**Hippomya** Salter, 1864, Quart. Jour. geol. Soc. London, 20: 299
- †**Shanina** Reed, 1915, Palaeont. Indica, (N.S.) 6 (1): 18
- †**Shaninopsis** Isberg, 1934, Stud. Lamell. Leptaenakalkes Dalarna, 10, 336  
*Vevoda* (pro *Dux* Barrande, 1881) Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. Pal., 6: 166
- †**Vlasta** Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. Pal., 6: 167

Order **CONOCARDIOIDA** Neumayer, 1891

## [Rostroconchida Cox, 1960]

Superfamily **CONOCARDIACEA** Miller, 1889Family **CONOCARDIIDAE** Miller, 1889

As noted by Cox, (1960, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 34: 78) *Conocardium* represents a "unique combination of morphological features, and it evidently represented an early [Middle Ordovician] differentiated branch of descent which eventually died out [in the Permian]." There has been no agreement among molluscan students as to its systematic position.

*Bilobites* DeKay, 1824, Lyceum nat. Hist. New York, Annals, 1 (1): 45 [vernacular]; Bronn, 1848, Index Palaeont., 1 (1): 169 [non Rafinesque, 1831 (Trilobita)]

*Chonocardium* (err. pro *Con-* Bronn, 1834) Keyes, 1894, Missouri geol. Surv., 5 (Paleont., 2): 124

†**Conocardiopsis** Beushausen, 1895, Abh. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, (N.F.) 17: 378

†**Conocardium** Bronn, 1834, Lethaea Geogn., 1 (1): 92

*Hippocardia* Brown, 1843, Elem. foss. Conch., 97 [= *Conocardium* Bronn, 1834]

*Lichas* Steininger, 1837, Bull. Soc. géol. France, 8: 231 [non Dalman, 1827 (Trilobita)]

*Lychas* (err. pro *Li-* Steininger, 1837) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 117

*Pleuorhynchus* Phillips, 1836, Geol. Yorkshire, 2: 210 [non Rudolphi, 1801, an invalid emend. pro *Pleuorinchus* Nau, 1787] [= *Conocardium* Bronn, 1834]

*Pleyrorhynchus* (err. pro *Pleuro-* Phillips, 1836) Eichwald, 1860, Lethaea Ross., 1021

†**Pseudoconocardium** Zawodowsky, [1961], Nov. vidy drevn. rast. i bespozvonchnykh, SSSR; Vses geol. In-ta. (VSEGEI), 31

†**Rhipidocardium** Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch, 1036

## Subclass PTERIOMORHIA Beurlen, 1944

### Order ARCOIDA Stoliczka, 1871

#### [Eutaxodontida Grobben, 1892]

### Superfamily CYRTODONTACEA Ulrich, 1893

#### Family CYRTODONTIDAE Ulrich, 1893

†**Angellum** Miller, 1878, Jour. Cincinnati Soc. nat. Hist., 1: 105

†**Bodmania** Miller & Faber, 1894, Jour. Cincinnati Soc. nat. Hist., 17: 23  
*Cryptodonta* (err. pro *Cyr-* Billings, 1858) Twenhofel, 1928, Geol. Surv. Canada, Mem. 154: 227

*Cyntodonta* (err. pro *Cyrt-* Billings, 1858) Salisbury, 1948, Zool. Rec., 82 (1945), Moll.: 78

*Cypricardites* (err. pro *-cardites* Conrad, 1841) Meek, 1871, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 23: 164

†**Cypricardites** Conrad, 1841, Ann. Rep. New York geol. Surv., 5: 51

*Cypricerdites* (err. pro *-cardites* Conrad 1841) Preston, 1919, Zool. Rec., 53 (1916), Moll.: 51

†**Cyrtodonta** Billings, 1858, Prog. Rep., Geol. Surv. Canada, (1857): 178; 1858, Canad. Natural., 3: 431

†**Cyrtodontula** Tomlin, 1931, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 19: 175 [n.n. pro *Whitella* Ulrich, 1890]

†**Heikea** Isberg, 1934, Stud. Lamell. Leptaenakalkes Dalarna, 9, 273

†**Macrodesma** Isberg, 1934, Stud. Lamell. Leptaenakalkes Dalarna, 8, 226

†**Ortonella** Ulrich, 1893, Rep. Geol. Surv. Ohio, 7: 669

†**Palaearca** Hall, 1859, Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 3): 27

*Palaeoarca* (err. pro *Palaearca* Hall, 1859) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 150

*Palaearca* (err. pro *Palaea-* Hall, 1859) Dall, 1900, in Eastman-Zittel, Text-Book Paleont., 1: 365; 1913, (ed. 2): 442

†**Rhynchotropis** Meek, 1872, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci., Philad., 23: 327

†**Sowferia** Whiteaves, 1908, Ottawa Natural., 22: 112

†**Sufia** Prantl, 1954, Sborn. Czechosl. Ustav Geol., 21 (Pal.): 103

†**Thorslundia** Isberg, 1934, Stud. Lamell. Leptaenakalkes Dalarna, 9, 315

†**Vanuxemia** Billings, 1858, Canad. Natural., 3: 438; 1858, Prog. Rep., Geol. Sur. Canada, (1857): 186

†**Vigorniella** Reed, 1934, Quart. Jour. geol. Soc. London, 90 (4): 578

†**Warburgia** Isberg, 1934, Stud. Lamell. Leptaenakalkes Dalarna, 9, 263  
*Whitella* Ulrich, 1890, Amer. Geol., 6 (3): 176 [non Spinola, 1850 (Hemipt.); see *Cyrtodontula* Tomlin, 1931]

### Superfamily ARCACEA Lamarck, 1809

#### Family PARALLELODONTIDAE Dall, 1898

†**Aptolinter** Casey, 1961, Palaeontology, 3: 575

- Arcoptera* Bittner, 1895, Abh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien., 18 (1): 126 [non Heilprin, 1887 (Arcidae); see *Bittnerella* Dall, 1898 + *Elegantarca* Tomlin, 1930]
- †*Areocuculla* Cossmann, 1923, Assoc. Franc. Avanc. Sci., Descr. Pélécyp. jurass. France, (2) art. 2: 17
- Beushausenia* Cossmann, 1897, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 1: 93 [n.n. pro *Macrodon* Buckman, 1844] [= *Parallelodon* Meek & Worthen, 1866]
- †*Bittnerella* Dall, 1898, Science, (N.S.) 8: 613 [n.n. pro *Arcoptera* Bittner, 1895; cf. *Elegantarca* Tomlin, 1930]
- †*Carbonarca* Meek & Worthen, 1870, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 22: 39
- †*Catella* Healey, 1908, Palaeont. Indica, (N.S.) 2 (4): i, 13
- †*Cosmetodon* Branson, 1942, Jour. Paleont., 16: 248
- Cucularia* (err. pro -llaria Conrad, 1869) Ihering, 1897, Rev. Mus. Paulista, 2: 237
- Cucullaia* (err. pro -aria Conrad, 1869) Clarke, 1962, Bull. Natl. Mus. Canada, 181: 56
- †*Cucullaria* Conrad, 1869, Amer. Jour. Conch., 5: 97
- †*Cucullopsis* Chao, 1927, Palaeont. Sinica, (B) 9 (3): 10
- †*Curvirostrum* Buckman, 1882, Proc. Dorset nat. Hist. Antiq. Field Club, 4: 102
- Elegantarca* Tomlin, 1930, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 19: 23 [n.n. pro *Arcoptera* Bittner, 1895; see *Bittnerella* Dall, 1898]
- †*Gilbertwhitea* Crickmay, 1930, Univ. Calif. Publ., Bull. Dept. geol. Sci. 19 (2): 44
- Höferia* (err. pro *Hof-* Bittner, 1894) Neave, 1939, Nomen. Zool., 2: 668
- †*Hoferia* Bittner, 1894, Verh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, (1894): 190
- Macrodon* (Lycett MS) Buckman, 1844, in Murchison, Outlines Geol. Cheltenham, 98 [non Schinz, 1822 (Pisces); see *Parallelodon* Meek & Worthen, 1866, + *Beushausenia* Cossmann, 1897]
- †*Macrodontella* Assmann, 1916, Jhrb. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, 36 (1), Heft. 3: 616
- Macrodon* (err. pro -don Buckman, 1844) Beushausen, 1895, Abh. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, 17: 37
- †*Nemodon* Conrad, 1869, Amer. Jour. Conch., 5: 97
- Oligodonta* (Paul MS) Paul, 1941, Foss. Catal., (1, Anim.) 91: 130 [invalid, no descr. or type desig.]
- †*Palaeocucullaea* Tokuyama, 1960, Jap. Jour. Geol. Geogr., 31 (2-4): 205
- Paralledon* (err. pro -lledon Meek & Worthen, 1866) Cossmann, 1910, Bull. Soc. Sci. Hist. nat. Yonne, 63: 263
- †*Parallelodon* Meek & Worthen, 1866, Proc. Chicago Acad. Sci., 1 (1865-66): 17 [n.n. pro *Macrodon* Buckman, 1844; cf. *Beushausenia* Cossmann, 1897]
- Parallerodon* (err. pro -elodon Meek & Worthen, 1866) Nomura & Hatai, 1935, Saito Ho-on Kai Mus. Res. Bull., (5): 5
- †*Pichleria* Bittner, 1894, Verh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, (1894): 189
- †*Porterius* Clark, 1925, Univ. Calif. Publ., Bull. Dept. geol. Sci., 15 (4): 79
- †*Torinosucatella* Tamura, 1959, Trans. Paleont. Soc. Japan, (N.S.) no. 34 (359): 55

*Incertae sedis*

- †*Omalia* Ryckholt, 1853, Mélanges Paleont., 2: 72 [considered a "section" of *Parallelodon* Meek & Worthen, 1866, by Fischer, 1886, Man. Conch., 978, but the hinge appears not to have been described.]



## Family CUCULLAEIDAE Stewart, 1930

- †**Archaeodon** Crickmay, 1930, Univ. Calif. Publ., Bull. Dept. geol. Sci., 19 (2): 42
- †**Ashcroftia** Crickmay, 1930, Univ. Calif. Publ., Bull. Dept. geol. Sci., 19 (2): 43
- †**Cryptochasma** Casey, 1961, Palaeontology, 3 (4): 576  
*Cucullaea* (err. pro *Cucull-* Lamarck, 1801) Tenison-Woods, 1876, Pap. Proc. roy. Soc. Tasmania, (1875): 15  
*Cucullaea* (err. pro *-lla* Lamarck, 1801) Fleming, 1828, Hist. Brit. Anim., 399 (as *Cucullea*, p. 382)
- Cuculea* (err. pro *-lla* Lamarck, 1801) Djanelidzé, 1933, Bull. Inst. Géol. Géorgie, 1 (1): 2
- Cuculeaca* (err. pro *-lla* Lamarck, 1801) Zaharo, 1964, Referat. Zhurn., Geol., 1964 (8), Paleozool.: 39
- Cuculina* (emend. pro *Cucullaea* Lamarck, 1801) Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 147
- Cucullites* Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 1: 332 (as *Cucullites*, p. 333) [= *Cucullaea* Lamarck, 1801]
- Cucullaec* (err. pro *-aea* Lamarck, 1801) White, 1887, Arch. Mus. nac. Rio de Janeiro, 7: 21
- Cucullaea** Lamarck, 1801, Syst. Anim. s. vert., 116
- Cucullaegenus* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
- Cucullana* Lichtenstein, 1818, Zool. Mus. Univ. Berlin, (ed. 2): 112  
 [= *Cucullaea* Lamarck, 1801]
- †**Cucullastis** Finlay & Marwick, 1937, N. Zealand geol. Surv., Paleont. Bull. 15: 20
- Cucullea* (err. pro *-lla* Lamarck, 1801) Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 147
- Cucullia* (err. pro *-lla* Lamarck, 1801) [Beck], 1847, Amtl. Ber. Vers. dtsh. Naturf., 24: 118 [non Schrank, 1802 (Lepid.)]
- Cuculloca* (err. pro *-lla* Lamarck, 1801) Meek & Worthen, 1860, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 12: 419
- †**Cucullona** Finlay & Marwick, 1937, N. Zealand geol. Surv., Paleont. Bull. 15: 19
- †**Dicranodonta** Woods, 1899, Monogr. Cret. Lamell. Engl. (Palaeontogr. Soc. Monogr.), 53
- Eusebia* Maury, 1930, Monogr. Serv. Geol. Min. Brasil, 8: 207 [non Duponchel, 1845 (Lepid.)]
- Gammotodon* (err. pro *Gramm-* Meek & Hayden, 1860) Yabe & Nagao, 1926, Sci. Rep. Tohoku imp. Univ., (2, Geol.) 9 (2): 44 (12)
- †**Gammotodon** Meek & Hayden, 1860, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 12: 419
- †**Idonearca** Conrad, 1862, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 14: 289
- †**Indogrammatodon** Cox, 1937, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 22: 194
- †**Latiarca** Conrad, 1862, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 14: 289
- †**Lopatinia** Schmidt, 1872, Verh. Russ. min. Ges., (2) 7: 282
- †**Megacucullaea** Rennie, 1936, Ann. S. African Mus., 31 (3): 305  
*Megacucullaea* Agraway, 1955, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (6) 6: 14 [non Rennie, 1936 (Cucullaeidae)]
- †**Nanonavis** Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Publ. 3: 37, 68
- †**Noramya** Casey, 1961, Palaeontology, 3 (4): 575
- †**Nordenskjöldia** Wilckens, 1910, Wiss. Ergeb. Schwed. Südpolar-Exped., 3 (12): 26 [original as *Nordenskjöldia*]
- †**Peruarca** Olsson, 1944, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 28: 190 (no. 111: 32)



- †**Pleurogrammatodon** Ichikawa & Maeda, 1958, Jour. Inst. Polytech., Osaka City Univ., (G) 3: 63  
 †**Protarca** Stephenson, 1923, N. Carolina geol. econ. Survey, 5: 103  
 †**Pseudocucullaea** Solger, 1903, Z. dtsch. geol. Ges., 55, Protok.: 76  
 †**Pseudomacrodon** Stoll, 1934, Abh. geol. Paläont. Inst. Ernest Moritz Arndt-Univ. Greifswald, 13: 9  
 †**Trigonarca** Conrad, 1862, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 14: 289  
*Trigonoarca* (err. pro *-narca* Conrad, 1862) Conrad, 1867, Amer. Jour. Conch., 3: 9

*Incertae sedis*

The following names are based upon species that show some characters more or less intermediate between the Cucullaeidae and the Glycymerididae. They are here regarded as being more closely related to the Cucullaeidae (see also Nicol, 1954, Jour. Paleont., 28: 96-101).

- †**Arcullaea** Vokes, 1946, Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist., 87 (3): 144, 150  
 †**Pettersia** Nicol, 1953, Jour. Wash. Acad. Sci., 43: 103  
 †**Spinarcullaea** Chavan, 1952, Mém. Suisses Paléont., 69: 10 (of separate)

Family **ARCIDAE** Lamarck, 1809

Subfamily **ARCINAE** Lamarck, 1809

- Abarbatia** Dall, Bartsch & Rehder, 1938, Bull. Bishop Mus., Honolulu, 153: 8, 29  
**Acar** Gray, 1857, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 19: 369  
**Arca** Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10): 693 [valid ICZN 189]  
*Arcacites* Schlotheim, 1820, Die Petref., 201 [invalid, Code Z.N., art. 20; = *Arca* Linnaeus, 1758]  
*Arcaria* (emend. pro *Arca* Linnaeus, 1758) Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 147  
*Archa* (err. pro *Arca* Linnaeus, 1758) Rang, 1829, Man. Moll., 287  
*Archigenus* Renier 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]  
 †**Arclites** Schlaepfer, 1821, N. Alpina, 1: 268  
 †**Arcopsis** Koenen, 1885, Abh. Ges. Wiss. Göttingen, 32: 86  
 †**Arcoptera** Heilprin, 1887, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 1: 98  
*Arcula* (emend. pro *Arca* Linnaeus, 1758) Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 147  
*Aroa* (err. pro *Arca* Linnaeus, 1758) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 66  
 †**Asperarca** Sacco, 1898, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 26: 10  
**Barbarca** Dall, Bartsch & Rehder, 1938, Bull. Bishop Mus., Honolulu, 153: 8, 23  
**Barbatia** Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 151 [n.n.]; 1842, (ed. 44): 81; 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 197  
**Barbatirus** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 248, 259  
*Barbotia* (err. pro *-batia* Gray, 1842) Dalton, 1880, Geol. Rec., (1887): 392  
**Bathyarca** Kobelt, 1891, Syst. Conch.-Cab., (N.F.) 8 (2): 213, 214  
*Batiarca* (err. pro *Bathy-* Kobelt, 1891) Patrini, 1930, Riv. ital. Paleont., 36: tav. 3 (as *Batjarca*, p. 34)  
**Bentharca** Verrill & Bush, 1898, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 20: 842  
*Bissoarca* (err. pro *Byss-* Swainson, 1833) d'Orbigny, 1852, Prodr. Paléont., 3, Tab. alphab.: 25

- Byssorarca** Swainson, 1833 [March], Zool. Illust., (2) 3 (26): pl. 118  
*Byssorarca* Swainson, 1833 [May]. Proc. zool. Soc. London, (1833): 16  
 [non Swainson, March, 1833 (Arcidae)] [= *Arca* Linnaeus, 1758]  
*Calliarca* (? err. pro *Callo-* Gray, 1857) Conrad, 1866, Smithson. misc.  
 Coll., 7 (6): 23  
*Calloacar* (err. pro *-arca* Gray, 1857) Zittel, 1879, Handb. Palaeont., 2  
 (1): 47  
**Calloarca** Gray, 1857, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 19: 369  
*Canabina* (err. pro *Canna-* Gray, 1840) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll.,  
 33  
*Cannabina* Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 151 [n.n.] [non  
 Brehm, 1831 (Aves)]  
*Cibota* Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 39 [= *Arca* Linnaeus, 1758]  
†**Cucullaearca** Conrad, 1865, Amer. Jour. Conch., 1: 11  
*Cucullarca* (err. pro *-laearca* Conrad, 1865) Conrad, 1866, Smithson.  
 misc. Coll., 7 (6): 4  
*Cyphoxis* Rafinesque, 1818, Amer. mon. Mag., 4: 107 [n.n.]; 1819,  
 Journ. de Phys., 88: 427 [= *Arca* Linnaeus, 1758]  
*Cyphoxus* (err. pro *-axis* Rafinesque, 1819) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt.  
 Moll., 64  
*Cyphoxys* (emend. pro *-axis* Rafinesque, 1819) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen.  
 Zool. Index Univ., 113  
*Daphnaea* (err. pro *-ne* Poli, 1791) Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen.  
 Malacoz., 1: 370  
*Daphnacoderma* (err. pro *-noderma* Poli, 1795) Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind.  
 Gen. Malacoz., 1: 370  
*Daphne* Poli, 1791, Test. Sicil., 1, Introd.: 33 [non Mueller, 1776  
 (Crust.)]  
*Daphneoderma* (err. pro *-noderma* Poli, 1795) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt.  
 Moll., 66  
**Daphnoderma** Poli, 1795, Test. Sicil., 2: 255, 260  
*Daphnoderma* Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 40 [non Poli, 1795]  
**Destacar** Iredale, 1936, Rec. Australian Mus., 19: 268  
†**Eonavicula** Arkell, 1929, Monogr. Brit. Corall. Lamell. (Palaeontogr. Soc.  
 Monogr.), 36; 1930, Quart. Jour. geol. Soc. London, 87: 346  
*Epideisis* (err. pro *Epitrisis* Iredale, 1939) Salisbury, 1957, Zool. Rec.,  
 92 (1955), Moll.: 102  
**Epitrisis** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5  
 (6): 270  
†**Fossularca** Cossmann, 1887, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 22: 138 [possibly=  
*Quadrilatera* Sandberger, 1863]  
*Frisis* (err. pro *Tr-* Oken, 1815) Schaufuss, 1869, Moll. Syst. Cat.  
 Paetel, 22  
†**Fugleria** Reinhart, 1937, Jour. Palaeont., 11: 184  
†**Gignouxiarca** Ibrahim, 1952, C. R. Soc. géol. France, (1952): 119; 1955,  
 Publ. Inst. Desert Egypte, (8): 117  
*Granaria* (err. pro *Granoarca* Conrad, 1862) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt.  
 Moll., 89 [non Held, 1837 (Gastr.)]  
†**Granoarca** Conrad, 1862, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 14: 290  
**Hawaiiarca** Dall, Bartsch & Rehder, 1938, Bull. Bishop Mus., Honolulu,  
 153: 8, 27  
**Indacar** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5  
 (6): 261  
†**Jacksonarca** Harris in Harris & Palmer, 1946, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 30:  
 45 (no. 117: 45)

- MaBellarca** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 248, 264
- Mesocibota** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 249, 295
- Microcucullaea** Iredale, 1929, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 159
- Mimarcaria** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 248, 267
- Miratacar** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 248, 266
- †**Modiolarca** Barbot de Marny, 1869, Esquisse géol. gouv. de Cherson, 150 (original as *Modiola-arca*)
- Modiolarca* (emend. pro *Modiola-arca* Barbot de Marny, 1869) Friedberg, 1933, Jour. Conchyl., 77: 37 [non Gray, 1843 (Mytilidae)]
- †**Modioliformia** Deshayes, 1860, Anim. s. Vert. Bassin Paris, 1: 893 [probably should be considered a nomen oblitum; cf. *Obliquarca* Sacco, 1898]
- Navicula* (err. pro *-cula* Blainville, 1825) Morais, 1941, Mem. Notic., Mus. Min. Geol., Univ. Coimbra, (10): 4
- Navicula* Blainville, 1825, Dict. Sci. Nat., 34: 319 [= *Arca* Linnaeus, 1758]
- Nipponarca** Habe, 1951, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda, (1): 34
- Noactia* Sacco, 1898, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 26: 3 [= *Arca* Linnaeus, 1758]
- †**Obliquarca** Sacco, 1898, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 26: 16 [cf. *Modioliformia* Deshayes, 1860]
- Opularca** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 248, 269
- Paragrammatodon** Nomura & Niino, 1940, Rec. Oceanogr. Works Japan, 12: 42
- Parallepipedium** (ex Klein) Mörch, 1850, Cat. Conch. Kierulf, 25, 33
- Parallepipedium* H. & A. Adams, 1857, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 538 [non Mörch, 1850] [= *Trisidos* Röding, 1798]
- Parallepipedium* (ex Klein) Agassiz, 1845, Nomen. Syst. gen. Moll., 65 [n.n.]
- Parallellipedium* (err. pro *-elepipedum* Adams, 1857) Grasset, 1884, Index Test. Viv., 297
- Parallelopipedum* (err. pro *-epipedum* Adams, 1857) Jousseaume, 1888, Mém. Soc. zool. France, 1: 214 (also as *Parallepipedium*)
- Parellipipedon* (Megerle MS) Scudder, 1882, Nomen. Zool. Suppl. List, 248 [n.n.] [U.S. natl. Mus. Bull. 19]
- Parrallelepipedum* (err. pro *Para-* Adams, 1857) Horusitzky, 1927, Földtani Közlöny, 57: 64
- †**Pectinatarca** Sacco, 1898, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 26: 26 (also as *Pectinarca*)
- Pectinatarea* (err. pro *-arca* Sacco, 1898) Cossmann, 1899, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 3: 189
- †**Plagiarca** Conrad, 1873, App. A, p. 4, in Kerr, Geol. Sur. N. Carolina, 1 (Separate, publ. 1873; vol., 1875)
- Plaziarca* (err. pro *Plag-* Conrad, 1873) Salisbury, 1953, Zool. Rec., 88 (1951), Moll.: 69
- Polynema* Conrad, 1873, App. A, p. 4, in Kerr, Geol. Surv. N. Carolina, 1 [see note under *Plagiarca*] [non Haliday, 1833 (Hymen.)]
- †**Pseudogrammatodon** Arkell, 1930, Geol. Mag., 67: 307
- †**Pugilarca** Marwick, 1929, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 58: 441
- †**Quadrilatera** Sandberger, 1863, Conch. Mainzer Tertiär-beckens, 354 [Probably should be considered a nomen oblitum; cf. *Fossularca* Cossmann, 1887]

- Samacar** Iredale, 1936, Rec. Australian Mus., 19: 268  
**Savignyarcia** Jousseaume, 1891, Le Naturaliste, (2) 5: 222  
**Scaphula** Benson, 1834, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 2: 91  
*Scaphura* (err. pro *-ula* Benson, 1834) Gray, 1842, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 44): 81, 92 [non Kirby, 1825, Orthopt.]  
*Soldania* Stefani & Pantanelli, 1878, Bull. Soc. malac. Ital., 4: 38 [non d'Orbigny, 1826 (Prot.)]  
†**Taeniarcia** Olsson, 1964, Neog. Moll. Northwestern Ecuador, 25  
**Thronacar** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Expd., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 248, 267  
*Thyas* Gray, 1857, Fig. Moll. Anim., 5: 24 [non Hübner, 1824 (Lepid.), etc.]  
**Trisidos** Röding, 1798, Mus. Bolten., 175  
*Trisis* Oken, 1815, Lehrb. Nat., 3 (1): 236 [invalid ICZN 417]  
*Trysidos* (err. pro *Tris-* Röding, 1798) Paetel, 1890, Cat. Conch.-Samml., (ed. 4) 3: 217  
**Ustularca** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 248, 268  
**Vitracar** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 248, 263

#### Subfamily LITHARCINAE Frizzell, 1946

- Litharca** Gray, 1842, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 44): 81; 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 197  
*Litharca* Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 151 [n.n.]  
*Lithoarca* (err. pro *Litharca* Gray, 1842) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 113

#### Subfamily ANADARINAE Reinhart, 1935

- Anadara** Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 198, 206  
*Anadara* (Adanson) Deshayes, 1830, Encycl. Méth. (Vers), 2 (1): 37 [invalid, a pre-Linnaean name not accepted by Deshayes]  
*Anadarca* (err. pro *-dara* Gray, 1847) Finlay, 1926, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 447  
*Anadaria* (err. pro *-dara* Gray, 1847) [Kobelt], 1910, NachrBl. dtsch. malakozool. Ges., 42: 90  
*Anadura* (err. pro *-dara* Gray, 1847) Paetel, 1890, Cat. Conch.-Samml., (ed. 4) 3: 214  
*Anomalocardia* (err. pro *-cardia* Adams, 1857) Desmarest, 1859, in Chenu, Encycl. Hist. nat., Tabl. Crust. Moll., 4: 222  
*Anomalocardia* Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 41 [non Schumacher, 1817 (Veneridae); cf. *Tegilarca* Iredale, 1939]  
*Anomalocardia* H. & A. Adams, 1857, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 535 [non Schumacher, 1817 (Veneridae)] [= *Anadara* Gray, 1847]  
*Anomolocardia* (err. pro *Anomal-* Adams, 1857) Conrad, 1862, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 14: 580  
*Argina* Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 151 [n.n.]; 1842, (ed. 44): 81; 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 197 [non Hübner, 1816, (Lepid.); cf. *Lunarca* Gray, 1842]  
**Arginarca** McLean, 1951, Sci. Surv. Porto Rico & Virgin Is., 17 (1): 17  
†**Caloosarca** Olsson, 1961, Panama-Pacific Pelecypoda, 98  
**Cara** Gray, 1857, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 19: 371  
**Cunearca** Dall, 1898, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (4): 618  
*Cuneoarca* (err. pro *Cuncarca* Dall, 1898) Ihering, 1907, An. Mus. nac. Buenos Aires, (3) 7: 590



- Diluvarca** Woodring, 1925, Carnegie Inst. Wash. Publ. 366: 40  
**Esmerarca** Olsson, 1961, Panama-Pacific Pelecypoda, 99  
**Grandiarcia** Olsson, 1961, Panama-Pacific Pelecypoda, 93  
**Imparilarca** Iredale, 1929, Mem. Queensland Mus., 9: 263  
†**Larkinia** Reinhart, 1935, Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Belg., 11 (13): 10, 12, 41  
**Lunarca** Gray, 1842, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 44): 81, 92 [n.n.]; 1857, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 19: 372  
**Lunaria** (err. pro *-arca* Gray, 1842) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 198 [n.n.]  
**Lunilarca** (err. pro *Lunarca* Gray, 1842) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 116  
†**Nemoarca** Conrad, 1869, Amer. Jour. Conch., 5: 97  
**Potiarca** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 284  
**Rasia** Gray, 1857, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 19: 371  
**Rhomboides** Anton, 1838, Verz. Conch., 12 [non Goldfuss, 1820 (Pisces)] [= *Anadara* Gray, 1847]  
**Scaphara** (err. pro *-arca* Gray, 1847) Maury, 1917, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 5: 331 (no. 29: 167)  
**Scapharca** Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 198, 206 (also as *Scapharea*)  
**Scopharca** (err. pro *Scaph-* Gray, 1847) Toulou, 1909, Jhrb. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 58: 683  
**Sectiarca** Olsson, 1961, Panama-Pacific Pelecypoda, 97 (as *Sectarca*, expl. pl. 8, fig. 2)  
**Senilia** Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 151 [n.n.]; 1842, (ed. 44): 81; 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 198  
**Tegilarca** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 248, 274, 281  
**Verilarca** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 248, 288

### Family **NOETIIDAE** Stewart, 1930

#### Subfamily **NOETIINAE** Stewart, 1930

- Arginella** MacNeil, 1938, U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 189A: 28 [non Forsius, 1926 (Hymenopt.); see *Samanoetia* MacNeil, 1940]  
†**Arginopsis** MacNeil, 1938, U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 189A: 27  
**Barbatiella** (Jousseaume MS) Lamy, 1917, Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 33: 112 [cf. *Paranoetia* Thiele, 1934]  
**Eontia** MacNeil, 1938, U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 189A: 11  
†**Incanopsis** Olsson, 1944, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 28: 192 (no. 111: 34)  
**Licarca** (err. pro *-rea* Gray, 1840) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 109  
**Licareia** Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 151 [n.n.]  
†**Matsumotoa** Okada, 1958, Mem. Fac. Sci. Kyushu Univ., (Geol.) 8: 36  
**Noetia** Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 151 [n.n.]; Gray, 1857, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 19: 371; H. & A. Adams, 1857, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 536  
†**Noetiopsis** MacNeil, 1938, U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 189A: 26  
**Paranoetia** Thiele, 1934, Handbuch, 3: 793 [= *Barbatiella* (Jousseaume MS) Lamy, 1917]  
†**Profonoetia** MacNeil, 1938, U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 189A: 25  
†**Samanoetia** MacNeil, 1940, Jour. Paleont., 14: 509 [n.n. pro *Arginella* MacNeil, 1938]



- †**Scapularca** Cossmann, 1913, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 66: 312  
 †**Sheldonella** Maury, 1917, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 5: 330 (no. 29: 166)

Subfamily **STRIARCINAE** MacNeil, 1937

- †**Breviarca** Conrad, 1872, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 24: 55  
 †**Didimacar** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped. 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 249, 289  
**Estellacar** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 248, 288  
**Gabinarca** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 248, 285  
**Galactella** Cossmann, 1912, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 66: 312  
**Mulinarca** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 248, 287  
**Noetiella** Thiele & Jaekel, 1931, Wiss. Ergebn. dtsch. Tief-See Exped. 1898-99, 21: 176 (16)  
 †**Rectangularca** Eames, 1957, Bull. Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.), (Geol.) 3 (2): 54  
 †**Sanoarca** Stephenson, 1953, U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 242: 61  
**Spinearca** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 248, 286  
 †**Striarca** Conrad, 1862, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 14: 290  
*Venusta* Paetel, 1890, Cat. Conch.-Samml., 3: 312 (as "*Venusta* Gray") [non Barrande, 1881 (Lunulacardiidae)]  
*Venusta* Melvill & Standen, 1899, Jour. linn. Soc., Zool., 27: 185 [non Barrande, 1881 (Lunulacardiidae)] [= *Galactella* Cossmann, 1913]

Subfamily **TRINACRIINAE** MacNeil, 1937

- †**Halonanus** Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Publ. 3: 37, 78  
 †**Linter** Stephenson, 1937, Jour. Wash. Acad. Sci., 27: 449  
 †**Nanohalus** Stenzel & Twining, 1957, Univ. Texas Publ. 5704: 9, 71  
*Nuculella* (emend. pro *-cunella* d'Orbigny, 1849) Fischer, 1886, Man. Conch., 979  
*Nuculella* (err. pro *-cunella* d'Orbigny, 1849) Chenu, 1862, Man. Conchyl. et Paléont. Conch., 2: 181  
 †**Nucunella** d'Orbigny, 1849, Cours élém. Paléont., 1: 66; 1850, Prodr. Paléont., 2: 389  
 †**Pachecoa** Harris, 1919, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 6: 46 (no. 31: 46)  
 †**Palestinarca** Vokes, 1946, Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist., 87 (3): 144, 154  
 †**Stenzelia** MacNeil, 1954, Jour. Paleont., 28: 217 [n.n. pro *Trinacriella* MacNeil, 1937]  
 †**Trigonocaelia** Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 151 [n.n.]; Nyst, 1846, Foss. Tert. Belg., 239  
*Trigonocaelix* (err. pro *-lia* "Gray" Nyst, 1846) Conrad, 1865, Amer. Jour. Conch., 1: 12 (corrected to *-caelia*, p. 190a)  
*Trigonocaelia* (err. pro *-caelia* Nyst, 1846) Eichwald, 1850, Paleont. Rossica, 52 [non Nyst & Galeotti, 1835 (Limopsidae)]  
 †**Trigonodesma** Wood, 1864, Monogr. Eocene Moll. (Palaeontogr. Soc. Monogr.), 1, Bivalves: 86  
 †**Trinacria** Mayer, 1868, Vierteljahrsschr. naturf. Ges. Zürich, 13: 27, 77, 81, 179  
*Trinacriella* MacNeil, 1937, Jour. Wash. Acad. Sci., 27: 456 [non Delgueric, 1913 (Hemip.)]; see *Stenzelia* MacNeil, 1954]

*Twinaeriella* (err. pro *Tri-* MacNeil, 1937) Salisbury & Edwards, 1959, Zool. Rec., 93, (1956), Moll: 124

Superfamily **LIMOPSACEA** Dall, 1895

Family **GLYCYMERIDIDAE** Newton, 1922

- †**Africarca** Eames, 1957, Bull. Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.), (Geol.) 3 (2): 53  
*Aximea* (err. pro *Axinaea* Poli, 1791) Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834, in Cuvier's Anim. Kingd., 12: 103  
**Axinactis** Mörch, 1861, Malak. Bl., 7: 203  
**Axinaea** Poli, 1791, Test. Sicil., 1, Introd.: 32  
*Axinaeoderma* Poli, 1795, Test Sicil., 2: 254, 260 [= *Axinaea* Poli, 1791]  
*Axinea* (err. pro *-naea* Poli, 1791) Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 147  
*Axinia* (err. pro *-naea* Poli, 1791) Dautzenberg, 1893, Jour. Conchyl., 41: 27  
*Axinoderma* (err. pro *Axinaeo-* Poli, 1795) Herrmannsen, 1845, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 1: 100  
*Glycymeris* (err. pro *Glycy-* Da Costa, 1778) Maury, 1925, Monogr. Serv. Geol. Min. Brasil, 4: 411  
*Glycemeris* (err. pro *Glycy-* Da Costa, 1778) Parkinson, 1811, Organ. Rem., 3: 193  
*Glycimeria* (err. pro *-cymeris* Da Costa, 1778) Morais, 1941, Mem. Notic., Mus. Min. Geol., Univ. Coimbra, (10): 4  
**Glycymerella** Woodring, 1925, Carnegie Inst. Wash. Publ. 366: 26  
**Glycymeris** Da Costa, 1778, Brit. Conch., 168  
†**Glycymerita** Finlay & Marwick, 1937, N. Zealand geol. Surv., Paleont. Bull. 15: 22  
**Glycymerula** Finlay & Marwick, 1937, N. Zealand geol. Surv., Paleont. Bull. 15: 23  
**Grandaxinaea** Iredale, 1931, Rec. Australian Mus., 18: 202  
†**Hanaia** Hayami, 1965, Mem. Fac. Sci. Kyushu Univ., (D, Geol.) 15 (2): 250  
†**Manaia** Finlay & Marwick, 1937, N. Zealand geol. Surv., Paleont. Bull. 15: 22  
*Melanaxinaea* (err. pro *Melax-* Iredale, 1930) Habe, 1951, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda, (1): 42  
**Melaxinaea** Iredale, 1930, Mem. Queensland Mus., 10: 73  
*Pectunculigenus* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]  
*Pectunculis* (err. pro *-lus* Lamarck, 1799) Conrad, 1860, Jour. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., (2) 4: 278  
*Pectunculites* Krueger, 1823, Gesch. Umwelt, 2: 458 [invalid, Code Z. N., art. 20; = *Pectunculus* Lamarck, 1799]  
†**Pectunculopsis** Ebert, 1890, S. B. Ges. Nat. Fr. Berlin, (1890): 25  
*Pectunculus* Lamarck, 1799, Mém. Soc. H. N. Paris, 87 [non Da Costa, 1778 (Veneridae)] [= *Glycymeris* Da Costa, 1778]  
*Pectundulus* (err. pro *-culus* Lamarck, 1799) Tate, 1882, Proc. roy. Soc. Tasmania, (1881): 32  
*Pertunculus* (err. pro *Pect-* Lamarck, 1799) [author ?], 1817, Encycl. Brit., (ed. 5) 10: 333  
*Petunculus* (err. pro *Pectunc-* Lamarck, 1799) Desmarest, 1858, in Chenu, Encycl. Hist. nat. Crust. Moll. Zooph., 4: 207  
*Petunculites* (? err. pro *Pect-* Krueger, 1823) Defrance, 1826, Dict. Sci. Nat., 39: 335  
*Petunculus* (err. pro *Pect-* Lamarck, 1799) Quoy & Gaimard, 1835, in d'Urville, Voy. "Astrolabe", Zool., 3: 466

- †**Postligata** Gardner, 1916, Maryland geol. Surv., Upper Cret., 543  
*Postligata* (err. pro *-ligata* Gardner, 1916) Ebersin (ed.), 1960, Osnovy Paleont., 3 (Bivalvia, etc.): 72  
*Pseudaxinaca* (err. pro *-inea* Monterosato, 1892) Pallary, 1900, Jour. Conchyl., 48: 386  
**Pseudaxinea** Monterosato, 1892, Natural. Sicil., 11: 151  
*Tuceta* Röding, 1798, Mus. Bolten., 172 [= *Axinaca* Poli, 1791]  
**Tucetilla** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped. 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 300, 301  
*Tucetoma* (err. pro *-tona* Iredale, 1931) Salisbury & Edwards, 1959, Zool. Rec., 93 (1956), Moll.: 124  
**Tucetona** Iredale, 1931, Rec. Australian Mus., 18: 202  
*Tucetonella* Habe, 1961, Coloured Ill. Shells Japan, 2: 112; App. p. 36 [invalid, no type designation]  
**Tucetopsis** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 302  
**Veletuceta** Iredale, 1931, Rec. Australian Mus., 18: 203

Family **LIMOPSIDAE** Dall, 1895

- Aspalima** Iredale, 1929, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 160  
**Aupouria** Powell, 1937, Discovery Repts., 15: 164  
**Austrosarepta** Hedley, 1899, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 24: 430  
*Boussacia* Cossmann, 1911, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 15: 226, 227 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Vasconella* Boussac, 1911; non *Vasconiella* Dall, 1899]  
**Circlimopa** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 243  
†**Cnisma** Mayer, 1868, Vierteljahrschr. naturf. Ges. Zürich, 13: 27, 73, 80, 193  
†**Cosmetopsis** Rovereto, 1898, Atti Soc. Ligustica, 9: 162, 177  
†**Cyrenolimopsis** Habe, 1953, in Kuroda, Ill. Cat. Jap. Shells, (25): 207  
**Empleconia** Dall, 1908, Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard, 43: 393  
**Felicia** Mabille & Rochebrune, 1889, Miss. Sci. Cap. Horn, 6 (2), Moll.: 115  
**Glycilima** Iredale, 1931, Rec. Australian Mus., 18: 204  
*Limnopsis* (err. pro *Limo-* Sassi, 1827) Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 151  
*Limonopsis* (err. pro *Limop-* Sassi, 1827) W[eyenbergh], 1875, Period. Zool., Buenos Aires, 2: 299  
*Limopis* (err. pro *-opsis* Sassi, 1827) Kobelt, 1881, NachrBl. dtsch. malakozool. Ges., 13: 115  
†**Limopsis** Sassi, 1827, Giorn. Ligustico, 1 (5): 476  
†**Limopsista** Finlay & Marwick, 1937, N. Zealand geol. Surv., Paleont. Bull. 15: 24  
*Limopsis* (err. pro *-opsis* Sassi, 1827) Noetling, 1902, N. Jhrb. Min. Geol. Paläont. (Beil.), 15: 418  
*Limpsis* (err. pro *Limop-* Sassi, 1827) Crosse, 1868, Jour. Conchyl., 16: 211  
**Lissarca** Smith, 1877, (sep.), Phil. Trans. roy. Soc., 168: 185 (vol. dated 1879); 1877, Zool. Transit Venus Exped., Moll., 2: 19  
**Loringella** Iredale, 1929, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 160  
†**Lunopsis** d'Orbigny, 1850, Prodr. Paléont., 2: 243  
*Lymnopsis* (err. pro *Limop-* Sassi, 1827) Gray, 1842, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 44): 81  
**Nipponolimopsis** Habe, 1951, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda, (1): 45

- Oblimopa** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 242
- †**Ovalarca** Woodring, 1925, Carnegie Inst. Wash. Publ., 366: 52
- Pectonculina* (err. pro *Pectun-* d'Orbigny, 1844) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 154
- †**Pectunculina** d'Orbigny, 1844, Paléont. Franç., Crét., 3 (Lam.): 182
- Phrynelima** Iredale, 1929, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 160
- Senectidens** Iredale, 1931, Rec. Australian Mus., 18: 204
- Trigonocaelia* (err. pro *-coelia* Nyst & Galeotti, 1835) Dall, 1908, Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard, 43 (6): 392
- Trigonocelia* (err. pro *-coelia* Nyst & Galeotti, 1835) G. B. Sowerby I, 1846 in Darwin, Geol. Obs. "Beagle", 3: 252
- Trigonocelius* (err. pro *-coelia* Nyst & Galeotti, 1835) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 212
- Trigonocoelia* Nyst & Galeotti, 1835, Bull. Acad. roy. Bruxelles, 2: 289 [= *Limopsis* Sassi, 1827]
- Trigonocoelia* Bronn, 1838, Leth. Geogn., 2: 807 (as *Trigonocoelius* in index, p. 934) [? non Nyst & Galeotti, 1835]
- †**Vasconella** Boussac, 1911, Ann. Hebert (Ann. Strat. Paléont. Lab. Géol. Fac. Sci., Univ. Paris), 5: 42 [cf. *Boussacia* Cossmann, 1911]
- Versipella** Iredale, 1931, Rec. Australian Mus., 18: 203
- †**Vetoarca** Stephenson, 1947, U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 210E: 165

*Incertae sedis*

- Deltaodon** Barnard, 1962, Ann. Natal Mus., 15 (19): 249

Family **PHILOBRYIDAE** Bernard, 1897

- Adacnarca** Pelseneer, 1903, Résult. Voy. "Belgica", Zool., Moll., 24, 41
- Briophila* (err. pro *Bryo-* Carpenter, 1864) Fischer, 1886, Man. Conch., 964
- Bryophila* Carpenter, 1864, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (3) 13: 314, [non Treitschke, 1825 (Lepid.); see *Philobrya* Carpenter, 1872]
- Cosa** Finlay, 1926, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 449
- Cosatova** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped. 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 304
- Cratis** Hedley, 1915, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 39: 698
- Denticosa** Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 385
- Hochstetteria** Vélain, 1877, Arch. Zool. exp. gén. Paris, 6: 129
- Hochstetterina** Thiele, 1934, Handbuch, 3: 796
- †**Limarca** Tate, 1886, Trans. roy. Soc. S. Australia, 8: 135
- Limopsilla** Thiele, 1923, Zool. Anz., 55: 289
- Lissarcula** Thiele, 1923, Zool. Anz., 55: 290
- Micromytilus** Cotton, 1931, Rec. S. Australian Mus., 4: 335
- Notomytilus** Hedley, 1916, Australasian Antarctic Exp., (C — Zool. & Bot.) 4 (1): 20
- Philippiella** Pfeffer, 1886, Jhrb. Wiss. Anst. Hamburg, 3: 119
- Philippiellus* (err. pro *-iella* Pfeffer, 1886) Salisbury, 1934, Zool. Rec., 70 (1933), Moll.: 100
- Philobrya** Carpenter, 1872, Smithson. misc. Coll., no. 252: Index p. 21 [n.n. pro *Bryophila* Carpenter, 1864]
- Stempelleria** Clasing, 1918, Mitt. zool. Inst. Münster, 1: 22
- Stempelleria* Odhner, 1921, in Skottsberg, Nat. Hist. Juan Fernandez, 3: 221 [non Leger & Hesse, 1910 (Prot.)]

*Incertae sedis*

The two families immediately below are here tentatively assigned to the Limopsacea following Newell's classification. It seems desirable to



suggest that they may represent persistent, long-ranging cyrtodontid forms. The hinge of *Manzanella* is, in all of its components, strikingly like that of some Ordovician cyrtodontid species. It has been earlier noted (Vokes, 1956) that the presently accepted orientation of the nucinellids, which makes them in all basic features essentially reversed Manzanellas, is not based upon anatomical information. When this is available it may be that the accepted orientation will prove to be erroneous, in which case there will be no basis for separation of the two families.

Family **MANZANELLIDAE** Chronic, 1952

†**Manzanella** Girty, 1909, Bull. U. S. geol. Surv., 389: 75

? Family **NUCINELLIDAE** Vokes, 1956

*Cyrilla* Adams, 1860, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (3) 5: 478 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Huxleyia* Adams, 1860]

**Cyrillista** Iredale, 1929, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 160

**Cyrillona** Iredale, 1929, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 160

**Diabolica** Jousseume, 1897, Le Naturaliste, 11: 265

**Huxleyia** Adams, 1860, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (3) 5: 303 [cf. *Cyrilla* Adams, 1860]

**Neopleurodon** Hertlein & Strong, 1940, Zoologica, 25: 419

†**Nucinella** Wood, 1851, Monogr. Crag Moll. (Palaeontogr. Soc. Monogr.) (2): 72 [n.n. pro *Pleurodon* Wood, 1840]

*Nuculina* d'Orbigny, 1844, Paléont. Franç. Cret., 3 (Lam.): 161 [non Porro, 1837 (? Crust. or Moll.)]

*Pleurodon* Wood, 1840, Mag. nat. Hist., (N.S.) 4: 230 [non Harlan, 1834 (Mamm.); see *Nucinella* Wood, 1851]

Order MYTILOIDA Férussac, 1822

[Isofilibranchida Iredale, 1939]

Superfamily **MYTILACEA** Rafinesque, 1815

Family **MYTILIDAE** Rafinesque, 1815

**Adipicola** Dautzenberg, 1927, Rés. Camp. Sci. Prince de Monaco, 72: 274 [n.n. pro *Myrina* Adams, 1854]

**Adula** H. & A. Adams, 1857, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 517

**Aeidimylus** Olsson, 1961, Panama-Pacific Pelecypoda, 120

*Amygdalum* (err. pro *Amyg-* Megerle, 1811) Rovereto, 1898, Atti Soc. Ligustica, 9: 173

*Amygdalum* Megerle, 1811, Mag. Ges. Nat. Fr. Berlin, 5: 69

†**Antetrichomya** Iredale, 1951, Australian Zool., 11 (4): 348

†**Arcomytilus** Agassiz, 1842-44, in J. Sowerby, Min. Conch. (German ed.): 318 (as *Acromytilus*, French ed.: 320)

†**Arcoperna** Conrad, 1865, Amer. Jour. Conch., 1: 10 [n.n.], 140

†**Arcuatula** (Jousseume MS) Lamy, 1919, Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 25 (2): 114; 25 (3): 174

*Arcuatula* Moazzo, 1939, Mém. Inst. Egypte, 38: 44 [non Lamy, 1919]

*Arcuatula* Soot-Ryen, 1955, Rept. Allan Hancock Pacific Exped., 20 (1): 55 [non Lamy, 1919; see *Geukensia* Van der Poel, 1959]

**Arvella** (Bartsch MS) Scarlato, 1960, Opr. faun. SSSR., Isv. Zool. Ist., Akad. Nauk SSSR, 71: 67



- Aulacomya** Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 53  
*Aulacomya* (err. pro *Aulaco-* Mörch, 1853) Martens, 1873, Crit. List Moll. N. Zealand, 47
- Austromytilus** Laseron, 1956, Australian Zool., 12: 265  
*Bithophagus* (err. pro *Litho-* Megerle, 1811) Duarte, 1938, Bol. Serv. geol. Univ. Brasil, 74: 9
- Botula** Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 55  
**Botulina** Dall, 1889, Bull. U.S. natl. Mus., 37: 38  
**Botulopa** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept. 5 (6): 414
- †**Botulopsis** Reis, 1926, Geogn. Jahreshäfte, 39: 124  
*Brachidontes* (err. pro *-dotes* Swainson, 1840) Salisbury & Edwards, 1959, Zool. Rec., 93 (1956), Moll.: 124
- Brachidontes** Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 384  
*Brachydonta* (err. pro *-idontes* Swainson, 1840) Bucquoy, Dautzenberg & Dollfus, 1890, Moll. Mar. Roussillon, 2: 151  
*Brachyodontes* (err. pro *Brachi-* Swainson, 1840) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 199  
*Brachyodon* (emend. pro *Brachidontes* Swainson, 1840) Jukes-Browne, 1905, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 6: 222 [non Lartet, 1868 (Mamm.)]  
*Brachyodontes* (emend. pro *Brachidontes* Swainson, 1840) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 51; Herrmannsen, 1846, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 1: 121  
*Brachyodontes* (err. pro *Brachid-* Swainson, 1840) Carpenter, 1901, Nautilus 15: 96  
*Callistriche* (err. pro *Callit-* Poli, 1791) Meek, 1865, Smithson. Contrib. Knowl., 14 (5): 85  
*Callistrichoderma* (err. pro *Callitrico-* Poli, 1795) Meek, 1865, Smithson. Contrib. Knowl., 14 (5): 85
- Callitriche** Poli, 1791, Test. Sicil., 1, Introd.: 32  
*Callitrichoderma* (err. pro *Callitrico-* Poli, 1795) Okeñ, 1818, Isis (Oken), (1818): 1882  
*Callitrichus* (err. pro *-che* Poli, 1791) Deshayes, 1830, Encycl. Méth. (Vers), 2 (1): 164  
*Callitricoderma* Poli, 1795, Test. Sicil., 2: 254, 259 [= *Callitriche* Poli, 1791]
- Caloromya** (err. pro *Chlo-* Mörch, 1853) Tryon, 1884, Struct. syst. Conch., 3: 262  
**Cerenella** (err. pro *Cren-* Brown, 1827) Hall, 1867, Ann. Rep. New York Cab., 20: 21  
*Chloromya* Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 52 [= *Perna* Philips-son, 1788]
- Choromytilus** Soot-Ryen, 1952, Rev. Soc. Malac. "Carlos de la Torre", 8 (3): 121
- Cibotocola** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 425  
*Collitrichoderma* (err. pro *Callitrico-* Poli, 1795) Deshayes, 1830, Encycl. Méth. (Vers.), 2 (1): 164
- Crenella** Brown, 1827, Ill. Conch. G. B. & I., pl. xxxi  
**Crenellodon** (Edwards MS) Newton, 1891, Syn. List Edwards Coll. Brit. Olig. Eoc. Moll. Brit. Mus., 14
- Crenomytilus** Soot-Ryen, 1955, Rept. Allan Hancock Pacific Exped., 20 (1): 23
- †**Cruciella** Koken, 1913, Abh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 16 (4): 35  
†**Cuneolus** Stephenson, 1941, Univ. Texas Publ. 4101: 156  
*Dacridium* (err. pro *Dacry-* Torell, 1859) Tryon, 1884, Struct. syst. Conch., 3: 264

- Dacrydium** Torell, 1859, Bidr. Spitzberg. Moll., 138  
*Dactylus* Mörch, 1861, Malak. Bl., 7: 206 [non Schumacher, 1817 (Gastr.)]  
*Dactylus* Jousseaume, 1898, Le Naturaliste, (2) 16: 201 [non Schumacher, 1817 (Gastr.)]  
**Dalacia** Gray, 1825, Ann. Phil., [2] 9: 139  
**Dentimodiolus** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 414  
**Diberus** Dall, 1898, Trans. Wagner Inst., Philad., 3 (4): 799  
**Doliolabis** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 417  
*Eumodiolus* Ihering, 1900, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 4: 87 [= *Modiolus* Lamarck, 1799]  
*Eumytilus* Ihering, 1900, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 4: 86 [= *Mytilus* Linnaeus, 1758]  
**Exodiberus** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 417  
**Exosiperna** Iredale, 1929, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 166  
†**Falcimytilus** Cox, 1937, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 22: 343  
**Fulgida** (Jousseaume MS) Lamy, 1919, Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 25 (2): 111  
**Geukensia** Van der Poel, 1959, Bull. Inst. roy. Sci. nat. Belg., 35 (15): 26 [n.n. pro *Arcuatula* Soot-Ryen, 1955]  
†**Gibbomodiola** Sacco, 1898, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. Terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 25: 41  
**Gregariella** Monterosato, 1883, Natural. Sicil., 3: 90; 1884, Nomen. Conch. Medit., 11  
†**Hilgardella** Stephenson, 1957, Jour. Paleont., 31: 795 [n.n. pro *Hilgardia* Stephenson, 1956]  
*Hilgardia* Stephenson, 1956, Jour. Paleont., 30 (3): 752 [non Harris in Harris & Palmer, 1946 (Nuculanidae); see *Hilgardella* Stephenson, 1957]  
†**Hippagus** Lea, 1833, Contrib. to Geol., 72 (as *Hyppagus*, pl. ii)  
**Hormomya** Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 53  
*Horomya* (err. pro *Hormomya* Mörch, 1853) Coates, 1925, Trans. Proc. Perthshire Soc. nat. Sci., 8 (2): 79  
**Idas** Jeffreys, 1876, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (4) 18: 428 [non Mulsant, 1876 (Aves)—a nude name; see *Idasola* Iredale, 1915]  
*Idasola* Iredale, 1915, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 11: 340 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Idas* Jeffreys, 1876]  
†**Inoperna** Conrad, 1873, App. A, p. 5, in Kerr, Rep. Geol. Surv. N. Carolina, 1 (separate, 1873; vol. 1875)  
**Ischadium** Jukes-Browne, 1905, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 6: 222  
**Labis** Dall, 1916, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 52: 405 [not invalidated by *Labis* G. B. Sowerby II, 1842, err. pro *Labio* Oken, 1815]  
**Lamy** Soot-Ryen, 1958, Ann. Natal Mus., 14 (2): 342  
*Lanistes* Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 385 [non Montfort, 1810 (Gastr.)] [= *Musculus* Röding, 1798]  
*Lanistina* Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 199 [= *Musculus* Röding, 1798]  
*Lanistria* (err. pro *Lanistina* Gray, 1847) Korobkov, 1954, Sprav. Metod. Rukov. po Tert. Moll.: Lamell., 204  
†**Lecompteus** Van de Poel, 1959, Bull. Inst. roy. Sci. nat. Belg., 35 (16): 12, 14  
**Leiosolenus** Carpenter, 1856, Cat. Mazatlán Shells, 130  
*Lihophagus* (err. pro *Lith-* Megerle, 1811) Stoppani, 1865, Géol. Paléont. Lombardie, 263

- Limnoperna** Rochebrune, 1882, Bull. Soc. philom. Paris, (7) 6: 102  
**Lioberis** Dall, 1898, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (4): 805  
*Liosolen* (emend. pro *Leiosolenus* Carpenter, 1856) Cossmann, 1914, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 68 (1): 18  
*Liosolena* (err. pro -*enus* Mörch, 1861) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 113  
*Liosolenus* (err. pro *Lei-* Carpenter, 1856) Mörch, 1861, Malak. Bl., 7: 207  
†**Liromytilus** La Rocque, 1950, Contr. Paleont., Univ. Mich., 7 (10): 294  
*Lithodoma* Blainville, 1823, Dict. Sci. nat., 27: 66 [= *Lithophaga* Röding, 1798]  
†**Lithodomina** Waagen, 1881, Palaeont. Indica, (13) 1 (3): 264  
*Lithodomus* Cuvier, 1817, Règne Anim., 2: 471 [= *Lithophaga* Röding, 1798]  
**Lithophaga** Röding, 1798, Mus. Bolten., 156  
*Lithophagus* Megerle, 1811, Mag. Ges. Nat. Fr. Berlin, 5: 69 [= *Lithophaga* Röding, 1798]  
*Lithotomus* (err. pro -*thodomus* Cuvier, 1817) Nitzsch, 1825, in Ersch & Gruber, Allg. Ency., 14: 175  
*Lithotornus* (err. pro -*thodomus* Cuvier, 1817) Schweigger, 1820, Handb. Naturges., 712  
†**Lycettia** Cox, 1937, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 22: 345  
*Lythodomus* (err. pro *Lith-* Cuvier, 1817) d'Orbigny, 1850, Prodr. Paléont., 2: 391  
*Madiola* (err. pro *Mo-* Lamarck, 1801) Fischer, 1888, Jour. Conchyl., 36: 272  
*Madiolus* (err. pro *Mo-* Lamarck, 1799) Chen, 1960, Tunghai Univ. Fac. Sci., Biol. Bull. (2): 13  
†**Mauricia** Harris, 1919, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 6: 32' (no. 31: 32)  
**Megacrenella** Habe & Ito, 1965, Venus, 24 (1): 28, 44  
**Miridas** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 425  
*Mitilus* (err. pro *Myt-* Linnaeus, 1758) Corsi, 1900, An. Mus. nac. Montevideo, 2: 424  
*Mitylus* (err. pro *Mytilus* Linnaeus, 1758) d'Orbigny [1850], Prodr. Paléont. 1 (1849): 236  
*Modeolus* (err. pro *Modio-* Lamarck, 1799) [author?], 1817, Encycl. Brit., (ed. 5), 10: 333  
*Modiella* Monterosato, 1884, Nomen. Conch. Medit., 12 [non Hall, 1883 (Ambonychiidae)]  
*Modiola* Lamarck, 1801, Syst. Anim. s. vert., 113 [invalid ICZN 325] [= *Modiolus* Lamarck, 1799]  
*Modiolacea* (err. pro -*laria* Lovén, 1846) Liénard, 1877, Cat. Faune malac. Maurice, 66  
*Modiolacera* (err. pro -*larca* Gray, 1843) Hutton, 1873, Cat. mar. Moll. N. Zealand, 78  
*Modiolarca* Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 151 [n.n.]  
**Modiolarca** Gray, 1843, in Dieffenbach, Travels N. Zealand, 2: 259  
*Modiolaria* Lovén, 1846 (ex Beck MS.), Öfvers K. VetenskAkad. Förh., 3(6): 187 [= *Musculus* Röding, 1798]  
**Modiolafus** Jousseaume, 1893, Le Naturaliste, (2) 7: 192  
*Modioligenus* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]  
*Modiolina* Giebel, 1852, Allgem. Pal., 167 [n.n.]  
*Modiolites* Krueger, 1823, Gesch. d. Urwelt, 2: 441 [invalid, Code Z. N. art. 20; = *Modiolus* Lamarck, 1799]

- Modiolla* (err. pro *-ola* Lamarck, 1801) Stephanoff, 1932, Trav. Soc. Bulgar. Sci. nat., Sofia, (15-16): 231
- Modioloria* (err. pro *-laria* Lovén, 1846) [Beck], 1847, Amtl. Ber. Vers. dtsh. Naturf., 24: 115
- Modiolotus* (err. pro *-latus* Jousseaume, 1893) Haas, 1912, NachrBl. dtsh. malakozool. Ges., 44: 86
- Modiolula** Sacco, 1898, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 25: 41
- Modiolus** Lamarck, 1799, Mém. Soc. H. N. Paris, 87 [valid ICZN 325]
- Modiolusia** Yamamoto & Habe, 1958, Bull. Asamushi Mar. Stat., Tohoku Univ., 9 (1): 8
- Musculista** Yamamoto & Habe, 1958, Bull. Asamushi Mar. Stat., Tohoku Univ., 9 (1): 9
- Musculus** Röding, 1798, Mus. Bolten., 156
- Myapalmula** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 417
- Myaparo* (err. pro *Myo-* Lea, 1833) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 131
- Mytilus* (err. pro *Myt-* Linnaeus, 1758) Roeder, 1882, Beitr. Kennt. Terr. Chailles (Inaug. Diss.), 107
- Myoforceps** Fischer, 1886, Man. Conch., 969
- Myopara* (err. pro *-paro* Lea, 1833) Férussac, 1835, Bull. Zool., 10
- †**Myoparo** Lea, 1833, Contrib. to Geol., 73
- Myrina* Adams, 1854, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 14: 76 [non Fabricius, 1807 (Lepid.); see *Adipicola* Dautzenberg, 1927]
- Myrtilus* (err. pro *Myt-* Linnaeus, 1758) Loudon, 1844, Glimpses of Nature, 173, 200
- Mytella** Soot-Ryen, 1955, Rept. Allan Hancock Pacific Exped., 20 (1): 47
- Mytelus* (err. pro *Mytil-* Linnaeus, 1758) Meek & Hayden, 1856, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 8: 276
- Mythilus* (err. pro *Mytil-* Linnaeus, 1758) Anić, 1952, Geol. vjesnik, (2-4): 9
- Mythus* (err. pro *Mytilus* Linnaeus, 1758) de Serres, 1838, Ann. Sci. Nat., [2] (Zool.), 9: 288
- Mytilarius* (emend. pro *Mytilus* Linnaeus, 1758) Froriep, 1806, Dumeril's Anal. Zool., 169
- Mytilas* (err. pro *-lus* Linnaeus, 1758) Mayer, 1872, Beitr. Geol. Karte Schweiz, 11: 492
- Mytilaster** Monterosato, 1883, Natural. Sicil., 3: 89
- Mytiligenus* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
- Mytilis* (err. pro *-lus* Linnaeus, 1758) Whitelegge, 1889, Jour. roy. Soc. N.S. Wales, 23: 244
- Mytilisepta** Habe, 1951, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda, (1): 53
- Mytilites* Wahlenberg 1819, N. Acta Soc. Sci. Uppsal., 8: 57 (sep. 1819, Journal, 1821) [invalid, Code Z.N., art. 20; = *Mytilus* Linnaeus, 1758]
- Mytillus* (err. pro *-tilus* Linnaeus, 1758) Say, 1822, Jour. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 2: 263
- †**Mytiloconcha** Conrad, 1862, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 14: 290 (as *Mytiliconcha*, p. 579)
- Mytilidonta** Coen, 1935, Acta Pont. Acad. nov. Lyncei, 88 (Suppl.): 298; Brunelli & Cannecci, 1944, Mem. Real. Accad. Ital., Roma, 14: 680
- Mytiloida* "Brongniart" Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834, in Cuvier's Anim. Kingd. 12: 105 [n.n.]
- Mytilus** Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10): 704 [valid ICZN 94]
- Mytulites* Schlotheim, 1813, Taschenb. Min., 7: 105 [invalid, Code Z. N. art. 20, = *Mytilus* Linnaeus, 1758]
- Mytulus* (err. pro *Mytil-* Linnaeus, 1758) Mueller, 1780, Zool. Dan. Icon., 2: 3



- Nodiolus* (err. pro *Mod-* Lamarck, 1799) Nevesskaya, 1964, Referat. Zhurn., Geol., 1964 (8), Paleozool.: 40
- †*Notobotula* Fleming, 1959, Trans. roy. Soc. N. Zealand, 87: 170
- †*Nuculocardia* d'Orbigny [? 1853] in Sagra, Hist. phys. Cuba [2], Moll. 2 (2): 310
- Nudiola* Monterosato, 1917, Boll. Soc. zool. Ital., (3) 4: 5
- †*Pachymytilus* Zittel, 1881, Handb. Paläont., 2 (1): 42
- †*Paychoya* Lutkevich & Lobanova, 1956, Trudy vses. nauch-issled. geol. In-ta, (VSEGEI), (N.S.), 12, Nov. semeistva i rody: 72
- Perna* Philipsson<sup>5</sup>, 1788, Diss. Nova Test. Gen., 20
- Perna* Oken, 1815, Lehrb. Naturg., 3 (1): 240 [invalid ICZN 417]
- Pernites* Kreuger, 1823, Gesch. d. Urwelt, 2: 441 [invalid, Code Z.N., art. 20; = *Perna* Philipsson, 1788]
- †*Pernomytilus* Rollier, 1914, Mém. Soc. Pal. Suisse, 40: 356
- Perumytilus* Olsson, 1961, Panama-Pacific Pelecypoda, 116
- †*Pharomytilus* Rollier, 1914, Mém. Soc. Pal. Suisse, 40: 338
- Pisina* Mörch, 1854, Prof. R. af D. C. L. Henck's Conchyliensaml. [invalid, fide Tomlin, 1942, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 25: 97, the work being a sales catalogue.]
- Pisina* Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 163 [n.n.]
- †*Planimodiola* Cossmann, 1887, Ann. Sic. malac. Belg., 22: 155
- †*Praemytilus* Anderson & Cox, 1948, Proc. Roy. Physic. Soc., 23: 105
- †*Promytilus* Newell, 1942, Kansas geol. Surv. Publ., 10 (2): 37
- Propetilus* Iredale, 1937, Australian Zool., 4: 235
- †*Pseudopachymytilus* Krumbeck, 1923, Paläont. Timor, 12: 87
- Quendreda* Iredale, 1936, Rec. Australian Mus., 19: 271
- Rhombodiella* (err. pro *-boidella* Monterosato, 1884) Ebersin (ed.), 1960, Osnovy Paleont., 3, (Bivalvia etc.): 92
- Rhomboidella* Monterosato, 1884, Nomen. Conch. Medit., 13
- †*Rhynchomytilus* Rollier, 1914, Mém. Soc. Pal. Suisse, 40: 355
- Rupiphaga* Olsson, 1961, Panama-Pacific Pelecypoda, 138
- Ryenella* Fleming, 1959, Trans. roy. Soc. N. Zealand, 87: 172
- Salebrolabis* Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 417
- Scolimytilus* Olsson, 1961, Panama-Pacific Pelecypoda, 118
- †*Semimodiola* Cossmann, 1887, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 22: 154
- Semimytilus* Soot-Ryen, 1955, Rept. Allan Hancock Pacific Exped., 20 (1): 25
- Septifer* Récluz, 1848, Rev. Zool. (Soc. Cuv.), 11: 275
- Septiger* (err. pro *-ifer* Récluz, 1848) Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 53
- †*Septiola* Bittner, 1895, Abh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien., 18 (1): 45
- Solamen* Iredale, 1924, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 49: 181, 198
- Stablia* (err. pro *-hlia* Fischer, 1915) Preston, 1924, Zool. Rec., 59 (1922), Moll.: 76
- †*Stahlia* Fischer, 1915, Beitr. Pal. geol. Oesterr.-Ung., 27: 219
- Stalagmium* Conrad, 1833, Foss. Shells Tert. N. Amer., (4): 39
- Stalagmum* (err. pro *-mium* Conrad, 1833) Conrad, 1865, Amer. Jour. Conch., 1: 10
- Stalagnium* (err. pro *-gmium* Conrad, 1833) Schaufuss, 1869, Moll. Syst. Cat. Paetel, 22

<sup>5</sup>It seems well established (see ICZN Opinion 495) that Philipsson, the student, not Retzius, the professor, was author of the Diss. Nova Test. Gen., 1788, and is to be credited with the names that first appear in that work.



- Stavelia** Gray, 1858, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 26: 90  
**Stenolena** Dall, Bartsch & Rehder, 1938, Bull. Bishop Mus., Honolulu, 153: 60  
**Stumpiella** Soot-Ryen, 1955, Rept. Allan Hancock Pacific Exped., 20 (1): 93  
**Terua** Dall, Bartsch & Rehder, 1938, Bull. Bishop Mus., Honolulu, 153: 57  
**Tibialectus** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 424  
**Trichomusculus** Iredale, 1924, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 49: 181, 196  
**Trichomya** Ihering, 1900, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 4: 87  
†**Undatimuscus** Eames, 1951, Phil. Trans. roy. Soc. London, (B) no. 627, 235: 369  
**Vilasina** (Bartsch MS) Scarlato, 1960, Opr. faun. SSSR, izdv. zool. In-ta, Akad. Nauk. SSSR., 71: 69  
**Volsella** Scopoli, 1777, Introd. Hist. Nat., 397 [invalid ICZN 325]  
**Volsella** Modeer, 1793, K. VetenskAkad. Nya Handl., 14: 179 [non Scopoli, 1777 (Mytilidae)] [invalid ICZN 325]  
†**Volsellina** Newell, 1942, Kansas geol. Surv. Publ., 10 (2): 42  
**Zelithophaga** Finlay, 1927, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 451

*Incertae Sedis*

The following genus, of uncertain systematic position and possibly to be referred to a family of its own, is here tentatively referred to the Mytilacea.

- †**Chondrodonta** Stanton, 1901, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 24: 301

Superfamily **PINNACEA** Leach, 1819

Family **PINNIDAE** Leach, 1819

- Atrina** Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 151 [n.n.]; 1842, (ed. 44): 83; 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 199  
*Aviculipinna* (emend. pro *-lopinna* Meek, 1864) Girty, 1904, Amer. Geol., 33: 296  
†**Aviculopinna** Meek, 1864, Amer. Jour. Sci., (2) 37: 212  
*Chimaera* Poli, 1791, Test. Sicil., 1 Introd.: 31 [non Linnaeus, 1758 (Pisces)]  
**Chimaeroderma** Poli, 1795, Test. Sicil., 2: 253, 259  
*Chimera* (err. pro *-maera* Poli, 1791) Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 147  
†**Curvula** Rafinesque, 1818, Amer. mon. Mag., 4: 107 [n.n.]; 1819, Journ. de Phys., 88: 427  
**Cyrtopinna** Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 51  
**Exitopinna** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 308, 315  
*Laevipinna* (Paul MS) Paul, 1941, Foss. Catal., (1, Anim.): 244 [invalid, no diagnosis or type design.]  
*Otysma* (err. pro *Oxy-* Herrmannsen, 1847) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 148  
**Oxisma** Rafinesque, 1818, Amer. mon. Mag., 4: 107 [n.n.]; 1819, Journ. de Phys., 88: 427; 1831, Enum. obj. Cab., 3  
*Oxysma* (emend. pro *Oxi-* Rafinesque, 1818) Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 2: 184

- †**Palaeopinna** Hall, 1870, Prelim. Not. Lamell. Shells, (2): 97  
*Paleopinna* (err. pro *Palaeo-* Hall, 1870) Kindle, 1904, Indiana Dep. Geol. nat. Res., 28 (1903): 449  
*Pennaria* (ex Browne) Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi (2): 51 [non Blainville, 1818 (Vermes)]  
*Pina* (err. pro *Pinna* Linnaeus, 1758) Koch, 1922, Glasnik Hrvatsko Prirod. Drustvo, Zagreb, 34: 186  
**Pinna** Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10): 707  
*Pinnaria* (err. pro *Penn-* Mörch, 1853) Paetel, 1890, Cat. Conch.-Samml., 208  
*Pinnarius* Froriep, 1806, Dumérils' Anal. Zool., 169 [= *Pinna* Linnaeus, 1758]  
*Pinnigena* (err. pro *Pinno-* Bronn, 1836) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 292  
*Pinnigenus* Renier, 1807 Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]  
*Pinnogena* (ex Saussure) Bronn, 1836, Leth. Geogn., 1: 341 [= *Trichites* Thurmann, 1833]  
*Pinula* (emend. pro *Pinna* Linnaeus, 1758) Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 147  
*Pinua* (err. pro *Pinna* Linnaeus, 1758) Seguenza, 1877, Boll. R. Comit. Geol. Ital., 8: 98  
*Pinnigena* (err. pro *Pinnog-* Bronn, 1836) Cossmann, 1915, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 19: 115  
†**Plesiopinna** Amano, 1956, Kumamoto Jour. Sci., (B), Sec. 1, Geol. 2 (1): 70  
**Quantulopinna** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 308, 310  
**Servatrina** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 309, 317  
†**Stegoconcha** Böhm, 1907, Z. dtsch. geol. Ges., 59 (MonatsBer.): 148  
**Streptopinna** Martens, 1880, in Moebius, Beitr. Meeresfauna Mauritius, 318  
**Subitopinna** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 308, 312  
*Sulcatipinna* (emend. pro *Sulcato-* Hyatt, 1892) Girty, 1915, Bull. U.S. geol. Surv., 593: 87  
†**Sulcatopinna** Hyatt, 1892, Proc. Boston Soc. nat. Hist., 25: 341  
†**Trichites** (Voltz MS) Thurmann, 1833, Mém. Soc. Hist. nat. Strassbourg, 1 (2): 13; Bronn, 1837, Leth. Geogn., 1: 341

## Order PTERIOIDA Newell, 1965

### [Pteroconcha Cox, 1960]

## Suborder PTERIINA Newell, 1965

### Superfamily **AMBONYCHIACEA** Miller, 1877

#### Family **AMBONYCHIIDAE** Miller, 1877

- †**Allonychia** Ulrich, 1893, Rep. Geol. Surv. Ohio, 7: 640  
*Ambonichia* (err. pro *-nychia* Hall, 1847) Worthen & Meek, 1875, Geol. Surv. Illinois, 6: 495  
†**Ambonychia** Hall, 1847, Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 1): 163  
†**Ambonychinia** Isberg, 1934, Stud. Lamell. Leptaenakalkes Dalarna, 5, 29

- †**Ambonychiopsis** Isberg, 1934, Stud. Lamell. Leptaenakalkes Dalarna, 6, 82
- †**Amphicoelia** Hall, 1867, Ann. Rep. New York Cab., 20: 339
- †**Anomalocoelia** Isberg, 1934, Stud. Lamell. Leptaenakalkes Dalarna, 6, 98
- †**Anomalodonta** Miller, 1874, Cincinnati Quart. Jour. Sci., 1: 16
- †**Anoptera** Ulrich, 1893, Rep. geol. Surv. Ohio, 7: 649  
*Arctonychia* (emend. pro *Ambonychia* Hall, 1847) Roemer, 1848, N. Jhrb. Min. (1848): 177  
*Bissonychia* (err. pro *Bysso-* Ulrich, 1893) Cossmann, 1898, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 2: 136
- †**Boiomytilus** Ruzicka & Prantl, 1961, Sbornik narodn. Mus. Praze, 17: 76
- †**Byssonychia** Ulrich, 1893, Rep. Geol. Surv. Ohio, 7: 629
- †**Byssopteria** Hall, 1883, Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 5), Lamell. 1: pl. xxxii
- †**Cleionychia** Ulrich, 1892, Amer. Geol., 10: 97  
*Clyonychia* (emend. pro *Cleio-* Ulrich, 1892) Miller, 1892, N. Amer. Geol. Paleont., 1, App.: 699  
*Clyonichia* (err. pro *Cleiony-* Ulrich, 1892) Khalfin, 1958, Trudy, Geol. In-ta., Akad. Nauk SSSR, 9 (3): 145
- †**Congeriomorpha** Stoyanow, 1948, Jour. Paleont., 22: 784
- †**Cyrtodontopsis** Frech, 1891, Abh. geol. Karte Preuss. Thüring. Staaten, 9 (3): 323 (125)
- †**Demanetia** Maillieux, 1937, Mém. Mus. Hist. nat. Belg., 81: 104
- †**Dvorecia** Ruzicka, 1949, Sbornik vys. Skoly Banske v Ostrave, Priloha Prirodov. Sborn. Ostrav. Kraje, 10 (3): 104, 116  
*Ectenoptera* Ulrich, 1897, Geol. Minnesota, 3 (2): 485 [n.n.] [= *Opisthoptera* Meek, 1872, fide Ulrich, sup. cit., p. 628]
- †**Elasmodophora** Isberg, 1934, Stud. Lamell. Leptaenakalkes Dalarna, 6, 87
- †**Enkebergia** (Wedekind MS) Schindewolf, 1924, N. Jhrb. Min. Geol. Paläont. (Beil.), 49: 274
- †**Eridonychia** Ulrich, 1893, Rep. geol. Surv. Ohio, 7: 639
- †**Follmannia** Drevermann, 1907, Ber. Senckenb. naturf. Ges., (1907): 132
- †**Gosseletia** Barrois, 1882, Mém. Soc. géol. Nord., 2 (1): 273
- †**Joachymia** Ruzicka, 1949, Sbornik vys. Skoly Banske v Ostrave, Priloha Prirodov. Sborn. Ostrav. Kraje, 10 (3): 102, 112
- †**Lophonychia** Pohl, 1929, Bull. Publ. Mus. City Milwaukee, 11: 48  
*Megaptera* Meek & Worthen, 1868, Proc. Chicago Acad. nat. Sci., 1: 22 [non Gray, 1846 (Mamm.); see *Opisthoptera* Meek, 1872]  
*Megapteria* (err. pro *-ptera* Meek & Worthen, 1868) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 122
- †**Modiella** Hall, 1885, Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 5), Lamell. 2: pl. lxxvi
- †**Myalinopterella** Khalfin, 1940, Tomsk Gosydarst. Univ., Trudy Nauchnoi Konf. po izudirn. i Osvoen. Prosvod. Sibiri, 2: 261
- †**Mytilarca** Hall & Whitfield, 1869, Prelim. Not. Lamell. Shells, (2): 19
- †**Mytilops** Hall, 1870, Prelim. Not. Lamell. Shells, (2): 97 [n.n.]; 1883, Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 5), Lamell. 1: xiv, pl. xxxiii  
*Mytilarca* (err. pro *Mytil-* Hall & Whitfield, 1869) Crosse, 1886, Jour. Conchyl., 34: 168
- †**Nathorstella** Kayser, 1901, Svenska VetenskAkad. Bihang Till, 27 (4), no. 2: 10  
*Opistholoba* (Ulrich (MS) Hussey, 1926, Contrib. Mus. geol. Univ. Michigan, 2: 165 [non Mik, 1891 (Dipt.)])
- †**Opisthoptera** Meek, 1872, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 23: 320 [n.n. pro *Megaptera* Meek & Worthen, 1868]

- †*Palaeocardia* Hall, 1867 [sep. 1865], Ann. Rep. New York Cab., 20: 341  
*Paleocardia* (err. pro *Palaeo-* Hall, 1867) Dall, 1900, in Eastman-Zittel, Text-Book Paleont., 1: 368; 1913, (ed. 2): 445
- †*Paramytilarca* Isberg, 1934, Stud. Lamell. Leptaenakalkes Dalarna, 6, 129  
*Pianomya* (err. pro *Pya-* Miller, 1881) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1186  
*Plethomytilus* (err. pro *-mytilus* Hall, 1883) Maillieux, 1937, Mém. Mus. Hist. nat. Belg., 81: 83
- †*Plethomytilus* Hall, 1883, Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 5), Lamell. 1: pls. & expl., 4; 1884, text, 253
- †*Praeanomalodonta* Isberg, 1934, Stud. Lamell. Leptaenakalkes Dalarna, 6, 91
- †*Psilonychia* Ulrich, 1893, Rep. geol. Surv. Ohio, 7: 648
- †*Pyanomys* Miller, 1881, Jour. Cincinnati Soc. nat. Hist., 4: 318
- †*Stappersella* Maillieux, 1920, Bull. Soc. géol. Belg., 29: 144
- †*Streptomytilus* Kindle, 1904, Ann. Rep. Geol. & nat. Res. Indiana, 28: 452

#### Family MYALINIDAE Frech, 1891

- †*Anningella* Cox, 1958, Proc. geol. Soc. London, (1958): 44 [n.n. pro *Anningia* Cox, 1936]  
*Anningia* Cox, 1936, Quart. Jour. geol. Soc. London, 92: 468 [non Broom, 1927 (Rept.)]; see *Anningella* Cox, 1958]
- Anthracomya* Salter, 1861, Mem. geol. Surv. Gr. Brit., Iron Ores, (3): 229 [non Rondani, 1856 (Dipt.)]; see *Anthraconaia* Trueman & Weir, 1946 + *Saltermys* Palmer, 1946]
- †*Anthraconaia* Trueman & Weir, 1946 (April), Monogr. Brit. Carb. non-mar. Lamell. (Palaeontogr. Soc. Monogr.): xv
- †*Anthraconauta* Pruvost, 1930, Mém. Mus. Hist. nat. Belg., 44: 247
- †*Anthracoptera* Salter, 1862, Mem. geol. Surv. Gr. Brit., Iron Ores, (4): 293-294; 1863, Quart. Jour. geol. Soc. London, 19: 79, 80
- †*Aphanaia* Koninck, 1877, Mém. Soc. Sci. Liège, (2) 6: 302  
*Aphania* (err. pro *Aphanaia* Koninck, 1877) Tryon, 1884, Struct. Syst. Conch., 3: 291
- †*Aviculomyalina* Assmann, 1916, Jhrb. pruess. Geol. Landesanst. Berlin, 36 (3): 608
- †*Coxesia* Mendes, 1952, Bol. São Paulo Univ. Fac. Filos. Cien. Letr., (Geol.) 8: 11, 109
- †*Curvirimula* Weir, 1960, Monogr. Brit. Carb. non-mar. Lamell. (Palaeontogr. Soc. Monogr.), (10): 297
- †*Dictys* Khalfin, 1950, Trudy Gorno-geol. In-ta, Akad. Nauk SSSR, Zap.-Sibiri filial, 9: 32
- †*Hoplomytilus* Sandberger, 1856, Verstein. Rhein. Schichtensyst. Nassau, 281
- †*Intomodesma* Popov, 1957, Sbornik statei Paleont. i Biostratigr.; Nauchno-issled. In-ta. geol. Arktiki, 1: 49
- †*Joannina* Waagen, 1907, Abh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 18 (2): 94
- †*Kolymia* Licharev & Einor, 1941, Doklady Akad. Nauk URSS (Kiev), (N.S.) 31 (2): 151  
*Leibea* (err. pro *Liebea* Waagen, 1881) Branson, 1948, Geol. Soc. Amer., Mem. 26: 615
- †*Leiomyalina* Frech, 1891, Abh. geol. Karte Preuss. Thüring. Staaten, 9 (3): 201
- †*Liebea* Waagen, 1881, Palaeont. Indica, (13) 1 (3): 292
- †*Maitaia* Marwick, 1934, Proc. Fifth Pacific Sci. Congr. (Canada, 1933), 2: 948
- Mochovia* Ragozin, 1962, Doklady Akad. Sci. SSSR., 142 (6): 1374 [n.n.]



- †**Modioptera** Schindewolf, 1924, N. Jhrb. Min. Geol. Paläont. (Beil.), 49: 275
- †**Myalina** Koninck, 1842, Descr. Anim. foss., (3): 125
- †**Myalinella** Newell, 1942, Kansas geol. Surv. Publ., 10 (2): 60
- †**Myalinoptera** Frech, 1891, Abh. geol. Karte Preuss. Thüring. Staaten, 9 (3): 137
- Myalinoptera* (err. pro *-tera* Frech, 1891) Williams & Breger, 1916, U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 89: 199
- Naiadita* (err. pro *-dites* Dawson, 1860) Richardson, 1903, Proc. Cotteswold Nat. Field Club, 14 (2): tabl. 1
- Naiaditas* (err. pro *-dita* Richardson, 1903) Neave, 1940, Nomén. Zool., 3: 259
- †**Naiadites** Dawson, 1860, Acadian Geol., (ed. 1), Suppl.: 43
- †**Naiadopsis** Mendes, 1952, Bol. São Paulo Univ., Fac. Filos. Cien. Letr., (Geol.) 8: 11, 111
- Najadites* (err. pro *Naiia-* Dawson, 1860) Amalitzky, 1892, Palaeontographica, 39: 183
- Nayadites* (err. pro *Naiia-* Dawson, 1860) Netschajew, 1894, Trudy Obschch. Univ. Kazan, 27 (4): 278
- †**Orthomyalina** Newell, 1942, Kansas geol. Surv. Publ., 10 (2): 56
- †**Orthonaia** Khalfin, 1950, Trudy Gorno-geol. In-ta.; Akad. Nauk SSSR, Zap.-Sibiri filial, 9: 27
- Ossinoviella* Ragozin, 1962, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, 142 (6): 1374 [n.n.]
- †**Pompeckijina** (Wedekind MS) Schindewolf, 1924, N. Jhrb. Min. Geol. Paläont., (Beil.) 49: 275
- Posidionella* (err. pro *-doniella* Koninck, 1885) Airaghi, 1907, Atti Soc. ital. Sci. nat. Mus. Civ. Milano, 46: 46
- †**Posidoniella** Koninck, 1885, Ann. Mus. Roy. nat. Belg., 11: 184
- †**Promyalina** Kittl, 1904, Jhrb. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 53: 690
- †**Pseudomyalina** Dickens, 1956, Bull. Australia Bur. Min. Res., Geol. Geophys., 29: 25
- †**Ptychodesma** Hall & Whitfield, 1872, Ann. Rep. New York Cab., 24: 192
- Saltermya* Palmer, 1946 (Sept.), Jour. Paleont., 20: 518 [n.n. pro *Anthracomya* Salter, 1861; cf. *Anthraconaia* Trueman & Weir, 1946 (Apr.)]
- †**Selenimyalina** Newell, 1942, Kansas geol. Surv. Publ., 10 (2): 63
- †**Septimyalina** Newell, 1942, Kansas geol. Surv. Publ., 10 (2): 64
- Yavorskia* Fedotov, 1938, Trudy Akad. Nauk USSR. (Biol. Ser.), (1939): 249 [non Fomichev, 1931 (Coel.)]; see *Yavorskiella* Khalfin, 1950]
- †**Yavorskiella** Khalfin, 1950, Trudy Gorno-geol. In-ta, Akad. Nauk SSSR., Zap.-Sibiri filial, 9: 33 [n.n. pro *Yavorskia* Fedotov, 1938]

#### Family **MYSIDIELLIDAE** Cox, 1964

- Mysidia* Bittner, 1891, Jhrb. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 41: 113 [non Westwood, 1840 (Hemipt.)]; see *Mysidiella* Cox, 1964]
- †**Mysidiella** Cox, 1964, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 36: 44 [n.n. pro *Mysidia* Bittner, 1891]
- †**Mytiliconcha** Tommasi, 1911, Paleontogr. Ital., 17: 35 [not pre-occ. by *Mytilo-* Conrad, 1862 (Mytilidae); cf. *Tommasina* Cox, 1964]
- †**Protomis** Kittl, 1904, Jhrb. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 53: 718
- Tommasina* Cox, 1964, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 36: 44 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Mytiliconcha* Tommasi, 1911]

#### Family **EURYDESMATIDAE** Reed, 1936

- †**Atomodesma** Beyrich, 1865, Abh. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, (1864. Phys.): 68, 71



†**Eurydesma** Morris, 1845, in de Strzelecki, Phys. descr. N. S. Wales, 275

Family **PERGAMIDIIDAE** Cox, 1964

- †**Krumbeckiella** Ichikawa, 1958, Palaeontographica, 111A: 196 [n.n. pro *Timoria* Krumbeck, 1924]  
*Pergamidea* (err. pro *-dia* Bittner, 1891) Dall, 1900, in Eastman-Zittel, Text-Book Paleont., 1: 372  
 †**Pergamidia** Bittner, 1891, Jhrb. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 41: 103  
 †**Semuridia** Melville, 1956, Bull. geol. Surv. Gt. Brit., 11: 116  
*Timoria* Krumbeck, 1924, Paläont. Timor, 13: 218 (360) [non Kaye, 1819 (Lepid.); see *Krumbeckiella* Ichikawa, 1958]

*Incertae sedis*

- †**Manticula** Waterhouse, 1960, Trans. roy. Soc. N. Zealand, 88: 428 [cf. *Maoria* Wilckens, 1927]  
*Maoria* Wilckens, 1927, N. Zealand geol. Surv., Paleont. Bull. 12: 12 [non Laporte, 1868 (Coleopt.); = *Manticula* Waterhouse, 1960]

Family **LUNULACARDIIDAE** Fischer, 1887

- Amita* (pro *Tetinka* Barrande, 1881) Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 164  
 †**Burriera** Laseyron, 1910, Jour. Proc. roy. Soc. N. S. Wales, 44: 194, 209  
 †**Cardiopsis** Meek & Worthen, 1861, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 13: 144  
 †**Chaenocardiola** Holzapfel, 1889, Palaeont. Abh., 5 (1): 61  
*Dilecta* (pro *Mila* Barrande, 1881) Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 106  
*Goniophorella* Frech, 1891, Abh. geol. Karte Preuss. Thüring. Staaten, 9 (3): 249 (447); [unnecessary n.n. pro *Tetinka* Barrande, 1881]  
*Hemicardium* Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: pl. 244, figs. 1, 3-7 [non Schweigger, 1820 (Cardiidae); see *Patrocardia* Fischer, 1887]  
 †**Honeoyea** Clarke, 1904, Mem. New York State Mus., 6: 255  
*Leptynoconcha* Frech, 1891, Abh. geol. Karte Preuss. Thüring. Staaten, 9 (3): 249 (451); [unnecessary n.n. pro *Tenka* Barrande, 1881]  
 †**Lunulacardium** Muenster, 1840, Beitr. zur Petref., (3): 69  
*Lunulicardium* (emend. pro *Lunulac-* Muenster, 1840) Sandberger, 1846, N. Jhrb. Min., (1846): 61  
*Lunulocardium* (emend. pro *Lunulac-* Muenster, 1840) Sandberger, 1845, N. Jhrb. Min., (1845): 176  
*Lunulicardium* (err. pro *Lunulac-* Muenster, 1840) Zamjatin, 1911, Mém. com. Géol. St. Petersb. (N.S.) 67: 5  
 †**Mila** Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 106 [cf. *Dilecta* Barrande, 1881]  
 †**Onychocardium** Whitfield, 1905, Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist., 21: 18  
 †**Oracardia** Herrick, 1888, Bull. Sci. Lab. Denison Univ., 4: 41  
*Oracardia* (err. pro *Orac-* Herrick, 1888) Miller, 1892, N. Amer. Geol. Paleont., App. 1: 701  
 †**Patrocardia** Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1041 [n.n. pro *Hemicardium* Barrande, 1881]  
*Patrocardium* (err. pro *-dia* Fischer, 1887) Dall, 1900 in Eastman-Zittel, Text-Book Paleont., 1: 367; 1913, (ed. 2) 1: 444  
 †**Pinnopsis** Hall, 1843, Nat. Hist. New York (Geol. 4th dist.), 244  
*Prochasma* (err. pro *Prosoch-* Beushausen, 1895) Clarke, 1904, Mem. New York State Mus., 6: 228

- †**Prosoclasma** Beushausen, 1895, Abh. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, (N.F.) 17: 369
- †**Spanila** Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 161 [cf. *Venusta* Barrande, 1881]
- †**Tenka** Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal. 6: 163 [cf. *Tenuis* Barrande, 1881, +*Leptynoconcha* Frech, 1891]  
*Tenuis* (pro *Tenka* Barrande, 1881) Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 163 [cf. *Leptynoconcha* Frech, 1891]
- †**Tetinka** Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 164 [cf. *Amia* Barrande, 1881, +*Goniophorella* Frech, 1891]  
*Venusta* (pro *Spanila* Barrande, 1881) Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 161

# Superfamily **PTERIACEA** Broderip, 1839

## Familiy **PTERIIDAE** Broderip, 1839

### Subfamily **PTERIINAE** Broderip, 1839

- Anomia* (err. pro *Anonica* Oken, 1815) Deshayes, 1830, Encycl. Méth. (Vers), 2 (1): 51 [non *Anomia* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Anomiidae*)]  
*Anonica* Oken, 1815, Lehrb. Zool., (3): 830 [invalid ICZN 417] [= *Pteria* Scopoli, 1777]
- †**Arcavicula** Cox, 1964, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 36: 47 [cf. *Arcuatula* Gugenberger, 1934]  
*Arcuatula* Gugenberger, 1934, Anz. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 71: 45 [non Lamy, 1919 (*Mytilidae*); cf. *Arcavicula* Cox, 1964]  
*Aracula* (err. pro *Av-* Bruguière, 1791) Oken, 1823, Isis (Oken), 458 (Litt. Anz.)
- Austropteria** Iredale, 1931, Rec. Australian Mus., 18: 205  
*Avicula* Bruguière, 1791, Encycl. Méth. (Tabl. Vers), 1: pl. 177; Lamarck, 1799, Mém. Soc. H. N. Paris, 82 [= *Pteria* Scopoli, 1777]
- †**Avicularca** Bubnoff, 1921, Verh. naturh.-med. Ver. Heidelberg, (N.F.) 14: 281
- †**Aviculoperna** Cossmann, 1887, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 22: 164  
*Aviculoperna* Pčelintsev, 1931, Trans. geol. prosp. Serv. SSSR, 91: 16 [non Cossmann, 1887]
- †**Bittneria** Broili, 1904, Paläontographica, 50: 168  
*Electrina* (err. pro *-troma* Stoliczka, 1871) Martens, 1872, Zool. Rec., 8 (1871): 171
- Electroma** Stoliczka, 1871, Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 391
- †**Eopinctada** Tamura, 1961, Trans. Proc. Palaeont. Soc. Japan, (44): 147
- †**Euptera** Dartevelle, Freneix & Sornay, 1957, Ann. Mus. Congo Belg., Sec. Geol., 20: 65  
*Glaucoderma* Poli, 1795, Test. Sicil., 2: 254, 260 [= *Pteria* Scopoli, 1777]  
*Glaucus* Poli, 1795, Test. Sicil., 2: 148; Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 51 [non Gmelin, 1791 (*Gastr.*)]
- †**Hokonua** Trechmann, 1918, Quart. Jour. geol. Soc. London, 73: 202
- Magnavicula** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 327, 331  
*Maleagrina* (err. pro *Meleagrina* Lamarck, 1819) Agassiz, 1839, Bull. Soc. imp. Nat. Moscou, 12 (3): 417  
*Maleagrina* (err. pro *Mel-* Lamarck, 1819) Monterosato, 1877, Ann. Mus. Stor. nat. Genova, 9: 409  
*Margarita* Leach, 1814, Zool. Miscell., 1: 107 [= *Pinctada* Röding, 1798]  
*Margaritifera* (emend. pro *-tiphora* Megerle, 1811) Schmidt, 1818, Versuch. Conch.-Samml., 75, 195 [non Schumacher, 1816 (*Margaritiferidae*)]

- Margaritifera* (ex Browne) Jameson, 1901, Proc. zool. Soc. London, (1901): 372 [= *Pinctada* Röding, 1798]
- Margaritiphora* Megerle, 1811, Mag. Ges. Nat. Fr. Berlin, 5: 66 [= *Pinctada* Röding, 1798]
- Margaritites* Agassiz, 1845, Nomen. syst. gen. Moll., 53 [n.n.]
- Margaritophora* (emend. pro *-iphora* Megerle, 1811) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 219
- †*Mclearnia* Crickmay, 1930, Bull. Canad. Dept. Mines (Nat. Mus. Canada), 63: 45
- Melcagrina* Lamarck, 1819, Anim. s. vert., 6: 150 [= *Pinctada* Röding, 1798]
- Meleagris* (err. pro *-grina* Lamarck, 1819) Fischer von Waldheim, 1835, Bull. Soc. imp. Nat. Moscou, 8: 118
- Nuggetia* Wilckens, 1927, N. Zealand geol. Surv., Paleont. Bull. 12: 29 [= *Hokonua* Trechmann, 1918]
- †*Oretia* Marwick, 1953, N. Zealand geol. Surv., Paleont. Bull. 21: 62
- †*Oxypteria* Waagen, 1907, Abh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 18 (2): 93
- Pentadina* (err. pro *Pin-* Blainville, 1826) Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834, in Cuvier's Anim. Kingd., 12: 599
- Perlamarer* Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers. test., 38, 107 [= *Pinctada* Röding, 1798]
- †*Phelopteria* Stephenson, 1953, U. S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 242: 68
- Pinctada*** Röding, 1798, Mus. Bolten., 166
- Pintada* (err. pro *Pinet-* Röding, 1798) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 199
- Pintadina* Blainville, 1826, Dict. Sci. nat., 41 [ed. 2]: 93 [= *Pinctada* Röding, 1798]
- †*Preavicula* Williams & Breger, 1916, U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 89: 205
- Ptenia* (err. pro *Pteria* Scopoli, 1777) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 174
- Pterelectroma*** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 332
- Pteria*** Scopoli, 1777, Intr. Hist. Nat., 397
- Pterinoperna* (emend. pro *Pterop-* Lycett, 1850) Whitfield, 1891, Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist., 3: 384, 393
- †*Pterochaenia* Clarke, 1904, Mem. New York. State Mus., 6: 247
- †*Pteroperna* Lycett, 1850, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 6: 421; Morris & Lycett, 1853, Monogr. Moll. Gt. Oolite (Palaeontogr. Soc. Monogr.), 2 (Bivalves): 16
- †*Rhaetavicula* Cox, 1962, Palaeontology, 4 (4): 594
- †*Rhynchopterus* Gabb, 1864, Geol. Surv. Calif., Paleont., 1 (2): 31
- †*Somapteria* Tamura, 1960, Trans. Palaeont. Soc. Japan, (N.S.) no. 37 (379): 224
- †*Stephaninia* Venzo, 1934, in Migliorini & Venzo, Palaeontogr. Ital., 34: 165, 168
- †*Tenuipteria* Stephenson, 1955, U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 274E: 110
- †*Triaxus* Brown, 1849, Ill. Foss. Conch. G. B. & I., 269 (expl. pl. 72, fig. 3) [probably should be treated as nomen oblitum]
- †*Turkmenia* Krimholz, 1936, Trav. Soc. Natural. Leningrad, Sect. Geol., 65 (1): 96
- Unionidium* (err. pro *-nium* Link, 1807) Gray, 1851, List Brit. Anim. Coll. Brit. Mus., 7, 105
- Unionium* Link, 1807, Besch. Nat. Samml. Univ. Rostock, (3): 155 [= *Pinctada* Röding, 1798]

- Unionum* (err. pro *-nium* Link, 1807) Dall, 1898, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (4): 572  
*Wolfartaria* (err. pro *Wolfat-* Gray, 1840) Neave, 1940, Nomen. Zool., 4: 658  
*Wolfataria* Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 151 [n.n.]

## Subfamily LIMOPTERINAE Maillieux, 1931

- †*Limoptera* Hall, 1869, Prelim. Not. Lamell. Shells, (2): 15  
 †*Monopteria* Meek & Worthen, 1866, Proc. Chicago Acad. nat. Sci., 1: 20  
*Myalinadonta* (err. pro *-linodonta* Oehlert, 1881) Tryon, 1884, Struct. Syst. Conch., 3: 276  
 †*Myalinodonta* Oehlert, 1881, Mém. Soc. géol. France, (3) 2: 29  
 †*Paropsis* Oehlert, 1888, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (3) 16: 647  
 †*Stainieria* Maillieux, 1930, Bull. Soc. Belg. Géol., 39 (1): 63

## Family BAKEVELLIIDAE King, 1850

- †*Aguilerella* Chavan, 1951, C. R. Soc. géol. France, (1951): 211  
 †*Aguileria* White, 1887, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 39: 34, 35  
 †*Angustella* Waagen, 1907, Abh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 18 (2): 98  
 †*Bakevellia* King, 1848, Cat. Org. Rem. Perm., 10  
 †*Bakevelloides* Tokuyama, 1959, Trans. Palaeont. Soc. Japan, (N.S.) no. 35 (370): 148  
*Bakewellia* (emend. pro *Bakev-* King, 1848) Gruenewalt, 1851, Z. dtsh. geol. Ges., 3: 263  
*Bakwellia* (err. pro *Bakew-* Gruenewalt, 1851) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 22  
 †*Barbosaia* Mendes, 1952, Bol. São Paulo Univ., Fac. Filos. Cien. Letr., (Geol.) 8: 11, 70  
 †*Costigervillia* Cox & Arkell, 1948, Survey Brit. Gt. Oolite Moll. (Palaeontogr. Soc. Monogr.), 9  
 †*Cultripsis* Cossmann, 1904, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (4) 3: 510  
 †*Cuneigervillia* Cox, 1954, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 31: 48 (n.n. pro *Edentula* Waagen, 1907; cf. *Waagenoperna* Tokuyama, 1959]  
 †*Dalliconcha* White, 1887, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 39: 34  
*Edentula* Waagen, 1907, Abh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 18 (2): 96 [non Nitzsch, 1820 (Anodontidae); see *Cuneigervillia* Cox, 1954, + *Waagenoperna* Tokuyama, 1959]  
 †*Ensigerilleia* Dietrich, 1910, Centralbl. Min., (1910): 236  
*Gervilia* (err. pro *-llia* DeFrance, 1820) Rang, 1829, Man. Moll., 284  
*Gervilla* (err. pro *-llia* DeFrance, 1820) Pethő, 1906, Palaentographica, 52: 231  
 †*Gervillaria* Cox, 1954, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 31: 49  
*Gervillea* (emend. pro *-llia* DeFrance, 1820) Fleming, 1828, Hist. Brit. Anim., 381  
*Gervilleia* (emend. pro *-llia* DeFrance, 1820) Rominger, 1846, N. Jhrb. Min., (1846): 296  
 †*Gervilleioperna* Krumbeck, 1923, Paläont. Timor, 12: 76  
*Gervillela* (err. pro *-llia* Waagen, 1907) Gillet, 1922, Bull. Soc. Sci. Hist. nat. Yonne, 75 (2): 105  
 †*Gervillella* Waagen, 1907, Abh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 18 (2): 98, 171  
 †*Gervillia* DeFrance, 1820, Dict. Sci. nat., 18: 502  
 †*Gervilliopsis* Whitfield, 1885, U.S. geol. Surv., Monogr. 9: 73  
*Gervilla* (err. pro *Gerv-* DeFrance, 1820) Dubois de Montpéreux, 1843, Voy. Caucase, 6: tab. p. 350



- Goniodus* Dunker, 1848, Progr. höh. Gewerbsch. Cassel, 9; 1851, Palaeontographica, 1 (6): 292 [non Agassiz, 1838 (Pisces)]
- Haernesia* (err. pro *Hoer-* Laube, 1866) Dussault, 1920, Bull. Serv. géol. Indo-Chine, 9 (2): 41
- †*Hoernesia* Laube, 1866, Denkschr. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 25 (2): 52
- Hydrodaetes* Gistel, 1848, Nat. Thierr., ix [unnecessary n.n. pro *Gervillia* Defrance, 1820]
- †*Kobayashites* Hayami, 1959, Trans. Palaeont. Soc. Japan, (N.S.) no. 35, (368): 138
- †*Langsonella* Patte, 1926, Bull. Serv. géol. Indo-Chine, 15 (1): 139
- †*Leproconcha* Giebel, 1856, Abh. naturw. Ver. Halle, 1: 67
- †*Maizuria* Nakazawa, 1959, Mem. Coll. Sci., Univ. Kyoto, (B, Geol. & Min.) 26 (2): 201
- †*Neobakevella* Nakazawa, 1959, Mem. Coll. Sci., Univ. Kyoto, (B, Geol. & Min.) 26 (2): 200
- †*Panis* Stephenson, 1953, U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 242: 67
- †*Pseudogervillia* Gillet, 1922, Bull. Soc. Sci. Hist. nat. Yonne, 75 (2): 106
- †*Pterinella* Toulou, 1882, Denkschr. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-naturw. Kl., 44 (2): 31
- †*Virgellia* Freneix & Busson, 1963, C. R. Seances Acad. Sci., 257 (9): 1632 [n.n.]; Freneix, 1965, Ann. Paléont., 51: 13
- Waagenoperna* Tokuyama, 1959, Trans. Palaeont. Soc. Japan, (N.S.) no. 35: 147, 151 [n.n. pro *Edentula* Waagen, 1907; = *Cuneigervillia* Cox, 1954]

#### Family CASSIANELLIDAE Ichikawa, 1958

- Acinophorus* (err. pro *Actino-* Meek, 1864) Ebersin (ed.), 1960, Osnovy Paleont., 3 (Bivalvia, etc.): 74
- Actinophorus* Meek, 1864, Amer. Jour. Sci., (2) 37: 218 [non Creutzer, 1799 (Coleopt.)]
- †*Burckhardtia* Frech, 1907, C. R. Congr. géol. Internat., Mexico, 10: 334
- Cassanella* (err. pro *-ianella* Beyrich, 1862) H. & G. Termier, 1960, Paléont. stratigr., 225
- †*Cassianella* Beyrich, 1862, Z. dtsch. geol. Ges., 14: 9
- †*Gryphorhynchus* Meek, 1864, Amer. Jour. Sci., (2) 37: 217
- †*Hoernesella* Gugenberger, 1935, S. B. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-naturw. Kl., 144: 250 [invalid, no type design.]; Ichikawa, 1958, Palaeontographica, 111A: 195 (fft. no. 84)
- †*Lilangina* Diener, 1906, S. B. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-naturw. Kl., 115 (1): 768; 1908, Palaeont. Indica, (15) 5, Mem. 3: 62
- Lilangula* (err. pro *-gina* Diener, 1906) Gugenberger, 1935, S. B. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-naturw. Kl., 144: 242
- †*Reubenia* Cox, 1924, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (9) 14: 61
- †*Septihoernesia* Cox, 1964, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 36: 40

#### Family DATTIDAE Healey, 1908

- †*Datta* Healey, 1908, Palaeont. Indica, (N.S.) 2 (4): ii, 63

#### Family ISOGNOMONIDAE Woodring, 1925

- Anisoperna* Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 322
- †*Casteria* Tucker & Wilson, 1933, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 18: 65 (no. 66: 3)
- Crenatula* Lamarek, 1803, Ann. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 3 (13): 28



- Crenatuligenus* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
- †**Dentoperna** Okuneva, 1960, Trudy Geol. Muz. Karpinskogo, Akad. Nauk SSSR, (N.S.) 2: 57
- Hippochaeta** Sangiovanni, 1844, in Philippi, Enum. Moll. Sicil., 2: 55
- Hypochaeta* (err. pro *Hippo*- Sangiovanni in Philippi, 1844) Korobkov, 1954, Sprav. Metod. Rukov. po tert. Moll., Lamell., 183
- Isognomon** Solander in Lightfoot<sup>6</sup>, 1786, Catal. Portland Mus., 9, 41, 52, 115, 137 (also as *Isognoma*, p. 9)
- Isognomon* Link, 1807, Besch. Nat. Samml. Univ. Rostock, (3): 155 [non Solander in Lightfoot, 1786]
- Isognomum* (ex Klein) Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 49 [= *Isognomon* Solander in Lightfoot, 1786]
- Isognomum* (err. pro *-gnomon* Link, 1807) Mörch, 1857, Cat. Conch. Suenson, 48
- Isognomum* Röding, 1798, Mus. Bolten., 168 [= *Isognomon* Solander in Lightfoot, 1786]
- Linscallia* (err. pro *-dallia* Cox, 1949) Ebersin (ed.), 1960, Osnovy Paleont., 3 (Bivalvia): 80
- †**Linsdallia** Cox, 1948, in Cox & Arkell, Survey Brit. Gt. Oolite Moll., (Palaeontogr. Soc. Monogr), 48 [n.n.]; 1949, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 27: 251
- Malleoperna** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 323
- Melina** Philipsson, 1788, Diss. Nova Test. Gen., 22
- †**Mulletia** Fischer, 1886, Man. Conch., 956
- †**Mytiloperna** Ihering, 1903, Rev. chilena Hist. nat., 7: 123 (as *Mytiloperma*, p. 361)
- Mytiloperna* Rollier, 1914, Mém. Soc. Pal. Suisse, 40: 426 [non Ihering, 1903]
- †**Odontoperna** Frech, 1902, Centralbl. Min. Geol. Paläont., (1902): 613
- †**Pachyperna** Oppenheim, 1900, Z. dtsch. geol. Ges., 52: 237
- Parviperna** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 322
- Pedalion* Dillwyn, 1817, Descr. Cat. Shells, 282; Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 200 [= *Isognomon* Solander in Lightfoot, 1786]
- Perna* Bruguière, 1789, Encycl. Méth. (Vers), 1 (1): xiii [non Philipsson, 1788 (Mytilidae)] [= *Isognomon* Solander in Lightfoot, 1786]
- Perna* Lamarck, 1799, Mém. Soc. H. N. Paris, 82 [non Philipsson, 1788 (Mytilidae)] [= *Isognomon* Solander in Lightfoot, 1786]
- Pernaria* (emend. pro *Perna* Bruguière, 1789) Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 147
- Pernaridea* (err. pro *-ria* Rafinesque, 1815) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 157
- Pernigens* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
- Plagia* Philippi, 1899, Fös. secund. Chile, 1: 41 [non Meigen, 1838 (Dipt.)]
- †**Pseudoptera** Meek, 1873, Ann. Rep. U.S. geol. Surv. Terr., 6: 489
- †*Pseudopteria* (err. pro *-ptera* Meek, 1873) Whitfield, 1877, Prelim. Rep. Paleont. Black Hills, 29
- †**Rostroperna** Cox, 1964, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 36: 42
- Sutura* Megerle, 1811, Mag. Ges. Nat. Fr. Berlin, 5: 65 [= *Melina* Philipsson, 1788]

<sup>6</sup>For a recent and well-documented discussion as to the author of the "Portland Catalogue" see Dance, 1962, Jour. Soc. Bibliogr. nat. Hist., 4 (1): 30-34.

Family **INOCERAMIDAE** Zittel, 1881 [ICZN 473]

- Abathoceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 7 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- Aeroceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 16 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- †*Actinoceramus* Meek, 1864, Smithson. Misc. Coll., 7 (no. 177): 32
- †*Anopaea* Eichwald, 1861, Bull. Soc. imp. Nat. Moscou, 34 (3): 301
- †*Aristoceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 13
- †*Astatoceramus* Heinz, 1932 (May), 24 Jhresb. Niedersächs. geol. Ver. Hannover, 29; 1932 (post-May), Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 8
- †*Athletoceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 9
- Aulacoceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 8 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- Bathmoceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 16 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- Beloceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 22 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- Besairiei* (err. pro *-ricia* Heinz, 1932) Heinz, 1932, Gouv. Gén. Madagascar, Ann. géol. Serv. Mines, 2: 59
- †*Besairieia* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 13 [invalid, no diagnosis]; 1933, Z. deutsch. geol. Ges., 85 (4): 251
- †*Birostrina* (Deluc MS) J. Sowerby, 1821, Min. Conch., 3 (53): 183
- Boehmiceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 18 [invalid, no diagnosis or type desig.]
- Callistoceramus* Heinz, 1932 (May), 24 Jhresb. Niedersächs. geol. Ver. Hannover, 29; 1932 (post-May), Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 8 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- Camptoceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 6 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- Cataceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 15 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- †*Catillus* Brongniart, 1822, in Cuvier & Brongniart, Descr. Géol. Paris, (ed. 3): 386
- Cephaloceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 16 [n.n.]
- Ceratoceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 7 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- Cinclidoceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 24 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- †*Citharoceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 13
- Cladoceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 25 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- Climacoceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 11 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- Colpoceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 21 [n.n.]
- Condyloceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 20 [n.n.]
- Cordiceramus* Heinz, 1932 (May), 24 Jhresb. Niedersächs. geol. Ver. Hannover, 45 [n.n.]; 1932 (post-May), Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 12 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- Cosmioceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 20 [invalid, no diagnosis]

- Cremnoceramus* Heinz, 1932 (May), 24 Jhresb. Niedersächs. geol. Ver. Hannover, 28 [invalid, no diagnosis or type design.]; 1932 (post-May) Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 13 [n.n.]
- Cricoceramus* Heinz, 1932 (May), 24 Jhresb. Niedersächs. geol. Ver. Hannover, 28, 29, 30 (as *Ericoceramus*, p. 35) [invalid, no diagnosis]; 1932, (post-May), Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 20 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- †*Cucullifera* Conrad, 1885, in Cope, Rep. U.S. geol. Surv. Terr., 2: 24
- Cycloceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 8 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- Cymatoceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 20 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- Cyrtoceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 12 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- Dactyloceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 23 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- Dictyoceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 24 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- Dimeroceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 12 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- Discoceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 18 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- Drepanoceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 7 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- Enanticeramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 16 [n.n.]
- †*Endocostea* Whitfield, 1877, Prelim. Rept. Paleont. Black Hills of Dakota, 31
- †*Eoinoceramus* Voronetz, 1961, Sborn. Statei po Paleont. i Biostrat., N.-ss Inst. geol. Arktiki, 25: 81
- †*Epiceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 25
- Eugenoceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 24 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- †*Euphyroceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 8
- †*Euryceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 22
- Germanoceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 12 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- Gnathonoceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 14 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- Gnesioceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 6 [invalid, no type design.]
- Gonioceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 8 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- †*Haenleinia* Böhm, 1907, Z. dtsch. geol. Ges., 59 (MonatsBer.): 317
- †*Haploceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 18
- †*Haplocephala* Conrad, 1874, in Hayden, U.S. geol. Surv. Terr., 7th Ann. Rept., (1873): 455; 1875, in Cope, Rep. U.S. geol. Surv. Terr., 2: 23
- Helioceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 19 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- Heroceramus* Heinz, 1932 (May) 24 Jhresb. Niedersächs. geol. Ver. Hannover, 35 [invalid, no type design.]; 1932 (post-May), Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 9 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- Heteroceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 20 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- Homaloceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 17 [invalid, no diagnosis]

- Idioceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 11 [n.n.]
- Inaequiceramus* Heinz, 1932 (May), 24 Jhresb. Niedersächs. geol. Ver. Hannover, 35 [invalid, no diagnosis or type desig.]; 1932 (post-May), Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 20 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- Inoceramos* (err. pro *-mus* Parkinson, 1819) Menke, 1830, Syn. Moll., (ed. 2): 101
- †*Inoceramus* J. Sowerby, 1814, Ann. Phil., 4: 448 [valid ICZN 473]
- Inoceramus* Parkinson, 1819, Trans. geol. Soc. London, 5 (1): 55 [non J. Sowerby, 1814]
- †*Inoceramya* Ulrich, 1904, in Harrimann, Alaska Exped., 4: 132, 134
- Magadiceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 16 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- Manoceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 14 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- Megaloceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 7 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- Mimoceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 18 [n.n.]
- †*Mytiloceramus* Rollier, 1914, Mém. Soc. Pal. Suisse, 40: 416
- †*Mytiloides* Brongniart, 1822, in Cuvier, Oss. Foss., 2 (2): 320; 1822, Descr. Géol. Paris, (ed. 3): 622
- †*Neocatillus* Fischer, 1886, Man. Conch., 958
- †*Neoinoceramus* Ihering, 1902, Proc. Amer. phil. Soc., 41: 134, 136
- Oncoceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 15 [n.n.]
- †*Opsiceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 17
- Orophoceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 17 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- Orpheoceramus* Heinz, 1932 (May), 24 Jhresb. Niedersächs. geol. Ver. Hannover, 39 [invalid, no diagnosis or type desig.]; 1932 (post-May), Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 13 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- Orthoceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 6 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- Oxyoceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 6 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- Pachygomon* Stache, 1880, Verh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 14: 203 [n.n.]
- Paraceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 7 [n.n.]
- †*Parainoceramus* Voronetz, 1936, Trans. Arkt. Inst., Leningrad, 37: 23 [Russian], 34 [English]
- Platyceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 10 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- Pleiaceramus* Heinz, 1932 (May), 24 Jhresb. Niedersächs. geol. Ver. Hannover, 39 [invalid, no diagnosis or type desig.]; 1932 (post-May), Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 14 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- Proteoceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 11 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- Rhachidoceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 14 [n.n.]
- Rhadinoceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 21 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- Schizoceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 26 [invalid, no diagnosis]



- Scolioceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 9 [n.n.]
- Selenoceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 15 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- †*Sergipia* Maury, 1925, Monogr. Serv. Geol. Min. Brasil, 4: 596, 597 (as *Sergipea*, p. 710)
- Smodingoceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 6 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- Spenoceramus* (err. pro *Sphe-* Böhm, 1915) Böhm, 1927, Palaeontographica, 69: 202
- Sphaeroceramus* Heinz, 1932 (May), 24 Jhresb. Niedersächs. geol. Ver. Hannover, 28, 29 [invalid, no diagnosis or type desig.]; 1932 (post-May), Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 16 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- †*Sphenoceramus* Böhm, 1915, Z. dtsh. geol. Ges., 67 (MonatsBer.): 183; 1922, Jhrb. preuss. geol. Landesanst., Berlin 40 (2): 69
- Spyridoceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 19 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- Stenoceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 16 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- Stolleyiceramus* Heinz, 1932 (May), 24 Jhresb. Niedersächs. geol. Ver. Hannover, 28, 30 [invalid, no diagnosis or type desig.]; 1932 (post-May), Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 17 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- Strebloceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 23 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- Striatoceramus* Heinz, 1932 (May), 24 Jhresb. Niedersächs. geol. Ver. Hannover, 31 [invalid, no diagnosis or type desig.]; 1932 (post-May), Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 20 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- Symboloceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 18 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- Syngenoceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 16 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- †*Tactoceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 21
- Taenioceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 19 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- Tardinacara* Elias, 1931, Bull. Univ. Kansas, 32 (7): 130 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- Tethyoceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 10 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- †*Thoracoceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 24
- Trachyceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 14 [n.n.]
- Trochoceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 19, [invalid, no diagnosis]
- †*Volviceramus* Stoliczka, 1871, Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 394 [valid ICZN 473]
- Xenoceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 10 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- Xiphoceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 21 [n.n.]

## Family KOCHIIDAE Mailieux, 1931

- †*Diodontopteria* La Rocque, 1950, Contr. Paleont., Univ. Michigan, 7 (10): 288



- †**Kochia** Frech, 1891, Abh. geol. Karte Preuss. Thüring. Staaten, 9 (3): 270 (72 [n.n. pro *Roemeria* Koch, 1881])
- †**Leptodesma** Hall, 1883, Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 5), Lamell. 1: pl. xvii  
*Leptodesma* (err. pro *Lept-* Hall, 1883) Hall, 1884, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus., 35, Prelim. Notice: 375
- †**Loxopteria** Frech, 1891, Abh. geol. Karte Preuss. Thüring. Staaten, 9 (3): 273 (75)
- †**Oleanella** Caster, 1930, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 15: 205 (no. 58: 63)  
*Onychia* Sandberger, 1889, Entwickl. Unter. Abt. Devon. Syst. Nassau, 11 [non Blainville, 1823 (Gastr.), etc.]
- †**Ptychopteria** Hall, 1883, Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 5), Lamell. 1: xi
- †**Ptychopterinia** Isberg, 1934, Stud. Lamell. Leptaenakalkes Dalarna, 8, 216  
*Roemeria* Koch, 1881, Jhrb. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, (1880): 204 [original as *Römeria*] [non Milne-Edwards & Haime, 1857 (Coel.); see *Kochia* Frech, 1891]
- †**Springeria** Elias, 1957, Jour. Paleont., 31 (4): 761

Family **MALLEIDAE** Lamarck, 1819

- Abisa** de Gregorio, 1884, Boll. Soc. malac. Ital., 10: 57  
*Albisa* (err. pro *Abisa* de Gregorio, 1884) Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 344
- †**Aviculovulsa** Cossmann, 1887, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 22: 166  
*Baphia* Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 199 [= *Vulsella* Röding, 1798]
- Beaumontia* Eudes-Deslongchamps, 1856, Mém. Soc. linn. Normandie, 10: 272 [non Milne-Edwards & Haime, 1851 (Coel.); see *Eligmus* E.-Deslongchamps, 1856]
- †**Bouleigmus** Basse, 1933, Ann. Paléont., 21 (3-4): 23  
**Brevimalleus** McLean, 1947, Nautilus, 61: 70 [n.n. pro *Fundella* de Gregorio, 1884]
- †**Chalmasia** Stoliczka, 1871, Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 397  
*Chalmassia* (err. pro *-masia* Stoliczka, 1871) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 39
- †**Eligmus** Eudes-Deslongchamps, 1856, Mém. Soc. linn. Normandie, 10: 272 [n.n. pro *Beaumontia* E.-Deslongchamps, 1856; cf. *Proheligmus* Cossmann, 1909]  
*Elligemus* (err. pro *Eligmus* E.-Deslongchamps, 1856) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 75
- †**Euphenax** Cox, 1931, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 19: 177
- †**Exputens** Clark, 1934, Jour. Paleont., 8: 270  
*Fundella* de Gregorio, 1884, Boll. Soc. malac. Ital., 10: 72 [non Zeller, 1848 (Lepid.); see *Brevimalleus* McLean, 1947]  
*Fundella* Johnson, 1918, Nautilus, 32: 36 [non Zeller, 1848 (Lepid.)]
- †**Heligmina** Douvillé, 1907, Ann. Paléont., 2 (3): 13 (110)
- †**Heligmopsis** (Munier-Chalmas MS) Fischer, 1886, Man. Conch., 926  
*Heligmus* (emend. pro *El-* E.-Deslongchamps, 1856) Fischer, 1886, Man. Conch., 928 [non Dujardin, 1844 (Nemat.)]
- Himanthopoda* (err. pro *-topoda* Schumacher, 1817) Latreille, 1825, Fam. Règne Anim., 211  
*Himantopoda* Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 38, 109 [= *Malleus* Lamarck, 1799]
- Himotopoda* (err. pro *Himanto-* Schumacher, 1817) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 96
- Madrela** de Gregorio, 1884, Boll. Soc. malac. Ital., 10: 62

- Madrella* (err. pro *-rela* de Gregorio, 1884) Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 344
- Madrida* (err. pro *-drela* de Gregorio, 1884) Fuchs, 1887, N. Jhrb. Min. Geol. Paläont., (1887): 185
- Malleigenus* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
- Malleolus* (emend. pro *Malleus* Lamarck, 1799) Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 147
- Malleus** Lamarck, 1799, Mém. Soc. H. N. Paris, 82
- Mallius* (err. pro *-eus* Lamarck, 1799) Salisbury, 1950, Zool. Rec., 84 (1947), Moll.: 114
- Malvufundus** de Gregorio, 1885, Boll. Soc. malac. Ital., 11: 122
- Naiadina* (emend. pro *Naya*- Munier-Chalmas, 1864) Fischer, 1886, Man. Conch., 928
- †**Nayadina** Munier-Chalmas, 1864, Bull. Soc. linn. Normandie, 8 (1862-63): 99, 108
- †**Ostreinella** Cossmann, 1914, in Cossmann & Peyrot, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 68: 398
- Parimalleus** Iredale, 1931, Rec. Australian Mus., 18: 205
- Parvimalleus* (err. pro *Pari*- Iredale, 1931) Neave, 1940, Nomen. Zool., 3: 621
- Proheligmus* Cossmann, 1909, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 13: 67 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Eligmus* E.-Deslongchamps, 1856, non *Eligma* Hübner, 1819]
- Pseudeligmus* (err. pro *Pseudohel*- Douvillé, 1904) Garde, 1911, Descr. Géol. Rég. Entre le Niger et le Tchad, 95
- †**Pseudoheligmus** Douvillé, 1904, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (4) 4: 545; 1904, in Morgan, Miss. Perse, 3 (4): 264
- Pulsella* (err. pro *Vul*- Röding, 1798) W[eyenbergh], 1875, Period. Zool., Buenos Aires, 2: 298
- Reniella** Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 386
- Tudes** Oken, 1815, Lehrb. Naturg., 3 (1), Register: xvii [invalid ICZN 417]; Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 50
- Vulcella* (err. pro *-sella* Röding, 1798) d'Orbigny, 1846, Voy. Amér. mérid., 5: 758
- Vulsella** Röding, 1798, Mus. Bolten., 156 [valid ICZN 325]
- Vulselligenus* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
- †**Vulsellina** Raincourt, 1876, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (3) 4: 290
- †**Vulsellopsis** Douvillé, 1907, Ann. Paléont., 2 (3): 16 (113)
- Vulsinella* (err. pro *Vulsellina* Raincourt, 1876) Dalton, 1878, Geol. Rec., (1876): 377

*Incertae sedis*

See Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 340-1 for a discussion of the possible systematic relationships of the genus *Pedum*.

- Pedigenus* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
- Pedinus* (emend. pro *Pedum* Lamarck, 1799) Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 147 [non Latreille, 1796 (Coleopt.)]
- Pedum** Bruguière, 1791, Encycl. Méth. (Tabl. Vers), 1: pl. 178; Lamarck, 1799, Mém. Soc. H. N. Paris, 88

Family **PTERINEIDAE** Miller, 1877

- Actinodesma* (Hall MS) Miller, 1877, Cat. Amer. Paleozoic Foss., 180 [non Sandberger, 1856 (Leiopteriidae)]
- †**Actinopterella** Williams, 1908, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 34: 87

- †**Actinopterinia** Isberg, 1934, Stud. Lamell. Leptaenakalkes Dalarna, 8, 214
- †**Alnifia** Termier, 1950, Notes et Mém., Serv. Carte géol. Maroc., 78: 112
- †**Anderkenia** Khalfin, 1950, Trudy Gorno-geol. In-ta.; Akad. Nauk SSSR, Zap.-Sibiri filial, 9: 163
- †**Augustaia** Ruzicka, 1951, Acad. Tcheque Sci. (Ceska Akad. ved a Umeni), Cl. Sci. Math. Nat. et Med., Bull. Internatl., 50 année: 201
- Beushausenia* Maillieux, 1913, Bull. Soc. géol. Belg., 27, Proc. Verb.: 33 [non Cossmann, 1897 (Parallelodontidae); see *Maillieuxia* Cossmann, 1920]
- †**Caritodens** Foerste, 1910, Bull. Sci. Lab. Denison Univ., 16: 71
- †**Cliopecteria** Williams, 1912, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 42: 391
- †**Cornellites** Williams, 1908, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 34: 89
- Costulopteria* (Paul MS) Paul, 1941, Foss. Catal., (1, Anim.) 91: 173 [not validly proposed, no descr. or type design.]
- †**Crassialaria** Dahmer, 1932, Senckenbergiana, 14: 380, 381
- Follmamella* (err. pro *-mannella* Williams, 1908) Williams, 1913, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 45: 331
- †**Follmannella** Williams, 1908, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 34: 87
- †**Klinoptera** Dienst, 1935, Jhrb. Preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, 55: 388
- †**Kodymia** Ruzicka, 1951, Acad. Tcheque Sci. (Ceska Akad. ved a Umeni), Cl. Sci. Math. Nat. et Med., Bull. Internatl., 50 année: 207
- Maillieuxia* (err. pro *-ieuxia* Cossmann, 1920) Neave, 1940, Nomen. Zool., 3: 29
- †**Maillieuxia** Cossmann, 1920, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 24: 137 [n.n. pro *Beushausenia* Maillieux, 1913]
- †**Pegasella** Caster, 1930, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 15: 199 (no. 58: 57)
- †**Peraptera** Dahmer, 1936, Jhrb. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, 56: 651
- †**Prantliella** Ruzicka, 1951, Acad. Tcheque Sci. (Ceska Akad. ved a Umeni), Cl. Sci. Math. Nat. et Med., Bull. Internatl., 50 année: 211
- †**Pskovia** Nalivkin, 1947, Atlas rukovod. form Iskop Faun. SSSR, 3: 141
- Pterinea* (err. pro *-inea* Goldfuss, 1832) Salisbury & Edwards, 1961, Zool. Rec., 95 (1958), Moll.: 147
- Pterinea* (err. pro *-inea* Goldfuss, 1832) Frech, 1891, Abh. geol. Karte Preuss. Thüring. Staaten, 9 (3): 32
- †**Pterinea** Goldfuss, 1832, Naturh. Atlas, 4: 73; 1836, Petref. German., 2 (5): 133
- Pterinia* (err. pro *-inea* Goldfuss, 1832) Meek, 1864, Amer. Jour. Sci., (2) 37: 215
- Pterinites* (err. pro *Pteron-* McCoy, 1842) Stoliczka, 1871, Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 382
- Pterinotella* (err. pro *Pteronit-* Billings, 1874) Cossmann, 1908, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 12: 171
- Pteritonella* (err. pro *Pteronitella* Billings, 1874) Nicholson, 1875, Geol. Rec., (1874): 286
- Pterninea* (err. pro *Pterinea* Goldfuss, 1832) Conrad, 1846, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 3: 22
- †**Pteronitella** Billings, 1874, Geol. Surv. Canada, Paleoz. Foss., 2 (1): 141; 1874, Canad. Natural., Quart. Jour. Sci., (N.S.) 7: 302
- †**Pteronites** McCoy, 1842, in Griffith, Not. Foss. Mtn. Ls. Ireland, 13; 1844, Syn. Carb. Ls. Foss. Ireland, 81
- †**Pteronitina** Khalfin, 1950, Trudy Gorno-geol. In-ta. Akad. Nauk, SSSR, Zap.-Sibiri filial, 9: 166
- Pterynea* (err. pro *-rinea* Goldfuss, 1832) Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 151; 1842 (ed. 44): 92
- †**Rousseauia** Maillieux, 1920, Bull. Soc. géol. Belg., 29: 140
- †**Schelonia** Nalivkin, 1947, Atlas rukovod. form Iskop Faun. SSSR, 3: 141
- †**Tolmaia** Williams, 1908, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 34: 85, 86.



Family **AHTIOCONCHIDAE** Ebersin, 1960

- †**Ahtioconcha** Opik, 1931, Acta Comment. Univ. Tartuensis (Dorpat), (A) 19: 17

Family **LEIOPTERIIDAE** Maillieux, 1921

- †**Actinodesma** Sandberger, 1856, Verstein. Rhein. Schichtensyst. Nassau, 282  
*Actinoptera* (err. pro *-teria* Hall, 1883) Tryon, 1884, Struct. Syst. Conch., 3: 273
- †**Actinopteria** Hall, 1883, Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 5), Lamell. 1: pl. xvii  
*Aristella* (err. pro *Aristerella* Ulrich, 1894) Dall, 1900, in Eastman-Zittel, Text-Book Palaeont., 1: 385
- †**Aristerella** Ulrich, 1894, Geol. Minnesota, 3 (2): 524
- †**Asselberghsia** Maillieux, 1931, Mém. Mus. Hist. nat. Belg., 51: 67
- †**Beushausenella** Dahmer, 1936, Jhrb. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, 56: 656
- †**Cobrachephalus** Whidborne, 1896, Monogr. Devon. Fauna S. Engl. (Palaeontogr. Soc. Monogr.) 3 (1): pl. 13, figs. 9, 9a; 1897, 3 (2): 118  
*Cyrtodontarca* (err. pro *-dontarca* Yakolev, 1903) Ivanov, 1926, Bull. Soc. Nat. Moscou, (N.S.) 34 (Geol. 4): 175
- †**Cyrtodontarca** Yakolev, 1903, Trudy geol. Comm., (N.S.) 4: 12, 36
- †**Diaphragmella** Etheridge, 1917, Rec. Australian Mus., 11: 222
- †**Dipterophora** Fuchs, 1919, Jhrb. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, 39 (1): 74
- †**Dolichopteron** Maurer, 1886, Versamml. dtsch. geol. Ges. Darmstadt, (1886): 11  
*Doziella* (err. pro *-ierella* Newell, 1950) Ichikawa, 1951, Jour. Fac. Sci., Univ. Tokyo, (2) 7 (6): 329
- †**Dozierella** Newell, 1940, Bull. Geol. Soc. Amer., 51: 282
- †**Ectenodesma** Hall, 1883, Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 5), Lamell. 1: xiv
- †**Glyptodesma** Hall, 1883, Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 5), Lamell. 1: pl. xi  
*Leioptera* (err. pro *-ria* Hall, 1883) Jackson, 1890, Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., Mem. 4: 330  
*Leiopterea* (err. pro *-ria* Hall, 1883) de Gregorio, 1930, Ann. Géol. Paléont., livr. 52: 17
- †**Leiopteria** Hall, 1883, Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 5), Lamell. 1: xiii, pl. xvii  
*Leiopterus* (? err. pro *-ria* Hall MS) Miller, 1877, Cat. Amer. Paleozoic Foss., 193  
*Liopteria* (emend. pro *Lei-* Hall, 1883) Fischer, 1886, Man. Conch., 953  
*Liropteria* (err. pro *Leiopt-* Hall, 1883) Dall, 1900, in Eastman-Zittel, Text-Book Palaeont., 1: 371
- †**Merismopteria** Jack & Etheridge, 1892, Geol. Paleont. Queensland, 271
- †**Micropteria** Frech, 1891, Abh. geol. Karte Preuss. Thüring. Staaten, 9 (3): 295 (97)  
*Prorhynchus* Hall, 1885, Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 5), Lamell. 2: xlviii, 492 [non Schultze, 1851 (Vermes)]
- †**Pseudobakewellia** Noinsky, 1913, Trans. Soc. Nat. Kazan, 45: 44
- †**Pterinopsis** Stuckenbergh, 1898, Trudy geol. Com. St. Petersburg., 16 (1): 357
- †**Stefania** Migliorini & Venzo, 1934, Palaeontogr. Ital., 34: 165

Family **PULVINITIDAE** Stephenson, 1941

- Foramelina** Hedley, 1914, Biol. Res. "Endeavour" 1909-14, 2 (2, Moll.): 70
- †**Hypotrema** d'Orbigny, 1853, Jour. Conchyl., 4: 432
- †**Pulvinites** Defrance, 1824, Dict. Sci. Nat., 32: 316; 1826, 44: 107

*Puvinites* (err. pro *Pulv*- Defrance, 1824) d'Orbigny, 1847, Paleont. Franç., Crét., 3 (Lamell.): 522

Superfamily **PECTINACEA** Rafinesque, 1815

Family **RHOMBOPTERIIDAE** Korobkov, 1960

†**Newsomella** Foerste, 1909, Bull. Sci. Lab. Denison Univ., 14: 67

†**Palaeopecten** Williams, 1913, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 45: 331

†**Rhombopteria** Jackson, 1890, Boston Soc. nat. Hist., Mem. 4: 330, 380

Family **LEIOPECTINELLIDAE** Krasitova, 1959

†**Leiopecten** Khalfin, 1940, Tomsk Gosydarst. Univ.; Trudy Nauch. konf. po Izudirn. i Osvoen. proizvod. Sibiri, 2: 259

†**Leiopectinella** Krasitova, 1959, Palaeont. Zhurn., (1959), pt. 2: 45

Family **AVICULOPECTINIDAE** Meek & Hayden, 1864

†**Acanthopecten** Girty, 1903, U.S. geol. Surv., Prof. Pap. 16: 417

†**Annuliconcha** Newell, 1938, Kans. geol. Surv., Publ., 10 (1): 76

†**Anulipecten** Ruzicka, Prantl & Pribyl, 1959, Acta Mus. Prague, 15: 26

†**Asoella** Tokuyama, 1959, Jap. Jour. Geol. Geogr., 30: 2

*Aviculipecten* (emend. pro *Aviculo*- McCoy, 1851) Girty, 1904, Amer. Geol., 33: 291, 295

†**Aviculopecten** McCoy, 1851, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 7: 171

*Avicupopecten* (err. pro *Aviculo*- McCoy, 1851) Patteisky, 1929, Geol. u. Fossilführung Mähr.-Schles. Dachshiefer, 223

†**Etheripecten** Waterhouse, 1963, N. Zealand Jour. Geol. Geophys., 6 (2): 193-6

†**Eumorphotis** Bittner, 1901, Jhrb. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 50: 566

†**Fasciculoconcha** Newell, 1938, Kans. geol. Surv., Publ., 10 (1): 64

†**Fascinewellipecten** Ruzicka, Prantl & Pribyl, 1959, Acta Mus. Prague, 15: 20

†**Girtypecten** Newell, 1938, Kans. geol. Surv., Publ., 10 (1): 77

†**Gryphellina** Newell, 1940, Bull. Geol. Soc. Amer., 51: 288

†**Hemientolium** Hyatt, 1892, Bull. Geol. Soc. Amer., 3: 397

†**Heteropecten** Kegel & Costa, 1951, Bol. Brasil Div. Geol. Min. 137: 18

*Inaequipecten* (Paul MS) Paul, 1941, Foss. Catal. (1, Anim.), 91: 238 [invalid, no diagnosis or type design.]

†**Limatulina** Koninck, 1885, Ann. Mus. roy. Hist. nat. Belg., 11: 243

†**Limipecten** Girty, 1904, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 27: 721

†**Newellipecten** Ruzicka, Prantl & Pribyl, 1959, Act. Mus. Prague, 15: 15

†**Ornithopecten** Cox, 1962, Palaeontology, 4: 596

*Prosopecten* Beurlen, 1954, in Lange, Paleont. Paraná, 113 [invalid, no type design.]

Family **DELTOPECTINIDAE** Dickins, 1957

†**Deltopecten** Jack & Etheridge, 1892, Geol. Palaeont. Queensland & New Guinea, 269

Family **PECTINIDAE** Rafinesque, 1815

Subfamily **PECTININAE** Rafinesque, 1815

†**Amphijanira** Bittner, 1901, Result. Wiss. Erforsch. Balatonsees, (I, Pal.) 2 (3): 49

†**Antijanira** Bittner, 1901, Result. Wiss. Erforsch. Balatonsees, (I, Pal.) 2 (3): 49



- †**Eupecten** Philippi, 1900, Z. dtsch. geol. Ges., 52: 93  
**Euvola** Dall, 1898, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (4): 694  
**Excellichlamys** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 347, 366  
 †**Flabellipecten** Sacco, 1897, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 24: 55  
 †**Fortipecten** Yabe & Hatai, 1940, Sci. Rep. Tohoku imp. Univ., (2, Geol.) 21 (2): 149  
 †**Gigantopecten** Rovereto, 1899, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 3: 90 [n.n. pro *Macrochlamys* Sacco, 1897; cf. *Grandipecten* Cossmann, 1914]  
*Grandipecten* Cossmann, 1914, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 68 (1): 73 [n.n. pro *Macrochlamys* Sacco, 1897; = *Gifantopecten* Rovereto, 1899]  
*Janera* (err. pro *Janira* Schumacher, 1817) G. B. Sowerby II, 1839, Conch. Man., (ed. 1): 52  
*Janira* Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 40, 117 [non Leach, 1814 (Crust.)] [= *Pecten* Müller, 1776]  
 †**Jaworskia** Teppner, 1922, Foss. Catal., (1, Anim.) 15: 87, 266  
 †**Kaparachlamys** Boreham, 1965, N. Zealand Geol. Surv., Paleont. Bull. 37: 24  
 †**Kotorapecten** Masuda, 1962, Sci. Rep. Tohoku Univ., (2, Geol.) 33 (2): 216  
 †**Lituyapecten** MacNeil, [1962], U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 354-J: 227  
*Macrochlamis* (err. pro *-mys* Sacco, 1897) Dall, 1898, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (4): 729  
*Macrochlamys* Sacco, 1897, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 24: 32 [non Benson, 1832 (Gastr.); see *Gigantopecten* Rovereto, 1899, + *Grandipecten* Cossmann, 1914]  
 †**Masudapecten** Akiyama 1962, Sci. Rept. Tokyo Kyoiku Daigaku. (C) 8 (74): 107  
**Minnivola** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 346, 363  
**Mizuhopecten** Masuda, 1963, Trans. Proc. Palaeont. Soc. Japan, (N.S.) (52): 151  
*Neitea* (err. pro *-thea* Drouet, 1825) d'Orbigny, 1846, Voy. Amer. mérid., 5 (3): 743  
*Neithaca* (err. pro *-thea* Drouet, 1825) Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 151  
 †**Neitheia** Drouet, 1825, Mém. Soc. linn. Paris, 3: 186  
 †**Neitheops** Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Publ. 3: 38, 115  
*Neritheia* (err. pro *Neith-* Drouet, 1825) Grant & Gale, 1931, San Diego, Soc. nat. Hist., Mem. 1: 221  
**Notovola** Finlay, 1926, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 451  
*Notovolva* (err. pro *-vola* Finlay, 1926) Chen, 1960, Tunghai Univ. Coll. Sci., Biol. Bull. (2): 13  
 †**Oopecten** Sacco, 1897, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 24: 54  
 †**Parapecten** Crickmay, 1930, Univ. Calif. Publ., Bull. Dept. geol. Sci., 19 (2): 55  
**Pafinopecten** Dall, 1898, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (4): 695  
**Pecten** Müller, 1776, Z. Dan. Prod., 248  
*Pecten* (emend. pro *Pecten* "Bruguière" [= Müller, 1776]) Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 148  
*Pecteu* (err. pro *-ten* Müller, 1776) Stephanoff, 1932, Trav. Soc. Bulgar Sci. nat., (15-16): 231  
*Pectinigenus* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab vii [invalid IZCN 427]

- Pectinites* Schlotheim, 1813, Taschenb. Min., 92, 103, 112 [invalid Code Z.N., art. 20; = *Pecten* Müller, 1776]  
*Pectinium* Link, 1807, Beschr. Nat. Samml. Univ. Rostock, (3): 156  
 [= *Pecten* Müller, 1776, fide Dall, 1898]  
 †**Phialopecten** Marwick, 1928, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 58: 448, 454  
 †**Pseudovola** Lissajous, 1923, Trav. Lab. geol., Fac. Sci. Lyon, 5 (Mém. 3): 169  
**Serratovola** Habe, 1951, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda, (1): 81  
*Tecten* (err. pro *Pect-* Müller, 1776) Meyer & Aldrich, 1886, Jour. Cincinnati Soc. nat. Hist., 9 (2): 64  
 †**Tosapecten** Kobayashi & Ichikawa, 1949, Jap. Jour. Geol. Geogr., 21 (1-4): 163, 166  
*Tosapecter* (err. pro *-ten* Kobayashi & Ichikawa, 1949) Oleinikov, 1964, Referat. Zhurn., Geol., 1964 (6), Paleozool.: 39  
*Velata* Quenstedt, 1856, Der Jura, 435 [non Griffith, 1834 (Gastr.); see *Velopecten* Philippi, 1899]  
 †**Velopecten** Philippi, 1899, Z. dtsch. geol. Ges., 50: 600 [n.n. pro *Velata* Quenstedt, 1856]  
*Veyla* (? emend. pro *Wey-* Böhm, 1919) Ebersin (ed.), 1960, Osnovy Palaeont., 3 (Bivalvia): 85  
*Vola* (ex Klein) Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 59 [non Mulsant, 1850 (Coleopt.)]  
**Volachlamys** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 356  
 †**Weyla** Böhm, 1920, Jhrb. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, 40 (2): 138  
**Yabepecten** Masuda, 1963, Trans. Proc. Palaeont. Soc. Japan (N.S.) (52): 149

*Incertae sedis*

- †**Ventalium** de Gregorio, 1930, Ann. Géol. Paléont., livr. 53: 23 [described as "prossimo al genere *Pecten*," but description and poor figure inadequate for certain systematic assignment.]

Subfamily **CHLAMYDINAE** Korobkov, 1960

- †**Actinochlamys** Rovereto, 1898, Atti Soc. Ligustica, 9: 154, 170  
**Aequipecten** Fischer, 1886, Man. Conch., 944  
*Aequipectus* (err. pro *-ten* Fischer, 1886) Cossmann, 1910, Bull. Soc. Sci. Hist. nat. Yonne, 63: 263  
*Aequivalvis* (err. pro *Aequipecten* Fischer, 1886) Jekelius, 1915, Mitt. Jhrb. Ungar. geol. Reichsanst., 23: 64  
 †**Amoebea** Fontannes, 1878, Ét. strat. paléont. Bassin du Rhône, III: Le Bassin de Visan, 42, 52, 92  
 †**Anatipoecten** Hertlein, 1936, Nautilus, 50: 26  
**Anguipecten** Dall, Bartsch & Rehder, 1938, Bull. Bishop Mus., Honolulu, 153: 84, 92  
**Annachlamys** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 358  
 †**Antipeecten** Cossmann, 1914, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 68: 113  
**Argopecten** Monterosato, 1889, Jour. Conchyl., 37: 20  
*Armequipecten* (? err. pro *Aequi-* Fischer, 1886) Zubkovic, 1960, Paleog. atlazh. Europe. chasti SSSR; Akad. Nauk SSSR, 78  
 †**Athlopecten** Marwick, 1928, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 58: 447  
**Belchlamys** Iredale, 1929, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 164  
 †**Blanckenhornia** Teppner, 1922, Foss. Catal. (1, Anim.) 15: 87, 260  
**Bractechlamys** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef. Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 366

- Chalamys* (err. pro *Chla-* Röding, 1798) Murdoch, 1924, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 55: 158
- Chalmys* (err. pro *Chla-* Röding, 1798) Dollfus & Dautzenberg, 1886, Feuille jeunes Nat., 16 (no. 188): 96
- Chamys* (err. pro *Chla-* Röding, 1798) Odling, 1918, Proc. Rep. Ashmolean nat. Hist. Soc. Oxfordshire, (1917): 46
- Chlamis* (err. pro *-mys* Röding, 1798) Morais, 1941, Mem. Notic., Mus. Min. Geol., Univ. Coimbra, (10): 4
- Chlamydina* Cossmann, 1909, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 13: 67 [n.n. pro *Myochlamys* Ihering, 1907] [= *Chlamys* Röding, 1798]
- Chlamys** Röding, 1798, Mus. Bolten., 161
- †**Ciclopecten** Seguenza, 1877, Boll. R. Comit. geol. Ital., 8: 362
- Clamys* (err. pro *Chl-* Röding, 1798) Leach, 1815, in Brewster's Edinb. Encycl., 9 (1): 115
- Complicachlamys** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 346, 362
- Comptopallium** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 346, 359
- †**Convexopecten** Rowland, 1938, Jour. Conch., 21: 82
- Coralichlamys** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 346, 355
- Cornelia* Mayer, 1887, Beitr. geol. Karte Schweiz, (Beil.) 24 (2): 16 [non Stähl, 1866 (Hemipt.)]
- Corymbichlamys** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 347, 367
- Cryptopecten** Dall, Bartsch & Rehder, 1938, Bull. Bishop Mus., Honolulu, 153: 84, 93
- Decadopecten* Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 388; G. B. Sowerby II, 1842, Conch. Man. (ed. 2): 136 [= *Decatopecten* G. B. Sowerby II, 1839]
- Decatopecten** G. B. Sowerby II, 1839, Conch. Man., (ed. 1): 37
- Dendopecten** Hertlein, 1936, Nautilus, 50: 26
- Dentipecten* Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 200 [= *Decatopecten*, G. B. Sowerby II, 1839]
- †**Deperetia** Teppner, 1922, Foss. Catal., (1, Anim.) 15: 259
- †**Duplipecten** Marwick, 1928, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 58: 451, 458
- Edentiplica** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 362
- Equichlamys** Iredale, 1929, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 162
- Felipes* (Locard MS) Carus, 1889 (Nov.-Dec.), Prodr. Faun. Medit., 2 (1): 71 [= *Manupecten* Monterosato, 1889 (April)]
- Flexipecten* (err. pro *Flexo-* Sacco, 1897) Coulon, 1932, Bull. Soc. Étude Sci. nat. Elbeuf, 50: 118
- †**Flexopecten** Sacco, 1897, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 24: 39, 73 [cf. *Glabropecten* Sacco, 1897]
- Glabropecten* Sacco, 1897, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 24: 73 [= *Flexopecten* Sacco, 1897]
- Gloripallium** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 346, 357
- Haumea** Dall, Bartsch & Rehder, 1938, Bull. Bishop Mus., Honolulu, 153: 86
- †**Heritschia** Teppner, 1922, Foss. Catal., (1, Anim.), 15: 87, 264
- †**Hilberia** Teppner, 1922, Foss. Catal., (1, Anim.) 15: 87, 262
- Hinnita* (emend. pro *-ites* DeFrance, 1821) Férussac [1822], Tabl. syst. Moll. gén., xl
- Hinnites** DeFrance, 1821, Dict. Sci. nat., 21: 169

- Hinnus* (emend. pro *Hinnites* Defrance, 1821) Gray, 1826, Ann. Phil., 28: 362
- Hynnites* (emend. pro *Hinn-* Defrance, 1821) Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 1: 547
- †**Inaequiptecten** Ugolini, 1906, Palaeontogr. Ital., 12: 192
- †**Indopecten** Douglas, 1929, Quart. Jour. geol. Soc. London, 85: 632
- Inequiptecten* (err. pro *Inaeq-* Ugolini, 1906) Ebersin (ed.), 1960, Osnovy Paleont., 3 (Bivalvia): 84
- †**Janupecten** Marwick, 1928, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 58: 450
- Juxtamusium** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 347, 368
- Leptopecten** Verrill, 1897, Trans. Connecticut Acad. Arts Sci., 10: 69
- Liropecten* (err. pro *Lyro-* Conrad, 1862) Gabb, 1869, Geol. Surv. Calif., Paleont., 2: 105
- Liropecten* (? err. pro *Lyro-* Conrad, 1862) Conrad, 1873, App. A, p. 18, in Kerr, Rep. geol. Surv. N. Carolina, 1 [separate, 1873; vol. 1875]
- †**Lyropecten** Conrad, 1862, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 14: 291
- Manupecten** Monterosato, [1872, Notizie Conch. Medit., 17 (fide Grant & Gale, 1931: 170—not seen)]; 1889 (April), Jour. Conchyl., 37: 21 [cf. *Felipes* Carus, 1889]
- †**Merklinia** Sobetski, 1960, Paleont. Zhurn., (1960), pt. 2: 66
- Mesopeplum** Iredale, 1929, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 162
- Mimachlamys** Iredale, 1929, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 162
- Mirapecten** Dall, Bartsch & Rehder, 1938, Bull. Bishop Mus., Honolulu, 153: 84
- †**Mixtipecten** Marwick, 1928, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 58: 447, 456
- Myochlamys* (emend. pro *Chlamys* Röding, 1798) Ihering, 1907, An. Mus. nac. Buenos Aires, (3) 7: 106, 251 [non Fairmaire, 1876 (Coleopt.); see *Chlamydrina* Cossmann, 1909]
- †**Nanaochlamys** Hatai & Masuda, 1953, Trans. Palaeont. Soc. Japan, (N.S.) (11): 76
- †**Nipponopecten** Masuda, 1962, Sci. Rep. Tohoku Univ., (2, Geol.) 33 (2): 195
- Nodiptecten** Dall, 1898, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (4): 695
- Nodopecten* (err. pro *Nodi-* Dall, 1898) Johnson, 1934, Proc. Boston Soc. nat. Hist., 40: 24
- Notochlamys** Cotton, 1930, Rec. S. Australian Mus., 4: 233
- †**Oppenheimiopecten** Teppner, 1922, Foss. Catal., (1, Anim.) 15: 87, 254
- Paciptecten** Olsson, 1961, Panama-Pacific Pelecypoda, 164
- Pallium* Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers Test., 41, 120 [non Schröter, 1802 (Gastr.); cf. *Decatopecten* G. B. Sowerby II. 1839]
- †**Parvochlamys** Sacco, 1904, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 30: 145
- †**Pectinula** Leanza, 1943, Notas Mus. La Plata, 8: 241, 244
- Peplum** Bucquoy, Dautzenberg & Dollfus, 1889, Moll. Mar. Roussillon, 2: 62, 67
- †**Pethopecten** Hertlein, 1936, Nautilus, 50: 27
- Phallium* (err. pro *Pall-* Schumacher, 1817) Ozaki, 1956, Bull. Nat. Sci. Mus. [Japan], (N.S.) 3: 3
- Philippia* Teppner, 1922, Foss. Catal., (1, Anim.) 15: 87, 221 [non Gray, 1847 (Gastr.)]
- †**Placopecten** Verrill, 1897, Trans. Connecticut Acad. Arts Sci., 10: 69
- Plagiocctenium* (err. pro *-ctenium* Dall, 1898) Woodring, 1925, Carnegie Inst. Wash. Publ. 366: 69
- Plagiocctenium** Dall, 1898, Trans. Wagner Inst., Philad., 3 (4): 696



- Plagiopectenium* (err. pro *Plagioct-* Dall, 1898) Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Publ. 3: 118  
 †**Platipecten** Monterosato, 1899, Jour. Conchyl., 47: 191  
 †**Plesiopecten** (Munier-Chalmas MS) Fischer, 1886, Man. Conch., 944  
 †**Prohinnites** Gillet, 1922, Bull. Soc. Sci. Hist. nat. Yonne, 75 (2): 94  
**Proteopecten** Monterosato, 1899, Jour. Conchyl., 47: 187  
*Pseudopecten* (err. pro *Pseudo-* Bayle, 1878) Dalton, 1882, Geol. Rec., (1878): 445  
 †**Pseudopecten** Bayle, 1878, Explic. Carte géol. France, 4, Atlas: explan. pl. 121  
 †**Radiopecten** Stephenson, 1941, Univ. Texas Publ. 4101: 138  
 †**Radulonectites** Hayami, 1957, Trans. Proc. Paleont. Soc. Japan, (N.S.) (27): 89  
 †**Radulopecten** Rollier, 1911, Faciès du Dogger, 158  
 †**Rogeria** Teppner, 1922, Foss. Catal., (1, Anim.), 15: 87, 254  
**Scaechlamys** Iredale, 1929, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 162  
 †**Sectipecten** Marwick, 1928, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 58: 447, 454  
**Semipallium** Lamy, 1928, Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 34: 169  
 †**Serripecten** Marwick, 1928, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 58: 449, 455  
 †**Sinectenolium** Eames & Cox, 1956, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 32: 8  
 †**Somapecten** Kimura, 1951, Jour. Fac. Sci. Tokyo Univ., (2, Geol.), 7 (7): 347  
 †**Spondylopecten** Roeder, 1882, Beitr. Kennt. Terr. Chailles (Inaug. Diss.), 52, 54  
 †**Stralopecten** Rowland, 1938, Jour. Conchyl., 21 (3): 81  
**Swiftopecten** Hertlein, 1935, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., (2) 21: 319  
**Talochlamys** Iredale, 1929, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 164  
**Veprichlamys** Iredale, 1929, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 164  
 †**Vertipecten** Grant & Gale, 1931, San Diego Soc. nat. Hist., Mem. 1: 12, 188  
 †**Zygochlamys** Ihering, 1907, An. Mus. nac. Buenos Aires, (3) 7: 250
- Subfamily **AMUSIINAE** Ridewood, 1903
- †**Actinopecten** Bonarelli, 1951, Boll. Serv. Geol. Ital., 72 (2): 15  
*Amusiopecten* (err. pro *Amussio-* Sacco, 1897) Nomura, 1933, Sci. Rep. Tohoku imp. Univ., (2, Geol.) 16: 59  
**Amusium** Röding, 1798, Mus. Bolten., 165  
 †**Amussiopecten** Sacco, 1897, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 24: 53  
*Amussium* (err. pro *Amusium* Röding, 1798) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen zool. Index Univ., 19  
*Amussium* (emend. pro *Amusium* Röding, 1798) Herrmannsen, 1846, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 1: 47  
**Catillopecten** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 347, 370  
 †**Entoliopsis** Eames, 1951, Philos. Trans. roy. Soc. London, (B) no. 627, 235: 349  
**Glyptamusium** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 347, 370  
 †**Korobkovia** Glibert & Van de Poel, 1965, Mém. Inst. roy. Sci. nat. Belg., 78: 10  
 †**Lentipecten** Marwick, 1928, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 58: 455  
**Lufeamussium** Oyama, 1951, Ill. Cat. Jap. Shells, (13): 82  
 †**Miyagipecten** Masuda, 1952, Trans. Proc. Palaeont. Soc. Japan, (N.S.) (8): 249



- Paramusium** Verrill, 1897, Trans. Connecticut Acad. Arts Sci., 10: 72  
*Pleuronectes* Bronn, 1831, Ergeb. nat. Reisen, 2: 624 [= *Amusium* Röding, 1798]  
*Pleuronectia* (Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 388 [= *Amusium* Röding, 1798]  
*Pleuronectites* Schlotheim, 1820, Die Petref., 217 [= *Amusium* Röding, 1798]  
*Pluronectia* (err. pro *Pleuro-* Swainson, 1840) Gabb, 1881, Jour. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., (2) 8: 347  
†**Pseudentolium** Cox, 1948, Abh. Schweiz. pal. Ges., 66: 63

Subfamily **PSEUDAMUSSIINAE** Vokes, new subfamily

- †**Camptochlamys** Arkell, 1930, Monogr. Brit. Corall. Lamell. (Palaeontogr. Soc. Monogr.) (2): 102  
†**Camptonectes** (Agassiz MS) Meek, 1864, Smithson. misc. Coll., 7 (8): 28, 39  
*Lissochlamis* (err. pro *-mys* Sacco, 1897) Dall, 1898, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (4): 697  
†**Lissochlamys** Sacco, 1897, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 24: 46 [n.n. pro *Pyxis* Stefani, 1877]  
*Lyssochlamys* (err. pro *Lisso-* Sacco, 1897) Korobkov, 1954, Sprav. Metod. Rukov. po tert. Moll., Lamell., 190  
†**Micronectes** Ichikawa & Maeda, 1958, Jour. Inst. Polytech., Osaka City Univ., (G) 4: 95  
*Pseudamusium* "Klein" Stoliczka, 1871, Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 426 [= *Pseudamussium* Mörch, 1853]  
*Pseudamusium* (err. pro *-mussium* Mörch, 1853) Verrill & Bush, 1898 (June), Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 20: 828; Dall, 1898 (Oct.), Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (4): 697  
**Pseudamussium** "Klein" Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 2: 340 [n.n.]; Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 59  
*Pseudamussium* (err. pro *Pseudam-* Mörch, 1853) Gemmellaro, 1887, Giorn. Sci. nat. Econ. Palermo, 18: 155  
*Pseudomuseum* (err. pro *Pseudamussium* Mörch, 1853) Clark, 1918, Univ. Calif. Publ., Bull. Dept. Geol., 11: 132  
*Pyxis* Stefani, 1877, Boll. Soc. malac. Ital., 3: 80 [non Bell, 1827 (Rept.); see *Lissochlamys* Sacco, 1897]

Subfamily **PROPEAMUSSIINAE** Abbott, 1954

- Adamussium** Thiele, 1934, Handbuch, 3: 807  
**Arctinula** Thiele, 1934, Handbuch, 3: 806  
**Bathyamussium** Oyama, 1951, Ill. Cat. Jap. Shells, (11): 69 [invalid, no diagnosis]; 1951, ibid. (13): 79  
**Chlamydeila** Iredale, 1929, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 164  
**Ctenamusium** Iredale, 1929, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 164  
**Cyclochlamys** Finlay, 1926, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 452, 478  
**Cyclopecten** Verrill, 1897, Trans. Connecticut Acad. Arts Sci., 10: 43, 70  
**Delectopecten** Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Publ., 3: 37, 118  
†**Eburnopecten** Conrad, 1865, Amer. Jour. Conch., 1: 140  
**Flavamussium** Oyama, 1951, Ill. Cat. Jap. Shells, (11): 69 [invalid, no diagnosis]; 1951, ibid., (13): 81  
**Hyalopecten** Verrill, 1897, Trans. Connecticut Acad. Arts Sci., 10: 71  
**Lissopecten** Verrill, 1897, Trans. Connecticut Acad. Arts Sci., 10: 68  
**Micramussium** Oyama, 1951, Ill. Cat. Jap. Shells, (13): 80  
†**Occultamussium** Korobkov, 1937, Trudy geol. sluzhby Groznefti, 9: 56  
**Palliolium** Monterosato, 1884, Nomen. Conch. Medit., 5

- Palliorum* (err. pro *-iolum* Monterosato, 1884) Habe 1951, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda, (1): 79
- †**Parvamussium** Sacco, 1897, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 24: 48
- Parvamussium* (err. pro *Parva-* Sacco, 1897) Dall, 1898, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (4): 698
- Pectinella** Verrill, 1897, Trans. Connecticut Acad. Arts Sci., 10: 68
- Polynemamussium** Habe, 1951, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda, (1): 72
- Propeamissium* (err. pro *-mussium* de Gregorio, 1884) Yabe & Nagao, 1928, Sci. Rep. Tohoku imp. Univ., (2, Geol.) 9 (3): 88
- Propeamusium* (err. pro *-mussium* de Gregorio, 1884) Dall, 1886, Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard, 12: 210
- †**Propeamussium** de Gregorio, 1884, Natural. Sicil., 3: 119
- †**Pseudopalliorum** Oyama, 1944, Venus, 13: 244; 1951, Ill. Cat. Jap. Shells, (12): 78
- Similipecten** Winckworth, 1932, Jour. Conch., 19: 241, 250
- Squamamussium** Oyama, 1944, Venus, 13: 244; Kuroda, 1951, Ill. Cat. Jap. Shells, (13): 85
- Variamussium** Sacco, 1897, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 24: 49
- Verlamussium* (err. pro *Varia-* Sacco, 1897) Clarke, 1962, Bull. Natl. Mus. Canada, 181: 60
- Xenamussium** Oyama, 1944, Venus, 13: 244; Kuroda, 1951, Ill. Cat. Jap. Shells, (13): 86

#### Superfamily PECTINACEA (*Incertae sedis*)

- Hemipecten** Adams & Reeve, 1848, Zool. Voy. "Samarang," Moll., 72; 1848, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 16: 133
- Semipecten* (emend. pro *Hemi-* Adams & Reeve, 1848) Fischer, 1886, Man. Conch., 945

#### Family BUCHIIDAE Cox, 1953 [valid ICZN 492]

- †**Anaucella** Pčelintsev, 1955, Mater. all-Union geol. Inst., (VSEGEI), (N.S.) 9: 212
- Ancella* (err. pro *Aucella* Keyserling, 1846) Stoliczka, 1866, Mem. geol. Surv. India, 5: 88
- Aucella* Keyserling, 1846, Wiss. Beob. Petschora, 297 [invalid ICZN 492; see *Buchia* Rouillier, 1845]
- †**Aucellina** Pompeckj, 1901, N. Jhrb. Min. Geol. Paläont., (Beil.), 14 (2): 365
- †**Buchia** Rouillier, 1845, Bull. Soc. imp. Nat. Moscou, 18 (1): 289 [valid ICZN 492]
- †**Paraucellina** Pavlov, 1907, N. Mém. Soc. imp. Nat. Moscou, 17 (1): 86, 89
- †**Pseudaucella** Marwick, 1926, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 56: 305
- Pseudoancella* (err. pro *Pseuda-* Marwick, 1926) Ebersin (ed.), 1960, Osnovy Paleont., 3 (Bivalvia, etc.): 78

#### Family DIMYIDAE Fischer, 1887

- Deuteromya* Cossmann, 1903, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 7: 68 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Dimya* Rouault, 1850]
- †**Dimya** Rouault, 1850, Mém. Soc. géol. France, (2) 3 (2): 470 (as *Dymya*, p. 460) [non Menke, 1878 (a suborder); see *Deuteromya* Cossmann, 1903]
- Dimyarina** Iredale, 1936, Rec. Australian Mus., 19: 269

- †**Dimyodon** (Munier-Chalmas MS) Fischer, 1886, Man. Conch., 937  
*Dymia* (err. pro *Dimya* Rouault, 1850) Noszky, 1939, Ann. Hist. nat. Mus. Hung., 32 (Min., Geol. & Pal.): 87  
*Margariona* (Dall MS) Kobelt, 1882, NachrBl. dtsch. malakozool. Ges., 14: 186 [= *Dimya* Rouault, 1850]

Family **MONOTIDAE** Fischer, 1887

- †**Entomonotis** Marwick, 1934, Proc. Fifth Pacific Sci. Congr., 2: 949 [n.n.]; 1935, Trans. Proc. roy. Soc. N. Zealand, 65: 298  
 †**Monotis** Bronn, 1830, Jhrb. f. Min., (1830): 285

Family **HALOBIIDAE** Kittl, 1912

- Ablacomya* (err. pro *Aula-* Steinmann, 1881) Zittel, 1895, Grundz. Paläont., 261  
 †**Amonotis** Kittl, 1904, Jhrb. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 53: 736  
*Aulacomya* Steinmann, 1881, N. Jhrb. Min. (Beil.), 1: 259 [non Mörch, 1853 (Mytilidae); see *Steinmannia* Fischer, 1886]  
 †**Aulacomyella** Furlani, 1910, Jhrb. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 60: 85, explan. pl. 3 [n.n. pro *Posidoniella* Furlani, 1910]  
*Aulacomyella* Heim, 1926, Eclog. Geol. Helv., 20: 85 [n.n.] [non Furlani, 1910]  
*Aulocomya* (err. pro *Aulac-* Steinmann, 1881) Tryon, 1884, Struct. syst. Conch., 3: 274  
*Caneyella* (err. pro *Caney-* Girty, 1909) Cossmann, 1910, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 14: 279  
 †**Caneyella** Girty, 1909, Bull. U.S. geol. Surv., 377: 32  
 †**Daonella** Mojsisovics, 1874, Abh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 7 (2): 6, 7  
*Diotis* Simonelli, 1884, Atti Soc. Toscana, Mem. 6: 126 [non Schmarda, 1859 (Vermes)]  
 †**Dipleurites** Kittl, 1912, Result. Wiss. Erforsch. Balatonsees, (I, Pal.), 2 (4): 164  
 †**Enteropleura** Kittl, 1912, Result. Wiss. Erforsch. Balatonsees, (I, Pal.), 2 (4): 162  
 †**Halobia** Bronn, 1830, Jhrb. f. Min., (1830): 284  
*Posidoniella* Furlani, 1910, Jhrb. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 60: 85 [non Koninck, 1885 (Myalinidae); see *Aulacomyella* Furlani, 1910]  
 †**Posidonotis** Losacco, 1942, Riv. ital. Paleont., 48: 11  
 †**Pseudodidymotis** Gillet, 1924, Mém. Soc. géol. France, (N.S.) 1 (3): 75  
 †**Steinmannia** Fischer, 1886, Man. Conch., 960 [n.n. pro *Aulacomya* Steinmann, 1881]  
 †**Veldidenella** Alma, 1925, Ann. naturh. Mus. Wien, 40: 118

Family **STREBLOPTERIIDAE** Newell, 1938

- †**Blanfordina** Reed, 1944, Palaeont. Indica, (N.S.), 23 (2): 312  
 †**Clavicosta** Newell, 1938, Kans. geol. Surv. Publ., 10 (1): 79  
 †**Cyrtorostra** Branson, 1930, Univ. Missouri Studies, 5 (2): 44  
 †**Guizhoupecten** Chen, 1962, Acta paleont. Sinica, 10: 195, 201  
 †**Obliquipecten** Hind, 1903, Monogr. Brit. Carbonif. Lamell. (Palaeontogr. Soc. Monogr.), 2 (2): 114  
 †**Pseudavicula** Etheridge, 1892, Geol. Palaeont. Queensland & N. Guinea, 449  
 †**Rutotia** Koninck, 1885, Ann. Mus. roy. Hist. nat. Belg., 11: 196  
 †**Schizopecten** Kobayashi 1936, Trans. Palaeont. Soc. Japan, in Jour. Geol. Soc. Japan, 43, no. 512: 352

- †**Streblochondria** Newell, 1938, Kans. geol. Surv. Publ., 10 (1): 80  
*Streblopteira* (err. pro *-teria* McCoy, 1851) Ivanov, 1926, Bull. Soc. Nat. Moscou, (N.S.) 34 (Geol. 4): 175  
 †**Streblopteria** McCoy, 1851, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 7: 170

Family **EUCHONDRIIDAE** Newell, 1938

- †**Crenipecten** Hall, 1883, Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 5), Lamell. 1: xii  
 †**Euchondria** Meek, 1874, Amer. Jour. Sci., (3) 7: 445

Family **OXYTOMIDAE** Ichikawa, 1958

- †**Arctotis** Bodylevsky, 1960, Vses. Geol. In-ta (VSEGEI); Novye Vidy Dresn. rastenuu i Bespozv., 2: 44  
 †**Echinotis** Marwick, 1935, Trans. Proc. roy. Soc. N. Zealand, 65: 301 (also as *Echinotus*)  
 †**Hypoxytoma** Ichikawa, 1958, Palaeontographica, 111A: 164  
 †**Maccoyella** Etheridge, 1892, Geol. Palaeont. Queensland & N. Guinea, 451  
*Maccoyella* (err. pro *Maccoy-* Etheridge, 1892) Etheridge, 1902, Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Mem. 2 (1): 13  
 †**Malayomaorica** Jeletzky, 1963, Palaeontology, 6 (1): 149  
 †**Meleagrinnella** Whitfield, 1885, U.S. geol. Surv., Monogr. 9: 71  
 †**Mimetostreon** Bonarelli & Nagera, 1921, Bol. Minist. Agric., [Argentina], Dir. Gen. Min. Geol. Hidrol., 27 (B, Geol.): 21  
 †**Ostreavicula** Blanckenhorn, 1934, Palaeontographica, 81A: 179  
 †**Oxytoma** Meek, 1864, Smithson. misc. Coll., 7: 28, 39  
 †**Palmoxytoma** Cox, 1962, Palaeontology, 4: 593

Family **PERNOPECTINIDAE** Newell, 1938

(† Entoliinae Korobkov, 1960)

- †**Cteniopleurium** Feldtmann, 1951, Jour. Roy. Soc. W. Australia, 35: 10  
 †**Entolium** Meek, 1865, Geol. Surv. Calif., Geol. 1: 478  
 †**Nothamysium** Hind, 1904, Monogr. Brit. Carbonif. Lamell. (Palaeontogr. Soc. Monogr.), 2 (3): 159  
*Pernipecten* (emend. pro *Perno-* Winchell, 1865) Girty, 1904, Amer. Geol., 33: 296  
 †**Pernopecten** Winchell, 1865, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 17: 125  
*Protomysium* Verrill, 1897, Trans. Connecticut Acad. Arts Sci., 10: 71 [= *Entolium* Meek, 1865]  
 †**Protoentolium** Janishevski, 1960, Vopr. Paleont., Leningrad. Orlena Leningra Gosydarst. Univ., 3: 67  
*Protomysium* (err. pro *Proto-* Verrill, 1897) Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Publ. 3: 120  
 †**Protopalliolium** Sadykov, 1962, Srednepaleoz. dvustv. Moll. Atasu; In-ta geol.-nauk, Akad. Nauk Kazakhskoy SSR., 66  
*Sinsyclonema* (err. pro *Syncey-* Meek, 1864) Conrad, 1869, Amer. Jour. Conch., 5: 99  
*Synceyclonema* (err. pro *Syncey-* Meek, 1864) de Gregorio, 1886, Icon. Faun. Orizzonte Alpiniano, 11  
*Synclonema* (err. pro *Synceycl-* Meek, 1864) Fischer, 1886, Man. Conch., 944  
*Synceyclonema* (err. pro *-nema* Meek, 1864) Clessin, 1878, Malak. Bl., 25: 130  
**Synceyclonema** Meek, 1864, Smithson. misc. Coll., 7 (8): 31 (as *Sincyclonema*, p. 7); 1876, U.S. geol. Surv. Terr. (Hayden), 9: 26



- Syncydonema* (err. pro *Syncyl-* Meek, 1864) Cossmann, 1913, C.R. Assoc. Franc. Avanc. Sci., Mém. hors. Vol., (Nîmes, 1912): 11  
*Syndonema* (err. pro *Syncylo-* Meek, 1864) Dalton, 1878, Geol. Rec., (1876): 377

#### Family **PLACUNIDAE** Gray, 1840

- Ehippium** Röding, 1798, Mus. Bolten., 166  
†**Hemiplicatula** Deshayes, 1861, Desc. Anim. s. Vert. Bassin Paris, 2: 128  
†**Indoplacuna** Vredenburg, 1924, Rec. geol. Surv. India, 55 (2): 110, 117  
*Placenta* Philipsson, 1788, Diss. Nova Test. Gen., 15 [= *Placuna* Solander in Lightfoot, 1786]  
**Placuna** Solander in Lightfoot, 1786, Catal. Portland Mus., 16; Bruguière, 1789, Encycl. Méth. (Vers), 1 (1): xiii.  
*Placunema* Stoliczka, 1871, Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 451 [= *Ehippium* Röding, 1798]  
*Placunopsis* (err. pro *-nopsis* Morris & Lycett, 1853) Meek, 1873, Ann. Rep. U.S. geol. Surv. Terr., 6: 509  
†**Placunopsis** Morris & Lycett, 1853, Monogr. Moll. Gt. Oolite (Palaeontogr. Soc. Monogr.), 2 (Bivalves): 5  
*Plancuna* (err. pro *Plac-* Solander in Lightfoot, 1786) Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii  
*Plancunigenus* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]  
†**Pseudoplacuna** Mayer, 1877, Beitr. geol. Karte Schweiz., (14) 110 (Palaeont.): 28  
†**Saintia** Raincourt, 1877, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (3) 5: 329  
*Sellaria* Link, 1807, Besch. Nat. Samml. Univ. Rostock, (3): 158 [= *Ehippium* Röding, 1798]  
*Semiplicatula* (emend. pro *Hemi-* Deshayes, 1861) Fischer, 1886, Man. Conch., 935

#### Family **PLICATULIDAE** Watson, 1930

- †**Atreta** Etallon, 1862, Mém. Soc. Emul. Doubs, (3) 6: 191  
†**Cyclotreon** Eichwald, 1868, Lethaea Rossica, 2: 406  
†**Darteplacatula** Freneix & Gorodiski, 1963, Mém. Bur. Rech. géol. et Minieres, 17: 35  
†**Dimyopsis** Bittner, 1895, Abh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 18 (1): 219  
†**Diploschiza** Conrad, 1866, Amer. Jour. Conch., 2: 77  
†**Harpax** Parkinson, 1811, Org. Rem., 3: 221  
*Micatula* (err. pro *Plicatula* Lamarck, 1801) Carpenter, 1859, Ann. Rep. New York Cab., 12: 104  
†**Ostrenomia** Conrad, 1872, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 24: 216  
**Plicatula** Lamarck, 1801, Syst. Anim. s. vert., 132  
*Plicatuligenus* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]  
†**Plicatulopecten** Neumann, 1907, N. Jhrb. Min. (Beil.), 24 (1): 104  
*Plycatula* (err. pro *Plic-* Lamarck, 1801) Monterosato, 1877, Boll. R. Comit. Geol. Ital., 8: 15  
†**Pseudoplacunopsis** Bittner, 1895, Abh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 18 (1): 215  
†**Saintiopsis** Sacco, 1898, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 25: 11

#### Family **POSIDONIIDAE** Frech, 1909

- †**Bositra** de Gregorio, 1886, Ann. Géol. Paléont., livr. 2: 11; 1886, Icon. Faun. Orizzonte Alpin. 10, 17



- †**Karadjalia** Sadykov, 1962, Srednepaleoz. dvustv. Moll. Atasu; In-ta geol.-nauk, Akad. Nauk Kazakhskoy SSR, 37
- †**Posidonia** Bronn, 1828, Z. fur Min., 1: 268  
*Posidonomia* (err. pro *-nomya* Bronn, 1834) Stoppani, 1857, Stud. Géol. Paléont. Lombardia, 393
- †**Posidonomya** Bronn, 1834, Leth. Geogn., 1 (1): 89  
*Posidononia* (err. pro *-nomya* Bronn, 1834) Oppel, 1863, Z. dtsch. geol. Ges., 15: 200  
*Posidonyma* (err. pro *-nomya* Bronn, 1834) Eichwald, 1868, Leth. Rossica, 2: 478  
*Posionomya* (err. pro *Posido-* Bronn, 1834) Oppel, 1863, Z. dtsch. geol. Ges., 15: 200  
*Posodinomya* (err. pro *Posido-* Bronn, 1834) Gardet, 1934, Revue Géol., 14: 91  
*Possidonomya* (err. pro *Posido-* Bronn, 1834) Eudes-Deslongchamps, 1858, Bull. Soc. linn. Normandie, 3: 137  
*Posydonomia* (err. pro *Posidonomya* Bronn, 1834) Seguenza, 1877, Boll. R. Comit. Geol. Ital., 8: 362  
*Posydonomya* (err. pro *Posido-* Bronn, 1834) Cipolla, 1932, Boll. Soc. Sci. nat. Econ. Palermo, (N.S.) 13: 6
- †**Silberlingia** Imlay, 1963, Jour. Paleont., 37: 100

Family **PSEUDOMONOTIDAE** Newell, 1938

- †**Aviculomonotis** Grabau, 1931, Nat. Hist. Centr. Asia, 4: 322
- †**Claraia** Bittner, 1901, Jhrb. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 50: 568
- †**Clathrolima** Cossmann, 1908, C. R. Assoc. Franç. Avanc. Sci., 36 (2): 296
- †**Didymotis** Gerhardt, 1898, N. Jhrb. Min., (Beil.), 11: 178
- †**Eumicrotis** Meek, 1864, Amer. Jour. Sci., (2) 37: 218; Meek & Hayden, 1864, Smithson. Contr. Knowl., 14 (Paleont. Upper Missouri), pt. 1: 53  
*Lucasiella* Cossmann, 1909, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 13: 67 [n.n. pro *Philippiella* Waagen, 1907] [non Banks, 1909 (Arachn.); cf. *Newaagia* Hertlein, 1952]
- †**Newaagia** Hertlein, 1952, Jour. Paleont., 26: 275 [n.n. pro *Philippiella* Waagen, 1907, +*Lucasiella* Cossmann, 1909]
- †**Otapiria** Marwick, 1935, Trans. roy. Soc. N. Zealand, 65: 302  
*Philipiella* (err. pro *-ppiella* Waagen, 1907) Cossmann, 1909, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 13: 67  
*Philippiella* Waagen, 1907, Abh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 18 (2): 173 [non Pfeffer, 1886 (Philobryidae); see *Lucasiella* Cossmann, 1909, +*Newaagia* Hertlein, 1952]
- †**Pleuromysidia** Ichikawa, 1954, Jour. Inst. Polytech., Osaka City Univ., 1 (1), Ser. G: 52
- †**Prospodylus** Zimmerman, 1886, Jhrb. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, (1885): 105, 109
- †**Pseudomonotis** Beyrich, 1862, Z. dtsch. geol. Ges., 14: 10  
*Pseudomontis* (err. pro *-monotis* Beyrich, 1862) Maurer, 1886, Ver-samml. dtsch. geol. Ges. Darmstadt, (1886): 11

Family **PTERINOPECTINIDAE** Newell, 1938

- †**Dunbarella** Newell, 1938, Kans. geol. Surv. Publ., 10 (1): 38
- †**Lyriopecten** Hall, 1877, in Miller, Amer. Paleoz. Foss., 193 [cf. *Orbi-pecten* Frech, 1891]  
*Myalinopsis* (Paul MS) Paul, 1941, Foss. Catal., (1, Anim.) 91: 183 [invalid, no diagnosis or type design.]

*Orbipecten* Frech, 1891, Abh. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, 9: 27  
[unnecessary n.n. pro *Lyriopecten* Hall, 1877, non *Lyropecten* Conrad, 1862]

†*Pseudaviculopecten* Newell, 1938, Kans. geol. Surv. Publ., 10 (1): 38  
†*Pterinopecten* Hall, 1883, Nat. Hist. New York, (Pal. 5), Lamell. 1: explan. pl. i.

†*Pterinopectinella* Newell, 1938, Kans. geol. Surv. Publ., 10 (1): 41

†*Vertumnia* Hall, 1883, Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 5), Lamell. 1: xii, explan. pl. xxiv

*Incertae sedis*

*Protopecten* Hind, 1910, Trans. Roy. Soc. Edinburgh, 47 (3): 484

Family **SPONDYLIDAE** Gray, 1826

Subfamily **SPONDYLINAE** Gray, 1826

*Amia* Gistel, 1848, Nat. Thierr., xiv [unnecessary n.n. pro *Pachytes* Hoeninghaus, 1830] [non *Amia* Linnaeus, 1766 (Pisces)]

*Argoderma* Poli, 1795, Test Sicil., 2: 254, 260 [= *Spondylus* Linnaeus, 1758]

*Argus* Poli, 1791, Test. Sicil., 1, Introd.: 32 [non Scopoli, 1763 (Lepid.)]

*Corallospondylus* Monterosato, 1917, Boll. Soc. zool. Ital., (3) 4: 4

*Diachora* (err. pro *Dianch-* J. Sowerby, 1815) Desmarest, 1859, in Chenu, Encycl. Hist. nat. Tabl. Crust. Moll., 4, Tabl. alphab.: 31

†*Dianchora* J. Sowerby, 1815, Min. Conch. 1: 183

*Eleutherospondylos* Dunker, 1882, Index Moll. Mar. Japon., 245

*Eltopera* Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 372, 377

*Gaideropoda* Deshayes, 1831, Encycl. méth. (Vers), 2 (2): 163 [= *Spondylus* Linnaeus, 1758]

*Lanilda* Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 372, 373

*Pachites* (err. pro *Pachytos* Defrance, 1825) d'Orbigny, 1846, Voy. Amér. mérid., 5 (3): 666

*Pachytas* (err. pro *-tos* Defrance, 1825) Menke, 1830, Syn. meth. Moll., (ed. 2): 100

*Pachytes* (err. pro *-tos* Defrance, 1825) Hoeninghaus, 1830, Jhrb. f. Min., (1830): 473

†*Pachytos* Defrance, 1824, Tabl. Corps foss., 109 [n.n.]; 1825, Dict. Sci. nat., 36: 207

*Pachytus* (emend. pro *-tos* Defrance, 1825) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 270

*Podopsis* Lamarck, 1819, Anim. s. Vert., 6: 194 [types, fide Fischer, 1886, consist of separated internal layers of *Spondylus*]

*Spodylus* (err. pro *Spond-* Linnaeus, 1758) Nagao, 1934, Jour. Fac. Sci. Hokkaido imp. Univ., (4, Geol. & Min.) 2: 277

*Spondilus* (err. pro *-dylus* Linnaeus, 1758) Verany, 1846, Cat. Anim. invert., 12

*Spondyligenus* Renier, 1807, Tav Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]

***Spondylus* Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10): 690**

***Sponvola* Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 372, 379**

*Sprodylus* (err. pro *Spond-* Linnaeus, 1758) Salisbury, 1957, Zool. Rec., 92 (1955), Moll.: 105

*Incertae sedis*Subfamily **LITHIOTIDINAE** Reis, 1903†**Cochlearites** Reis, 1903, Abh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 17 (6): 2†**Lithiotis** Gümbel, 1871, Abh. Bayer. Akad. Wiss., 11 (1): 48Family **TERQUEMIIDAE** Cox, 1964*Carpenteria* Eudes-Deslongchamps, 1860, Mém. Soc. linn. Normandie, 11: 127 [non Gray, 1858 (Prot.)]†**Enantiostreon** Bittner, 1901, Result. Wiss. Erforsch. Balatonsees, (I, Pal.) 2 (3): 70†**Eopecten** Douvillé, 1897, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (3) 25: 203†**Leptochondria** Bittner, 1891, Jhrb. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 41: 101†**Pachypteria** Koninck, 1885, Ann. Mus. roy. Hist. nat. Belg., 11: 201†**Terquemia** Tate, 1868, in Woodward, Man. Moll., (ed. 2): App. p. 65Superfamily **ANOMIACEA** Rafinesque, 1815Family **ANOMIIDAE** Rafinesque, 1815*Aenigma* Koch, 1846, Conch.-Cab., Lief. 56: 7; Gray, 1850, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 17: 114 [non Neuman, 1836 (Coleopt.)]; See *Enigmonia* Iredale, 1918]**Anomia** Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10), 700†**Anomianella** Ryckholt, 1851, Mélanges Paléont., (1): pl. 10, fig. 21-23; 1853, *ibid.*, (2): 45; 1853, Mém. couron. Acad. Belg., 24: pl. 10, figs. 21-23.*Anomigenus* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]*Anomya* (err. pro *-mia* Linnaeus, 1758) Agassiz, 1839, Bull. Soc. imp. Nat. Moscou, (1839): 417†**Carolia** Cantraine, 1838, Bull. Acad. roy. Bruxelles, 5: 111*Echinoderma* (err. pro *Echiono-* Poli, 1795) Deshayes, 1831, Encycl. Méth. (Vers), 2 (2): 107*Echioderma* (err. pro *Echiono-* Poli, 1795) Gray, 1825, Ann. Phil., [2] 10: 244*Echion* Poli, 1791, Test Sicil., 1, Introd.: 34 [= *Anomia* Linnaeus, 1758]*Echionoderma* Poli, 1795, Test Sicil., 2: 255, 261 [= *Anomia* Linnaeus, 1758]**Enigmonia** Iredale, 1918, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 13: 28, 31 [n.n. pro *Aenigma* "Gray" (=Koch, 1846)]*Fenestella* Röding, 1798, Mus. Bolten., 193 [= *Anomia* Linnaeus, 1758]*Fenestrella* (err. pro *-stella* Röding, 1798) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 201†**Gerlus** de Gregorio, 1930, Ann. Géol. Paléont., livr. 54: 21**Hemiplacuna** Gray, 1850, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 17: 123**Heteranomia** Winckworth, 1922, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 15: 32†**Holocraspedum** Cragin, 1893, Contrib. Invert. Paleont. Texas (ex Ann. Rep. geol. Surv. Texas, 4), 190**Isomonina** Dautzenberg & Fischer, 1897, Mém. Soc. zool. France, 10: 184**Monia** Gray, 1850, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 17: 121*Monica* (err. pro *Monia* Gray, 1850) Coen, 1933, R. Comit. Talassogr. Ital., Mem. 192: 177**Operculella** Monterosato, 1915, Ann. Mus. Stor. nat. Genova, 47: 15†**Paranomia** Conrad, 1860, Jour. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., (2) 4: 290†**Paraplacuna** Oppenheim, 1892, Z. dtsch. geol. Ges., 44 (4): 713†**Parinomya** Olsson, 1928, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 14: 65 (no. 52: 19)

- Patro** Gray, 1850, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 17: 118 (as *Patros*, pl. iv)  
*Placuanomia* (err. pro *Placuna*- Broderip, 1832) Jordan & Hertlein, 1926, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., (4) 15 (4): 215  
*Placumomya* (err. pro *-cunanomia* Broderip, 1832) Whitfield, 1885, U.S. geol. Surv., Monogr. 9: 71  
**Placunanomia** Broderip, 1832, Proc. Comm. Sci., zool. Soc. London, (16): 28  
*Placunanomya* (err. pro *-mia* Broderip, 1832) Whitfield, 1885, U.S. geol. Surv., Monogr. 9: 44  
*Placunomia* (emend. pro *-ranomia* Broderip, 1832) Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 390  
**Pododesmus** Philippi, 1837, Arch. Naturgesch., 3 (1): 385  
†**Prismatro** Marwick, 1948, N. Zealand geol. Surv., Paleont. Bull. 16: 18  
†*Pedinia* Gray, [1853], Proc. zool. Soc. London, (1851), 19: 197 [= *Pododesmus* Philippi, 1837]  
†**Wakullina** Dall, 1896, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 18: 21

*Incertae sedis*

- †**Limanomia** Gray, 1850, Cat. Biv. Moll. Coll. Brit. Mus., (1): 21 [a Devonian fossil with "the external form of *Lima* and the plug and habit of *Anomia*."]

Superfamily **LIMACEA** Rafinesque, 1815

Family **LIMIDAE** Rafinesque, 1815

- Acesta** H. & A. Adams, 1858, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 558  
*Anomalolima* (err. pro *Anomolima* Philippi, 1901) Cossmann, 1901, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 5: 139  
*Anomalolina* (err. pro *Anomolima* Philippi, 1901) Cossmann, 1901, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 5: 227  
†**Anomolima** Philippi, 1901, Z. dtsch. geol. Ges., 52: 635  
†**Antiquilima** Cox, 1943, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 25: 179  
*Australima* (err. pro *Austrolima* Iredale, 1929) Cotton, 1931, Rec. S. Australian Mus., 4: 337  
**Austrolima** Iredale, 1929, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 165  
†**Aviculolima** Philippi, 1900, Z. dtsch. geol. Ges., 52: 622  
†**Badiotella** Bittner, 1890, Abh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 14: 94, 304  
**Callolima** Bartsch, 1913, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 45: 235  
†**Costellacesta** Kauffman, 1964, Tulane Stud. Geol., 2: 95  
**Ctenoides** Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 56  
**Ctenostreon** Eichwald, 1862, Bull. Soc. imp. Nat. Moscou, 35 (1): 374; 1868, Lethaea Ross., 2: 455  
*Ctenostreon* Bayle, 1878, Explic. Carte géol. France, 4: pl. 124 [non Eichwald, 1862]  
*Cystia* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 436]  
*Cystigenus* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]  
†**Divaricolima** Rovereto, 1898, Atti Soc. Ligustica, 9: 153, 167  
†**Divarilima** Powell, 1958, Rec. Aukland Inst. & Mus., 5 (1-2): 72  
†**Elimata** Dickins, 1963, Bull. Australia Bur. Min. Res., Geol. Geophys., 63: 93  
**Escalima** Iredale, 1929, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 165  
**Gemellima** Iredale, 1929, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 166  
*Glaucion* Oken, 1815, Lehrb. Naturg., 3 (1), Register: vii [invalid ICZN 417]  
*Glaucium* (emend. pro *-cion* Oken, 1815) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 162 [= *Lima* Bruguière, 1797]  
**Isolimea** Iredale, 1929, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 166



- †**Latemaria** Wilckens, 1909, Verh. naturh.-Med. Ver. Heidelberg, (N.F.) 10: 220
- Lima** Bruguière, 1797, Encycl. Méth. (Tabl. Vers), 2: pl. 206; Lamarck, 1799, Mém. Soc. H. N. Paris, 88
- Lima* Cuvier, 1798, Tabl. Elem. Hist. nat., 421 [= *Lima* Bruguière, 1797]
- Limacula* (err. pro *-atula* Wood, 1839) Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 151
- Limaca* (err. pro *Limca* Bronn, 1831) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 201
- Limaria** Link, 1807, Besch. Nat. Samml. Univ. Rostock, (3): 157
- Limaria* (emend. pro *Lima* Bruguière, 1797) Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 147 [non Link, 1807]
- Limatila* (err. pro *-tula* Wood, 1839) Oleinikov, 1964, Referat. Zhurn.. Geol., 1964 (6), Paleozool.: 39
- Limatula** Wood, 1839, Mag. nat. Hist., (N.S.) 3: 235
- Limatulella** Sacco, 1898, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 25: 16
- †**Limea** Bronn, 1831, Ergeb. nat. Reisen, 2: 623; 1831, Ital. Tert.-Gebilde, 115
- Limigenus* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., Tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
- Limnoarca* (err. pro *Limo-* Münster, 1832) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 111
- †**Limnoarca** Münster, 1832, Jhrb. f. Min., (1832): 421
- Limula* (err. pro *Limatula* Wood, 1839) d'Orbigny, 1846, Voy. Amér. mérid., 5 (Moll.): 653
- Linatulina* (err. pro *Limatula* Wood, 1839) Herrick, 1888, Bull. Sci. Lab. Denison Univ., 3: 55
- †**Mantellina** Sacco, 1904, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 30: 148
- Mantellum* Röding, 1798, Mus. Bolten., 160 [= *Lima* Bruguière, 1797]
- †**Meotolima** Oyama, 1943, Conch. Asiatica, 1: 36
- Misidioptera* (err. pro *Mysi-* Salomon, 1895) Reis, 1926, Geogn. Jahresshefte, 39: 122
- †**Mysidioptera** Salomon, 1895, Palaeontographica, 42: 48, 117
- Notolimea** Iredale, 1924, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 49: 181, 194
- †**Palaeolima** Hind, 1903, Monogr. Brit. Carbonif. Lamell. (Palaeontogr. Soc. Monogr.), 2 (2): 38
- Plagiostoma* (err. pro *Plagios-* J. Sowerby, 1814) Coquand, 1880, Bull. Acad. Hippone, Bône, (1880): 139
- †**Plagiostoma** J. Sowerby, 1814, Min. Conch., 1 (14): 175; 1814, Ann. Phil., 4: 449
- Plagiostomata* (err. pro *-stoma* J. Sowerby, 1814) Berthold, 1827, in Latreille, Nat. Fam. Thierr., 203, 590
- Plagiostomatites* (emend. pro *-stoma* J. Sowerby, 1814) Krueger, 1823, Gesch. d. Urwelt, 2: 516
- Plagiostomus* (emend. pro *-stoma* J. Sowerby, 1814) Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 2: 281
- Plicacesta** Vokes, 1963, Tulane Stud. Geol., 1: 90
- Promantellum** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 385
- †**Pseudacesta** Waagen, 1907, Abh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 18 (2): 113
- †**Pseudectenostreon** Burckhardt, 1930, Mém. Soc. Pal. Suisse, 49: 18
- †**Pseudolimea** Douglas & Arkell, 1932, Quart. Jour. geol. Soc. London, 88: 160

- †**Pseudolucina** Wilckens, 1909, Verh. naturh.-Med. Ver. Heidelberg, (N.F.) 10: 207  
*Radula* Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 56 [non Gray, 1842] [= *Lima* Bruguière, 1797]  
 †**Regalilima** Cox, 1943, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 25: 177  
**Stabilima** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept. 5 (6): 390  
**Submantellum** Olsson & Harbison, 1953, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Mon. 8: 60  
 †**Tirolidia** Bittner, 1895, Abh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 18: 202  
**Winckworthia** Glibert & Van de Poel, 1965, Mém. Inst. roy. Sci. nat. Belg., 78: 49

Family **LIMIDAE** (Incertae sedis)

- †**Roncania** de Gregorio, 1896, Ann. Géol. Paléont., livr. 21: 107  
 †**Serania** Krumbeck, 1923, Palaeontographica, Suppl., 4 (3), lief. 4: 218

Suborder **OSTREINA** Férussac, 1822

Superfamily **OSTREACEA** Rafinesque, 1815

Family **OSTREIDAE** Rafinesque, 1815 [ICZN 356]

- †**Abruptolopha** Vialov, 1936, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, (N.S.) 4 (13) [no. 105]: 20  
*Actinostrea* (err. pro *-treon* Bayle, 1878) Tryon, 1884, Struct. syst. Conch., 3: 298  
 †**Actinostreon** Bayle, 1878, Explic. Carte géol. France, 4, Atlas: pl. 132, 143  
*Actostreon* (err. pro *Aetost-* Bayle, 1878) Ebersin (ed.), 1960, Osnovy Paleont., 3 (Bivalvia): 89  
*Actryonia* (err. pro *Alectry-* Fischer von Waldheim, 1807) Dollfus, 1904, Jour. Conchyl., 51: 271  
 †**Acutostrea** Vialov, 1936, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, (N.S.) 4 (13), [no. 105]: 18  
 †**Aetostreon** Bayle, 1878, Explic. Carte géol. France, 4, Atlas: pl. 139  
 †**Africogryphaea** Freneix & Bousson, 1963, C. R. Séances Acad. Sci., 257 (9): 1632 [invalid, no descr. or diagnosis]; Freneix, 1965, Ann. Paléont., 51: 32  
 †**Agerostrea** Vialov, 1936, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, (N.S.) 4 (13) [no. 105]: 20  
*Alectryonia* (err. pro *Alect-* Fischer von Waldheim, 1807) Böse, 1910, Bol. Inst. geol. Mexico, 25: 105  
*Alectrionia* (err. pro *-tryonia* Fischer von Waldheim, 1807) Fischer von Waldheim, 1808, Zoogn., (ed. 2): tab. 5  
*Alectronia* (err. pro *-tryonia* Fischer von Waldheim, 1807) Logan, 1898, Univ. Geol. Surv. Kansas, 4 (Palaeont. 1): 485  
**Alectryonella** Sacco, 1897, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 23: 19  
*Alectryonia* Fischer von Waldheim, 1807, Mus. Démidoff, 3: 269 [= *Lopha* Röding, 1798]  
*Alectryossia* (err. pro *-onia* Fischer von Waldheim, 1807) Salisbury & Edwards, 1959, Zool. Rec., 93 (1956), Moll.: 128  
*Alectryouia* (err. pro *-onia* Fischer von Waldheim, 1807) Strausz, 1928, Magyar Kir. Földtani Intézet Evkönyve, 28: 227

- Alektryonia* (err. pro *Alect-* Fischer von Waldheim, 1807) Vialov, 1948, Trudy Lvovskogo Geol. Obstch., (Paleont.) 1: 29
- Amphidonta* (emend. pro *-te* Fischer von Waldheim, 1829) Scudder, 1882, Nomencl. Zool., Suppl., 17 [U.S. natl. Mus. Bull. 19]
- †**Amphidonte** Fischer von Waldheim, 1829, Bull. Soc. imp. Nat. Moscou, 1 (2): 31
- Amphiodonta* (emend. pro *-phidonte* Fischer von Waldheim, 1829) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 18
- Amphitonde* (err. pro *-donte* Fischer von Waldheim, 1829) Schaueroth, 1865, Verz. Verstein. Herzogl. Nat.-cab. Coburg, 166
- †**Angustostrea** Vialov, 1936, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, (N.S.) 4 (13) [no. 105]: 18
- †**Anodontostrea** Suter, 1917, N. Zealand geol. Surv., Paleont. Bull. 5: 86
- †**Anulostrea** Vialov, 1936, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, (N.S.) 4 (13) [no. 105]: 19
- Arcostraea* (err. pro *Arcto-* Pervinquier, 1910) Charles & Maubeuge, 1952, Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Marseille, 12: 114
- Arctostraea* (err. pro *-rea* Pervinquier, 1910) Jourdy, 1924, Ann. Paléont., 13: 17
- †**Arcofstrea** Pervinquier, 1910, C. R. Séance Soc. géol. France, (1910): 120; 1910, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (4) 10: 645
- Avia* Vialov, 1936, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, (N.S.) 4 (13) [no. 105]: 19 [non Navas, 1912 (Neuropt.); see *Costeina* Vialov, 1965]
- †**Bellostrea** Vialov, 1936, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, (N.S.) 4 (13) [no. 105]: 17
- †**Biauris** Cossmann, 1921, Mém. Soc. géol. France, Paléont. Mém. 55: 70, 211
- Biaurus* (err. pro *-ris* Cossmann, 1921) Haas, 1938, Bivalvia, lief. 2 (2), in Bronn, Klass. Ord. Tierr., 3 (Moll. 3): 294
- †**Cameleolopha** Vialov, 1936, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, (N.S.) 4 (13) [no. 105]: 20
- †**Catinula** Rollier, 1911, Faciès du Dogger, 272
- Catinulus* (emend. pro *-la* Rollier, 1911) Lissajous, 1923, Trav. Lab. géol., Fac. Sci. Lyon., 5 (Mém. 3): 142 [non Haeckel, 1887 (Prot.)]
- Ceratostrea* (err. pro *-streon* Bayle, 1878) Haas, 1938, Bivalvia, lief. 2 (2), in Bronn, Klass. Ord. Tierr., 3 (Moll. 3): 294
- †**Ceratostreon** Bayle, 1878, Explic. Carte géol. France, 4, Atlas: pl. 133
- Circogryphaea* (err. pro *-gryphaea* Vialov, 1936) Haas, 1938, Bivalvia, lief. 2 (2), in Bronn, Klass. Ord. Tierr., 3 (Moll. 3): 294
- Circogryphaea* (err. pro *-gryphaea* Vialov, 1936) Vialov, 1948, Trudy Lvovskogo Geol. Obstch., (Paleont.), 1: 36
- †**Circogryphaea** Vialov, 1936, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, (N.S.) 4 (13) [no. 105]: 19
- †**Costagrya** Vialov, 1936, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, (N.S.) 4 (13) [no. 105]: 20
- †**Costeina** Vialov, 1965, Paleont. Sbornik, (2): 5 [n.n. pro *Avia* Vialov, 1936]
- Crassostrea* (err. pro *Crass-* Sacco, 1897) Koch, 1929, Bull. Inst. Geol., Zagreb., 3: 6
- Crassostrea** Sacco, 1897, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 23: 15 [valid ICZN 338]
- Crassotrea* (err. pro *-strea* Sacco, 1897) Miyake & Noda, 1962, Bull. Jap. Soc. Sci. Fisheries, 28 (6): 599
- †**Crenostrea** Marwick, 1931, N. Zealand geol. Surv., Paleont. Bull. 13: 61
- Cretagryphaea* Arkell, 1934, Proc. Cotteswold nat. Field Club, 25: 62 [invalid, no definition]
- †**Cristacites** Schlotheim, 1820, Die Petref., 240

- Cryphaea* (err. pro *Gry-* Lamarck, 1801) Zaprudskaya, 1953, Trudy Vses. nauchno-issled. geol.-razved. nef. in-ta (VNIGRI), (N.S.) 73: 23
- †**Cubitostrea** Sacco, 1897, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 23: 12
- †**Curvostrea** Vialov, 1936, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, (N.S.) 4 (13) [no. 105]: 18
- †**Cymbulostrea** Sacco, 1897, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 23: 12
- †**Delfoideum** Rollier, 1917, Mém. Soc. Pal. Suisse, 42: 584
- Dendostraea* (emend. pro *-strea* Swainson, 1835) G. B. Sowerby II, 1839, Conch. Man., (ed. 1): 38, 75, 122
- Dendostrea** Swainson, 1835, Elem. mod. Conch., 39
- Dendrostraea* (err. pro *Dendostrea* Swainson, 1835) Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 389
- Dendrostrea* (emend. pro *-dostrea* Swainson, 1835) Agassiz, 1845, Nomen. Syst. gen. Moll., 29
- Diocciostrea* (err. pro *-rea* Orton, 1928) Thiele, 1934, Handbuch, 3: 814
- Diocciostrea* Orton, 1928, Nature, 121 (3044): 320 [= *Crassostrea* Sacco, 1897]
- †**Eostrea** Ihering, 1907, An. Mus. nac. Buenos Aires, (3) 7: 42
- Euostrea* Jaworski, 1913, Z. Indukt. Abstamm.-u. Vererb. Lehre, 9 (3): 192, 215 [= *Crassostrea* Sacco, 1897]
- Euostrea* Douvillé, 1920, C. R. Séances. Soc. géol. France, (1920): 65 [non Jaworski, 1913; = *Ostrea* Linnaeus, 1758]
- Euostrea* (err. pro *Eo-* Ihering, 1907) Jaworski, 1928, N. Jhrb. Min. Geol. Paläont., (Beil.) 59 (B): 344
- Exagyra* (err. pro *Exo-* Say, 1820) Fischer von Waldheim, 1848, Bull. Soc. imp. Nat. Moscou, 21 (4): 464
- Exegyra* (err. pro *Exo-* Say, 1820) Bennett, 1831, Cat. Organ. Remains, in Hoare, Hist. Wiltshire, 3: 121
- Exogera* (err. pro *-gyra* Say, 1820) Desmarest, 1859, in Chenu, Encycl. Hist. nat. Tabl. Crust. Moll., 4, tabl. alphab.: 33
- Exogira* (err. pro *-gyra* Say, 1820) Matheron, 1843, Catal. méth. foss. Bouches du Rhône, 262
- †**Exogyra** Say, 1820, Amer. Jour. Sci., 2 (1): 43
- Exoyra* (err. pro *-gyra* Say, 1820) Seguenza, 1882, Atti Accad. Lincei, Mem. (3) 12: 180
- †**Fatina** Vialov, 1936, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, (N.S.) 4 (13) [no. 105]: 19
- †**Ferganea** Vialov, 1936, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, (N.S.) 4 (13) [no. 105]: 19
- †**Flemingostrea** Vredenburg, 1916, Rec. geol. Surv. India, 47 (3): 196
- †**Fluctogyra** Vialov, 1936, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, (N.S.) 4 (13) [no. 105]: 20
- Ghyphaea* (err. pro *Gry-* Lamarck, 1801) Scalia, 1912, Atti Accad. Gioenia Sci. nat. Catania, (5) 5 (Mem. 8): 21
- †**Gigantostrea** Sacco, 1897, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 23: 14 [as *Gigantostrea*, p. 15]
- Glyphaea* (err. pro *Gry-* Lamarck, 1801) Taki & Oyama, 1954, Palaeont. Soc. Japan, Spec. Pap. 2: errata
- Goridzella* (err. pro *-zdrella* Vialov, 1936) Haas, 1938, Bivalvia, lief 2 (2), in Bronn, Klass. Ord. Tierr., 3 (Moll. 3): 294
- †**Gorizdrella** Vialov, 1936, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, (N.S.) 4 (13) [no. 105]: 17



- Grassostrea* (err. pro *Cr-* Sacco, 1897) Vialov, 1948, Trudy Lvovskogo Geol. Obstch., (Paleont.) 1: 23
- Griphaea* (err. pro *Gry-* Lamarck, 1801) Blainville, 1821, Dict. Sci. nat., 19: 533
- Griphea* (err. pro *Gryphaea* Lamarck, 1801) Ćirić, 1951, Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Pays Serbe, (A) 4: 66
- Gryphaae* (err. pro *-aea* Lamarck, 1801) White, 1887, Arch. Mus. nac. Rio de Janeiro, 7: 20
- Gryphaca* (err. pro *-aea* Lamarck, 1801) Jaworski, 1935, N. Jhrb. Min. Geol. Paläont., (1935) [3]: 885
- †***Gryphaea*** Lamarck, 1801, Syst. Anim. s. Vert., 398 [valid ICZN 338]
- Gryphaeigenus* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
- †***Gryphaeostrea*** Conrad, 1865 [April], Amer. Jour. Conch., 1 (2): unnumbered page following p. 190 [errata correction for *Gryphocostrea* Conrad, 1865 (Feb.) but with valid species listed]
- Gryphea* (err. pro *-aea* Lamarck, 1801) Risso, 1826, H. N. Europ., 4: 290
- Gryphera* (err. pro *-phaea* Lamarck, 1801) Gorham, 1930, Geol. Mag., 67: 294
- Gryphites* Schlotheim, 1813, Taschenb. Min., 52; 1820, Die Petref., 286 [= *Gryphaea* Lamarck, 1801]
- Gryphoea* (err. pro *-aea* Lamarck, 1801) Bosc, 1802, Hist. nat. Coquilles, suite a Deterville ed. Buffon, Moll., 2: 307, 310
- Gryphoeostrea* Conrad, 1865 [Feb.], Amer. Jour. Conch., 1 (1): 15 [n.n.; see *Gryphaeostrea* Conrad, 1865]
- Gryphostrea* (err. pro *-phaeostrea* Conrad, 1865) Haas, 1938, Bivalvia, lief. 2 (2), in Bronn, Klass. Ord. Tierr., 3 (Moll. 3): 294
- †***Gyrostrea*** Mirkamalov, 1963, Moskov. Obstch. Byull., Ispyt. Prirody, (N.S.) 68 [Otd. Geol., 38] (5): 152
- Jurogryphaea* Arkell, 1934, Proc. Cotteswold Nat. Field Club, 25 (1): 62 [n.n.]
- †***Kafirnigania*** Gekker, Osipova & Belskaya, 1952, Fergansk. zaliv Paleogen. morya sredn. Azii, 2, Akad. Nauk SSSR, Paleont. In-ta: 308
- †***Kokanostrea*** Vialov, 1936, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, (N.S.) 4 (13) [no. 105]: 19
- †***Labrostrea*** Vialov, 1936, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, (N.S.) 4 (13) [no. 105]: 18
- Liogriphaea* (err. pro *Liogry-* Fischer, 1886) Vialov, 1948, Trudy Lvovskogo Geol. Obstch., (Paleont.) 1: 36
- Liogryphaea* Fischer, 1886, Man. Conch., 927 [invalid ICZN 338; = *Gryphaea* Lamarck, 1801]
- Liogryphanaea* (err. pro *-phaea* Fischer, 1886) Krach, 1951, Polsk. Tow. Geol., Rocznik, 20 (1950): 355
- Liogryphea* (err. pro *-phaea* Fischer, 1886) Douvillé, 1904, in Morgan, Miss. Sci. Perse, 3 (4): 273 [invalid ICZN 338]
- Lioster* (err. pro *-strea* Douvillé, 1904) Volkova, 1955, Pal. Atlas Karakerist. komp. fauny Tretich. otlozh. Tsent. Predkavhay, 146
- †***Liostrea*** Douvillé, 1904, in Morgan, Miss. Sci. Perse, 3 (4): 273
- Lopha*** Röding, 1798, Mus. Bolten., 168
- Lyogryphaea* (err. pro *Lio-* Fischer, 1886) Couffon, 1918, Bull. Soc. Étud. Sci. Angers, (N.S.) 47: 116
- †***Margostrea*** Vialov, 1936, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, (N.S.) 4 (13) [no. 105]: 20
- Monoecciostraea* (err. pro *-rea* Orton, 1928) Thiele, 1934, Handbuch, 3: 814

- Monoeciostrea* Orton, 1928, Nature, 121 (3044): 321 [= *Ostrea* Linnaeus, 1758]
- †**Nanogyra** Beurlen, 1958, N. Jhrb. Geol. Paläont., Monats., 1958 (5): 209
- †**Nutogyraphaea** Vialov & Solun, 1957, Trudy I sess. Vses. Paleont. Obsch., 197
- †**Nicaisolopha** Vialov, 1936, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, (N.S.) 4 (13) [no. 105]: 20
- †**Notostrea** Finlay, 1928, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 58: 432
- †**Nutogyra** Vialov, 1936, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, (N.S.) 4 (13) [no. 105]: 20
- †**Odontogyraphaea** Ihering, 1903, An. Mus. nac. Buenos Aires, (3) 2: 194, 211, 212, 224
- Osrea* (err. pro *Ostr-* Linnaeus, 1758) Tzankov, 1932, Rev. Bulgar. géol. Soc., 4 (1): 78
- Ostra* (err. pro *-rea* Linnaeus, 1758) Ginés, 1947, Mem. Soc. Cienc. nat. La Salle, Caracas, (17): 281
- Ostracarius* Duméril, 1806, Zool. Anal., 168 [= *Ostrea* Linnaeus, 1758]
- Ostracites* Gmelin, 1793, Syst. Nat., (ed. 13) 3: 404 [invalid ICZN 296]; Lamarek, 1799, Mém. Soc. H. N. Paris, 81 [invalid Code Z. N., Art. 20; = *Ostrea* Linnaeus, 1758]
- Ostraea* (emend. pro *-rea* Linnaeus, 1758) G. B. Sowerby II, 1839, Conch. Man., (ed. 1): 75
- Ostrea** Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., (ed. 10): 696 [valid ICZN 94]
- Ostreigenus* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
- †**Ostreola** Monterosato, 1884, Nomen. Conch. medit., 4
- †**Ostreonella** Romanowsky, 1890, Matér. Géol. Turkestan, 3: 101, 102
- Ostreum* (emend. pro *-trea* Linnaeus, 1758) Da Costa, 1778, Brit. Conch., 154
- Ostroca* (err. pro *-rea* Linnaeus, 1758) Tolmer, 1928, Bull. Soc. linn. Normandie, (7) 10: 91
- Ostronella* (err. pro *Ostreo-* Romanowsky, 1890) Nikiton, 1894, N. Jhrb. Min. Geol. Paläont., 1: 171
- †**Palaeogyra** Mirkamalov, 1963, Moskov. Obstch. Byull., Ispyt. Prirody, (N.S.) 68 (Otd. Geol. 38) (5): 152
- Peloriderma* Poli, 1795, Test. Sicil., 2: 255, 261 [= *Ostrea* Linnaeus, 1758]
- Peloridoderma* (emend. pro. *-riderma* Poli, 1795) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 277
- Peloris* Poli, 1791, Test Sicil., 1 (Introd.): 33 [= *Ostrea* Linnaeus, 1758]
- †**Pernostrea** Munier-Chalmas, 1864, Jour. Conchyl., 12: 71
- Phrygaca* (err. pro *Phygr-* Vialov, 1936) Stenzel, 1947, Jour. Paleont., 21: 180
- †**Phygraea** Vialov, 1936, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, (N.S.) 4 (13) [no. 105]: 19
- †**Pirmula** de Gregorio, 1895, Ann. Géol. Paléont., livr. 19: 16
- Planospirigenus* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. viii [invalid ICZN 427]
- †**Planospirites** Lamarek, 1801, Syst. Anim. s. vert., 400
- †**Platygena** Romanowsky, 1882, Verh. Russ. K. min. Ges., St. Petersburg, (2) 17: 58; 1884, Matér. Géol. Turkestan, 2: 77
- Plectronia* Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 151 [n.n.]
- †**Praeexogyra** Charles & Maubeuge, 1952, Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Marseille, 12: 118
- Pretostrea** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 397

- †**Pseudogryphaea** Vialov & Solun, 1957, Trudy I sess. Vses. Paleont. Obstch., 197
- †**Pseudoperna** Logan, 1899, Kansas Univ. Quart., 8: 95 [as *Pseudo-perna*] *Ptychodes* Fischer von Waldheim, 1848, Bull. Soc. imp. Nat. Moscou, 21 (4): 464 [non Audinet-Serville, 1835 (Coleopt.)]
- †**Pulvinostrea** Vialov, 1936, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, (N.S.) 4 (13) [no. 105]: 17  
*Pycnodonta* (emend. pro *-te* Fischer von Waldheim, 1835) G. B. Sowerby II, 1842, Conch. Man., (ed. 2): 85
- †**Pycnodonte** Fischer von Waldheim, 1835, Bull. Soc. imp. Nat. Moscou, 8: 117, 118  
*Pycnodontes* (err. pro *-te* Fischer von Waldheim, 1835) Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. gen. Malacoz., 2: 373  
*Pycnodonta* (err. pro *-donte* Fischer von Waldheim, 1835) G. B. Sowerby II, 1852, Conch. Man., (ed. 4): 259  
*Pycnodonta* (err. pro *-nodonta* Fischer von Waldheim, 1835) Cossmann & Pissarro, 1906, Iconogr. Coq. Foss. Env. Paris, 1, expl. pl. 45, fig. 135-3
- †**Quadrostrea** Vialov, 1936, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, (N.S.) 4 (13) [no. 105]: 18
- †**Rastellum** Faujas-St-Fond, 1799 [1802, ?] Hist. nat. Mont. de Saint-Pierre de Maestricht., 167, 262 [usually attributed to Schröter, 1782—non-binomial]
- †**Rhynchostreon** Bayle, 1878, Explic. Carte géol. France, 4, Atlas: pl. 138  
*Rhynchostreon* (err. pro *Rhyucho-* Bayle, 1878) Hill & Vaughan, 1898, Bull. U.S. Geol. Surv., 151: 25, 29  
*Rostellum* (err. pro *Rast-* "Schroeter") Pervinquière, 1910, C. R. Séance Soc. géol. France, (1910): 119
- †**Rygepha** Vialov, 1946, Lvov. Derz. Univ., Naukovi zap., (Geol.) 2 (3): 34; 1948, Trudy Lvovskogo Geol. Obstch., (Paleont.) 1: 36
- †**Saccostrea** Dollfus & Dautzenberg, 1920, Mém. Soc. géol. France, Paléont. Mém. 27: 471  
*Sanostrea* (err. pro *Saxo-* Iredale, 1936) Miyake & Noda, 1962, Bull. Jap. Soc. Sci. Fisheries, 28 (6): 599
- Saxostrea** Iredale, 1936, Rec. Australian Mus., 19: 269
- Sdikia** de Gregorio, 1884, Boll. Soc. malac. Ital., 10: 48
- Sinostrea* (err. pro *Sinus-* Vialov, 1936) Haas, 1938, Bivalvia, lief 2 (2), in Bronn, Klass. Ord. Tierr., 3 (Moll. 3): 294
- †**Sinustrea** Vialov, 1936, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, (N.S.) 4 (13) [no. 105]: 18  
*Sokolovia* (err. pro *-ovia* Böhm, 1933) Frebold, 1940, Rept. Sci. Exped. N.W. China, Sven Hedin, Sino-Swed. Exped., publ. 11; 5 (Invert. Paleont.) (2): 11-14, 33
- †**Sokolowia** Böhm, 1933, Z. dtsch. geol. Ges., 85: 105, 116
- †**Solidostrea** Vialov, 1948, Trudy Lvovskogo Geol. Obstch., (Paleont.) 1: 24
- †**Somalidacna** Azzaroli, 1958, Palaeontogr. Ital., 52 [N.S. 22]: 115
- †**Striostrea** Vialov, 1936, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, (N.S.) 4 (13) [no. 105]: 17
- †**Texigryphaea** Stenzel, 1959, Int. geol. Congr., 20th Sess. (Mexico), Cret. Symposium, 22  
*Turcostrca* (err. pro *Turko-* Vialov, 1936) Vialov, 1948, Trudy Vses. nauchno-issled. geol.-razved. nef. In-ta (VNIGRI), 38: 60
- †**Turkostrea** Vialov, 1936, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, (N.S.) 4 (13) [no. 105]: 18
- †**Vultogryphaea** Vialov, 1936, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, (N.S.) 4 (13) [no. 105]: 19

*Incertae sedis*

The systematic position of the following generic names that were referred to the Ostreidae when originally proposed is not certain:

- Osteophorus* (Bravard MS) Philippi, 1893, An. Mus. nac. Chile, (1893), no. 10: 6, 14 [non Von Meyer, 1857 (Amphib.)]  
 †*Palaeostrea* Grabau, 1936, Palaeont. Sinica, (B) 8 (4): 284  
 †*Paradoxia* Krumbeck, 1923, Paläont. Timor, 12: 101

The following names were proposed by Arkell in 1934 [Proc. Cotteswold Nat. Field Club for 1933, 25 (1): 64] as "rationalised names", admittedly in disregard of the Rules of Zoological Nomenclature and without definite type designations. They are, therefore, not nomenclatorially available: *Acuminata*, *Bilobata*, *Dilatata*, *Incurva*, *Knorrii*, *Marcouii*, *Virgula*.

## Subclass PALAEOHETERODONTA Newell, 1965

## Order ACTINODONTOIDA Douvillé, 1913

## [Pantodontida Dall, 1900]

## Superfamily MODIOMORPHACEA Miller, 1877

## Family MODIOMORPHIDAE Miller, 1877

- Actinomya* Ulrich, 1893, Rep. geol. Surv. Ohio, 7: 656 [non Mayer, 1870 (Margaritariidae); see *Whiteavesia* Ulrich, 1893]  
 †*Byssodesma* Isberg, 1934, Stud. Lamell. Leptaenakalkes Dalarna, 8, 199  
 †*Callodonta* Isberg, 1934, Stud. Lamell. Leptaenakalkes Dalarna, 8, 212  
*Chaenodomus* Ulrich, 1894, Geol. Minnesota, 3 (2): 477 [= *Cymatonota* Ulrich, 1893]  
 †*Colpomya* Ulrich, 1893, Rep. geol. Surv. Ohio, 7: 659  
 †*Corallidomus* Whitfield, 1893, Rept. geol. Surv. Ohio, 7: 493  
 †*Cosmogoniophora* McLearn, 1918, Amer. Jour. Sci., (4) 45: 140  
 †*Cosmogoniophorina* Isberg, 1934, Stud. Lamell. Leptaenakalkes Dalarna, 8, 207  
 †*Cymatonota* Ulrich, 1893, Rept. geol. Surv. Ohio, 7: 661  
 †*Digoniomya* Whidborne, 1896, Monogr. Devon. Fauna S. England (Palaeontogr. Soc. Monogr.), 3 (fasc. 1): pl. 13, fig. 13; 1897, 3 (fasc. 2): 117  
 †*Dipleurodonta* Isberg, 1934, Stud. Lamell. Leptaenakalkes Dalarna, 7, 195  
 †*Ectenocardiomorpha* Isberg, 1934, Stud. Lamell. Leptaenakalkes Dalarna, 7, 188  
 †*Epiphippodium* Dietrich, 1933, Palaeontographica, Suppl. 7 (2), Teil. 2: 71  
*Eurymia* (err. pro *-mya* Ulrich, 1894) Cossmann, 1898, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 2: 136  
 †*Eurymya* Ulrich, 1894, Geol. Minnesota, 3 (2): 512  
 †*Eurymyella* Williams, 1912, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 42: 382  
 †*Goniophora* Phillips, 1848, Mem. geol. Surv. Great Brit., 2 (1): 264 [cf. *Mytilomorpha* Hind, 1899]  
 †*Goniophorina* Isberg, 1934, Stud. Lamell. Leptaenakalkes Dalarna, 8, 202  
*Goniphora* (err. pro *Gonio-* Phillips, 1848) Billings, 1874, Geol. Surv. Canada, Paleoz. Foss., 2 (1): 137



- †**Hippopodium** J. Sowerby, 1819, Min. Conch., 3: 91  
†**Laurskia** Khalfin, 1948, Isv. Tomsk Politechn. In-ta., 65: 231  
†**Lithobia** Koken, 1902, CentraBl. Min. Geol. Pal., 3: 132  
†**Megambonia** Hall, 1859, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus., 12: 12; 1859, Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 3): 273  
†**Modiodesma** Ulrich, 1924, Geol. Surv. Canada, Mem. 138 (Geol. Ser. no. 121): 188  
†**Modiolodon** Ulrich, 1893, Rep. geol. Surv. Ohio, 7: 652  
*Modiolodon* Netschajew, 1894, Trudy Obsch. Kazan Univ., 27 (4): 239 [non Ulrich, 1893]  
*Modiolopsis* (err. pro *-lopsis* Hall, 1847) Ulrich, 1893, Rep. geol. Surv. Ohio, 7: 652  
†**Modiolopsis** Hall, 1847, Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 1): 157  
†**Modiomorpha** Hall, 1869, Prelim. Not. Lamell. Shells, (2): 72  
†**Modiomorphella** Khalfin, 1948, Isv. Tomsk. Politechn. In-ta., 65: 235  
*Mytilomorpha* (err. pro *Mytilo-* Hind, 1899) Williams & Breger, 1916, U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 89: 228  
*Mytilomorpha* Hind, 1899, Monogr. Brit. Carbonif. Lamell. (Palaeontogr. Soc. Monogr.), 1: 338 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Goniophora* Phillips, 1848, non *Goniophorus* Agassiz, 1838 (Echin.)]  
†**Parallelodus** Branson, 1909, Trans. Acad. Sci. St. Louis, 18: 43  
†**Paramodiola** Isberg, 1934, Stud. Lamell. Leptaenakalkes Dalarna, 7, 163  
†**Pholadomorpha** Foerste, 1914, Bull. Sci. Lab. Denison Univ., 17: 279  
†**Prolobella** Ulrich, 1894, Geol. Minnesota, 3 (2): 532  
†**Radiatodonta** Dahmer, 1921, Jhrb. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, 40 (1919), Teil. 2 (2): 245  
†**Semicorallidomus** Isberg, 1934, Stud. Lamell. Leptaenakalkes Dalarna, 7, 175  
†**Spathella** Hall, 1885 (Nov.), Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 5), Lamell. 2: xxxiii, 407  
†**Sphenolium** Miller, 1889, N. Amer. Geol. Paleont., 513  
†**Sphenotomorpha** Williams & Breger, 1916, U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 89: 233  
†**Whiteavesia** Ulrich, 1893, Rep. geol. Surv. Ohio, 7: expl. pl. 56 [n.n. pro *Actinomya* Ulrich, 1893]  
*Whiteavesia* (err. pro *-vesia* Ulrich, 1893) Raymond, 1906, Ann. Carnegie Mus. 3: 578

# *Incertae sedis*

- †**Sollea** Dahmer, 1949, Arch. Moll., 78: 100 [n.n. pro *Tylophora* Dahmer, 1936]  
*Tylophora* Dahmer, 1936, Abh. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, (N.F.) 168: 23, 24 [non Pavesi, 1880 (Arachn.); see *Sollea* Dahmer, 1949]

## Family **CYCLOCONCHIDAE** Ulrich, 1893

- †**Allodesma** Ulrich, 1894, Geol. Minnesota, 3 (2) (Paleont.): 617  
*Anodiopsis* (err. pro *Anodontopsis* McCoy, 1851) Bronn, (1851), in Bronn & Roemer, Lethaea Geogn., (ed. 3), 1 (1): 28  
†**Anodontopsis** McCoy, 1851, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 7: 53  
*Anodontopsis* (err. pro. *Anodon-* McCoy, 1851) McCoy, 1852, in Sedgwick & McCoy, Synop. Class. Brit. Paleoz. Rocks, (2): explan. pl. 1k  
†**Cycloconcha** Miller, 1874, Cincinnati Quart. Jour. Sci., 1: 231  
†**Orthodontiscus** Meek, 1871, Amer. Jour. Sci., (3) 2: 298

- †**Pseudaxinus** Salter, 1864, Quart. Jour. geol. Soc. London, 20: 298  
 †**Saffordia** Ulrich, 1894, Geol. Minnesota, 3 (2) (Paleont.): 625

*Incertae sedis*Family **CHAENOCARDIIDAE** Miller, 1889

- †**Chaenocardia** Meek & Worthen, 1869, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 21: 170  
*Megambonia* Meek, 1872, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 23: 321 [non Hall, 1859 (Modiomorphidae)]

Family **LAMELLODONTIDAE** Vogel, 1962

- †**Lamellogonta** Vogel, 1962, Abh. Akad. Wiss. Lit., Mainz, Math.-Naturw. Kl., 1962 (4): 216

Family **CARYDIIDAE** Hoffer, 1959

- †**Carydium** Beushausen, 1895, Abh. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, (N.F.) 17: 154

Order **UNIONOIDA** Stoliczka, 1871[*Naiadida* Cox, 1960]Superfamily **ANTHRACOSIACEA** Amalitzky, 1892Family **NYASSIDAE** Hall, 1885

- †**Amnigenia** Hall, 1885, Nat. Hist. New York, (Pal. 5), Lamell. 2: lvi, 516  
 †**Archanodon** Howse, 1878, Nat. Hist. Trans. Newcastle, 7: 193  
 †**Asthenodonta** Whiteaves, 1894, Trans. roy. Soc. Canada, 11 (Sec. 4): 23  
 †**Modioconcha** Hall, 1869, Prelim. Not. Lamell. Shells, (2): 27  
 †**Nyassa** Hall, 1869, Prelim. Not. Lamell. Shells, (2): 28  
 †**Paramnigenia** Khalfin, 1948, Isv. Tomsk. politechn. In-ta., 65: 430

Family **ANTHRACOSIIDAE** Amalitzky, 1892

- †**Anthracosia** King, 1844, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., 14: 313 [n.n.]; 1856, (2) 17: 51  
 †**Anthracosphaerium** Trueman & Weir, 1946, Monogr. Brit. Carb. non-marine Lamell. (Palaeont. Soc. Monogr.), xv  
 †**Carbonicola** McCoy, 1855, in Sedgwick & McCoy, Synop. Class. Brit. paleoz. Rocks, (2): 514  
*Tarbaganiella* Ragozin, 1962, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, 142 (6): 1374 [n.n.]

*Incertae sedis*

- †**Unionella** Etheridge, 1888, Mem. geol. Surv. N. S. Wales, Paleont. Mem. 1: 12

Family **FERGANOCONCHIDAE** Martinson, 1956

- †**Ferganoconcha** Tschernyshev, 1937, Trudy Sredne-az. Geol. Tresta, Tashkent, 1: 17  
 †**Tutuella** Ragozin, 1938, Trudy Tomsk In-ta., 93 (Geol.): 106  
 †**Utschamiella** Ragozin, 1938, Trudy Tomsk In-ta., 93 (Geol.): 138

Family **PALAEOMUTELIDAE** Weir (MS)

- †**Aenigmoconcha** Benedictova, 1950, Tr. Gorno-geol. In-ta, Akad. Nauk SSSR, Zap.-Sib. filial, 10: 35; 1955, Atlas Charact. forms Foss. Fauna & Flora, W. Sib., 2: 40
- †**Microdonta** Khalfin, 1950, Tr. Gorno-geol. In-ta, Akad. Nauk SSSR, Zap.-Sib. filial, 9: 34  
*Microdontella* Lebedev, 1944, Isv. Akad. Nauk SSSR, Biol. In-ta, 2: 79 [non Strand, 1934 (Lepid.)]  
*Oligodon* Amalitzky, 1892, Palaeontographica, 39: 179 [non Boie, 1826 (Rept.)]
- †**Opokiella** Plotnikov, 1949, Ann. Soc. Paléont. Russe, 13: 92
- †**Palaeonodonta** Amalitzky, 1895, Quart. Jour. geol. Soc. London, 51: 346  
*Palaeonodonta* (err. pro *Palaeon-* Amalitzky, 1895) Yakushina, 1965, Referat. Zhurn., Geol., 1965 (3), Paleozool.: 43
- †**Palaeomutela** Amalitzky, 1892, Palaeontographica, 39: 159
- †**Prilukiella** Plotnikov, 1945, Egheg. Vser Paleont. Obshch., 12 (1936-39): 138 [Russ.], 143 [Eng.]
- †**Rectodontia** Tschernyshev, 1943, In-ta geol. Nauk, Akad. Nauk URSS (Kiev), (1943): 18

Family **PROCOPIEVSKIIDAE** Ragozin, 1962

- †**Augea** Khalfin, 1950, Tr. Gorno-geol. In-ta, Akad. Nauk SSSR, Zap.-Sib. filial, 9: 31  
*Iniana* Ragozin, 1962, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, 142 (6): 1374 [n.n.]
- †**Kinerkaella** Khalfin, 1950, Tr. Gorno-geol. In-ta, Akad. Nauk SSSR, Zap.-Sib. filial, 9: 28
- †**Kinerkaellina** Khalfin, 1950, Tr. Gorno-geol. In-ta, Akad. Nauk SSSR, Zap.-Sib. filial, 9: 29  
*Mrasiella* (err. pro *Mrass-* Ragozin, 1935) Neave, 1940, Nomen. Zool., 3: 223
- †**Mrassiella** Ragozin, 1935, Tr. Tomsk Gosydarst. Univ., 88: 54
- †**Neamnigenia** Khalfin, 1950, Tr. Gorno-geol. In-ta, Akad. Nauk SSSR, Zap.-Sib. filial, 9: 21
- †**Procopievskia** Ragozin, 1933, Sbornik Geol. Sibiri, (1924): 315 [also as *Proko-*; both spellings are used, more or less interchangeably, by Russian authors.]

Family **PSEUDOCARDINIIDAE** Martinson, 1961

- †**Arkitella** Repman, 1959, Trudy 3rd. Sess. Vses. Paleont. Obshch., 102
- †**Pseudocardinia** Martinson, 1959, Palaeont. Zhurn., (1959): 33  
*Pseudocardinia* (err. pro *-cardinia* Martinson, 1959) Yakushina, 1965, Referat. Zhurn., Geol., 1965 (3), Paleozool.: 43
- †**Sibireconcha** Lebedev, 1958, Trudy Vses. nauchno-issled. geol.-razved. nef. In-ta (VNIGRI), 124: 69

Superfamily **UNIONACEA** Fleming, 1828Family **UNIONIDAE** Fleming, 1828 [ICZN 495]Subfamily **UNIONINAE** Fleming, 1828

- Acuticosta** Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 850
- Afronia** Haas, 1962, Arch. Moll., 91: 215

- Afroparresysia** Haas, 1936, Abh. Senckenb. Naturf. Ges., 431: 84
- Amblema** Rafinesque, 1819 (June), Journ. de Phys., 88: 427
- Amblemoidea** (MacNeil MS.) Bowling & Wendler, 1933, Bull. Amer. Assoc. Petrol. Geol., 17: 543 [n.n.]
- Amphinaias** Fischer & Crosse, 1894, Rech. zool., Hist. Faune Amér. Centr. & Mexique, (7) 2: 556
- †**Anunio** Lebedev, 1959, Tr. Tomsk. politechn. In-ta, 99: 56
- †**Anchiparresysia** Modell, 1964, Arch. Moll., 93: 106
- Arcidopsis** Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 861
- Aurora** Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 849 [non Ragonot, 1887 (Lepid.); see *Diaurora* Cockerell, 1903]
- Aximedia** Rafinesque, 1820, Ann. gén. Sci. Phys. (Bruxelles), 5: 297
- Balwantia** Prashad, 1919, Rec. Indian Mus., 16: 290
- Bariosta** Rafinesque, 1831, Cont. Mon. Biv. Shells Ohio, 2
- Barynaias** Crosse & Fischer, 1894, Rech. zool., Hist. Faune Amér. Centr. & Mexique, (7) 2: 557
- Baryosta** (emend pro *Bari-* Rafinesque, 1831) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 44
- Bineurus** Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 839
- Brachydonta** Schleuter, 1838, Kurzg. syst. Verz. Conch., 32 [n.n.]
- Brazzaea** Bourguignat, 1885, Espéc. Gen. Oukéréwé et Tanganika, 32
- Brazzea** (err. pro *-aea* Bourguignat, 1885) Germain, 1909, Arch. Zool. exp. gén. Paris, (5) 1: 51
- Bruzzaea** (err. pro *Brazz-* Bourguignat, 1885) Paetel, 1890, Cat. Conch.-Samml., (ed. 4), 3: 188
- Bullata** Frierson, 1927, Class. Annot. Check-list N. Amer. Naiades, 10, 48 [non Jousseau, 1875 (Gastr.); see *Pustulosa* Thiele, 1934]
- Caenonaias** Crosse & Fischer, 1894, Rech. zool., Hist. Faune Amér. Centr. & Mexique, (7) 2: 556
- Cafferria** Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 824
- Canthyrria** Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 276, 378
- Caudiculatus** Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 581
- Chamberlainia** Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 582
- Christadens** Simpson, 1914, Deser. Cat. Naiades, 1154 (also as *Cristadens*) [unnecessary n.n. pro *Ctenodesma* Simpson, 1900, not preocc. by *Ctenodesmus* Cook, 1896]
- Chrysopseudodon** Haas, 1921, Syst. Conch.-Cab., (N.F.) 9 (2): 317
- Coelatura** Conrad, 1853, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 6: 267
- Cokeria** Marshall, 1916, Nautilus, 29: 133
- Contradens** Haas, 1913, NachrBl. dtsh. malakozool. Ges., 45: 35
- Corlatura** (err. pro *Coel-* Conrad, 1853) Preston, 1930, Zool. Rec., 66 (1929), Moll.: 88
- Cosmopseudodon** Haas, 1920, Syst. Conch.-Cab., (N.F.) 9 (2): 310
- †**Costanaia** MacNeil, 1935, Jour. Paleont., 9: 12
- Crassunio** Modell, 1964, Arch. Moll., 93: 118
- Crenodonta** Schleuter, 1838, Kurzg. syst. Verz. Conch., 33
- Ctenodesma** Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 852 [cf. *Christadens* Simpson, 1914]
- Cucumaria** Conrad, 1853, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 6: 269 [non Blainville, 1830 (Echin.)]
- Cucumeria** (err. pro *-maria* Conrad, 1853) Thiele, 1934, Handbuch, 3: 817
- †**Cuneopsidea** Wenz, 1928, Arch. Moll., 60: 270 [n.n. pro *Iridea* Stefanescu, 1896]
- Cuneopsis** Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 804
- Cunicula** Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 267, 378



- Curricula* (err. pro *Cun-* Swainson, 1840) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 196
- Cyclonaias** Pilsbry, 1922, in Ortmann & Walker, Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Michigan, (112): 18
- Cylindrica* Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 807 [non Clessin, 1882 (Gastr.); see *Pericylindrica* Tomlin, 1930]
- Cylindrus* (err. pro *-drica* Simpson, 1900) Modell, 1964, Arch. Moll., 93: 121
- Daliella* (err. pro *Dalli-* Simpson, 1900) Preston, 1912, Rec. Indian Mus., 7: 294
- Dalliella* Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 832 [non Cossmann, 1895 (Gastr.); see *Simpsonella* Cockerell, 1903]
- Diaurora** Cockerell, 1903, Nautilus, 16: 118 [n.n. pro *Aurora* Simpson, 1900]
- Diplopseudodon** Haas, 1921, Syst. Conch.-Cab., (N.F.) 9 (2): 313
- Discomya** Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 802
- Elliptio** Rafinesque, 1819, Journ. de Phys., 88: 426; 1820, Ann. gén. Sci. Phys. (Bruxelles), 5: 291
- Elliptis* (err. pro *-ptio* Rafinesque, 1819) Agassiz, 1845, Nom. Syst. gen. Moll., 33
- Ellipto* (err. pro *-ptio* Rafinesque, 1819) Meek, 1876, U.S. geol. Surv. Terr. (Hayden), 9: 511
- Elliptoidens* (err. pro *-toideus* Frierson, 1927) Salisbury, 1948, Zool. Rec., 82 (1945), Moll.: 81
- Elliptoideus** Frierson, 1927, Class. Annot. Check-list N. Amer. Naiades, 10, 33
- Elongaria** Haas, 1913, Syst. Conch.-Cab., (N.F.) 9 (2): 167; 1913, NachrBl. dtsh. malakozool. Ges., 45: 34
- Emblema* (emend. pro *Amb-* Rafinesque, 1819) Deshayes, 1840, Dict. Univ. Hist. nat., 1: 334
- Ensindens** Frierson, 1911, Nautilus, 24: 98
- Eolymnium** Prashad, 1919, Rec. Indian Mus., 16: 410
- †**Eonaias** Marshall, 1929, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 76 (art. 1): 3
- Eurinea* (err. pro *Eurynia* Rafinesque, 1819) Conrad, 1853, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 6: 267, 269
- Euryma* (err. pro *-rynia* Rafinesque, 1819) Baker, 1898, Bull. Chicago Acad. Sci., (3): 100
- Eurynaia* (err. pro *-nia* Rafinesque, 1819) Frierson, 1927, Class. Annot. Check-list N. Amer. Naiades, 10
- Eurynca* (err. pro *-nia* Rafinesque, 1819) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 79
- Eurynia** Rafinesque, 1819, Journ. de Phys., 88: 426
- Flexiplis** Rafinesque, 1831, Cont. Mon. Biv. Shells Ohio, 6
- Flexiptis* (err. pro *-plis* Rafinesque, 1831) Neave, 1940, Nomen. Zool., 2: 412
- Fusconaia** Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 784
- Fusconaja* (err. pro *-naia* Simpson, 1900) Ortmann, 1912, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 8: 240
- Fusconia* (err. pro *-naia* Simpson, 1900) Frierson, 1927, Class. Annot. Check-list N. Amer. Naiades, 10, 54
- Gibbosula** Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 804
- Gonambulus** Rafinesque, 1831, Cont. Mon. Biv. Shells Ohio, 5
- Gonidea** Conrad, 1857, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 9: 165
- Grandidieria** Bourguignat, 1885, Bull. Soc. malac. France, 2: 4 [cf. *Ruellania* Bouguignat, 1885]

- Graphonaia** Fischer & Crosse, 1894, Rech. zool., Hist. Faune Amér. Centr. & Mexique, (7) 2: 557
- †**Hadrodon** Yen, 1952, U.S. Geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 233-B: 37
- Haplothaerus** Conrad, 1874, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 26: 82
- Hemilastena** (Rafinesque MS) Agassiz, 1852, Arch. Naturgesch., 18 (1): 50
- Hemisolasma** Rafinesque, 1831, Cont. Mon. Biv. Shells Ohio, 7
- Heterodon* Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 150 [n.n.]
- †**Heterunio** Lindholm, 1932, Trans. United Geol. Prosp. Serv., USSR, 238: 32, 38
- Heudeana** Frierson, 1922, Nautilus, 36: 43
- Horusia** Pallary, 1924, Mém. Inst. Egypte, 7 (1): 43
- Iaronia** Pallary, 1924, Mém. Inst. Egypte, 7 (1): 44, 49
- Ilyiria* Fleming, 1822, Phil. Zool., 2: 506 [n.n.]
- Indonaia** Prashad, 1918, Rec. Indian Mus., 15: 146
- Indopseudodon** Prashad, 1922, Rec. Indian Mus., 24: 98
- Inversidens** Haas, 1911, Syst. Conch.-Cab., (N.F.) 9 (2): 102
- Iridea* Stefanescu, 1896, Mém. Soc. géol. France, Paléont. Mém. 6 (15): 35 [non Swainson, 1840 (Mutelidae); see *Cuneopsidea* Wenz, 1928]
- †**Isfariopsis** Martinson, 1953, Tr. Vses. Nauchno-issledov. geol.-razrved. neft. In-ta. (VNIGRI), (N.S.) 73: 8
- Jaronia* (emend. pro *Iar-* Pallary, 1924) Thiele, 1934, Handbuch, 3: 818
- Kalliphenga** Haas, 1936, Abh. Senckenb. Naturf. Ges., 431: 72
- Kistinaia** Haas, 1936, Abh. Senckenb. Naturf. Ges., 431: 64
- Laevirostris** Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 894
- Lamellicens** Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 854 (also as *Lamelledens*)
- Lamprotula** Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 796
- Lamprotura* (err. pro *-tula* Simpson, 1900) Uwadi, 1934, Jour. geol. Soc. Tokyo, 41: explain. pl. vii
- Lanceolaria** Conrad, 1853, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 6: 267, 268
- Lapidus** Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 700
- Laxopleurus* (err. pro *Loxo-* Meek, 1871) Salisbury, 1948, Zool. Rec., 82 (1945), Moll.: 80
- Lens** Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 831
- Leptonaias** Crosse & Fischer, 1894, Rech. zool., Hist. Faune Amér. Centr. & Mexique, (7) 2: 557
- Leucosilla* Rafinesque, 1831, Cont. Mon. Biv. Shells Ohio [teste Scudder, 1882, Nomen. zool., Suppl. List, 187; but not found]
- Levingtonia* (err. pro *Lexi-* Ortmann, 1914) Ortmann, 1925, Amer. Midland Nat., 9: 339
- Lexingtonia** Ortmann, 1914, Nautilus, 28: 28
- Limaea* (err. pro *Limnaea* Poli, 1791) Rosen, 1925, Arch. Moll., 57: 114 [non Gray, 1847 (Limidae)]
- Limella* (emend. pro *Limnaea* Poli, 1791) Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 147
- Limnaea* Poli, 1791, Test. Sicil., 1: Introd., 31 [= *Unio* Philipsson, 1788] [invalid ICZN 495]
- Limnaeoderma* Poli, 1795, Test. Sicil., 2: 253, 259 [= *Unio* Philipsson, 1788]
- Limnaeodorma* (err. pro *-derma* Poli, 1795) Schaufuss, 1869, Moll. Syst. Cat. Paetel, 7, 21
- Limnobasilissa** Hannibal, 1912, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 10: 127
- Limnoderma* (err. pro *Limnaeo-* Poli, 1795) Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 1: 605

- †**Limnoscapha** Lindholm, 1932, Trans. United. Geol. Prosp. Serv. USSR, 239: 12, 29  
*Loxopleurus* Meek, 1871, U.S. geol. Surv. Wyo. & Terr., [Ann. Rep. 4]: 294 [non Suffrian, 1859 (Coleopt.)]; see *Protamblema* Modell, 1957]
- Luteacarne** Thiele, 1934, Handbuch, 3: 327 [n.n. pro *Striata* Frierson, 1927]
- Lymneum* (err. pro *-nium* Oken, 1815) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 196
- Lymnium* Oken, 1815, Lehrb. Nat., 3 (1): 236 (as *Limnium*, p. viii) [invalid ICZN 417 & 495]
- Magnoniais** Utterback, 1915, Amer. Midland Nat., 4: 47 [cf. *Megaloniais* Utterback, 1915]
- Margarita* Lea, 1836, Syn. Fam. Naiades, 5 [non Leach, 1814 (Pteriidae); see *Margaron* Lea, 1852]
- Margarita* Lea, 1838, Trans. Amer. phil. Soc., (N.S.) 6 (1): 118 [non Lea, 1836, nec Leach, 1814 (Pteriidae)]
- Margaron** Lea, 1852, Syn. Fam. Naiades (ed. 3): xvii, 17 [n.n. pro *Margarita* Lea, 1836]
- Margoran* (err. pro *-garon* Lea, 1852) Kennard & Woodward, 1926, Syn. Brit. non-marine Moll., 328
- †**Meekiella** Modell, 1964, Arch. Moll., 93: 88
- Megaloniais* Utterback, 1915, Amer. Midland Nat., 4: 123 [= *Magnoniais* Utterback, 1915]
- †**Megalonoidea** MacNeil, 1935, Jour. Paleont., 9: 13
- Mesafra** Haas, 1936, Abh. Senckenb. Naturf. Ges., 431: 83
- Micronaia** Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 743
- Migranaja* Hannibal, 1912, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 10: 124 [= *Psilunio* Stefanescu, 1896]
- Miocruella* (err. pro *Mweru-* Haas, 1936) Salisbury, 1949, Zool. Rec., 82 (1945), Moll.: 81
- Moncetia** Bourguignat, 1885, Espèc. Gen. Oukéréwé et Tanganika, 34
- Monocondylus** Morelet, 1866, Jour. Conchyl., 14: 62
- Monodontina** Conrad, 1853, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 6: 269
- Monocetia* (err. pro *Moncetia* Bourguignat, 1885) Paetel, 1890, Cat. Conch.-Samml., (ed. 4), 3: 188
- Mweruella** Haas, 1936, Abh. Senckenb. Naturf. Ges., 431: 63 [as *Mweruëlla*]
- Myisca* (emend. pro *Mysca* Turton, 1822) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 242
- Mysca** Turton, 1822, Conch. Insul. Brit., xv, 243
- Mysia* (err. pro *-sca* Turton, 1822) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 196
- †**Nakamuranaia** Suzuki, 1943, Jour. Shigenkagaku Kenkyusyo, 1 (2): 213
- Nannonaia** Haas, 1913, Syst. Conch.-Cab., (N.F.) 9 (2): 169
- Nasus* Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 839 [non Basilewski, 1855 (Pisces)]
- Nemrodia** Pallary, 1939, Mém. Inst. Egypte, 39: 116 (also as *Nemrodiana*, p. 119)
- Nephritica** Frierson, 1927, Class. Annot. Check-list N. Amer. Naiades, 10, 38
- Nephronaia** Crosse & Fischer, 1894, Rech. zool. Hist. Faune Amér. Centr. & Mexique, (7) 2: 556
- Nephronajas* (err. pro *-naia*s Crosse & Fischer, 1894) Baker, 1916, Tech. Publ. New York State Coll. Forestry, (4): 75
- Nephronaia*s (err. pro *Nephro-* Crosse & Fischer, 1894) Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 591

- Nipponnaia* (err. pro *Nippono-* Suzuki, 1943) Maeda, 1962, Trans. Proc. Palaeont. Soc. Japan, (N.S.) (46): 248
- Nipponnaia* (err. pro *Nipponon-* Suzuki, 1943) [author ?], 1957, Zentrabl. Geol. Paläont., (1957) Teil 2: 137
- †**Nippononaia** Suzuki, 1943, Jour. geol. Soc. Japan, 48 (575): 411
- Nitia** Pallary, 1924, Mém. Inst. Egypte, 7 (1): 43
- Nodularia** Conrad, 1853, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 6: 267, 268 [non Oken, 1815 (Coel.)—invalid ICZN 417; cf. *Nodularidia* Cockerell, 1901]
- Nodularidia* Cockerell, 1901, Science, (N.S.) 13: 984 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Nodularia* Conrad, 1853]
- Nyasscenio* (err. pro *Nyassunio* Haas, 1936) Salisbury, 1948, Zool. Rec., 82 (1945), Moll.: 81
- Nyassunio** Haas, 1936, Abh. Senckenb. Naturf. Ges., 431: 85
- Obliquata** Frierson, 1927, Class. Annot. Check-list N. Amer. Naiades, 10, 52
- Obovalis** Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 840
- Odhnerella** Modell, 1964, Arch. Moll., 93: 111
- Orthonymus** Agassiz, 1852, Arch. Naturgesch., 18 (1): 48
- Oxynaia** Haas, 1912, Syst. Conch.-Cab., (N.F.) 9 (2): 152; 1913, NachrBl. dtsh. malakazool. Ges., 45: 34
- Palindonaia** Modell, 1950, Arch. Moll., 79: 34, 35
- †**Paranodonta** Kobayashi & Suzuki, 1936, Japan Jour. Geol. Geogr., 13 (3/4): 253
- Parreysia** Conrad, 1853, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 6: 267
- Parreyssia* (emend. pro *-ysia* Conrad, 1853) Prashad, 1918, Rec. Indian Mus., 15 (3): 145
- Parrysia* (err. pro *-eysia* Conrad, 1853) Coates, 1925, Trans. Proc. Perthshire Soc. nat. Sci., 8 (2): 83
- †**Parunio** Ping, 1931, Bull. geol. Soc. China, 10: 236
- Pericylindrica** Tomlin, 1930, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 19: 23 [n.n. pro *Cylindrica* Simpson, 1900]
- Perpenaias* (err. pro *Popen-* Frierson, 1927) Salisbury, 1948, Zool. Rec., 82 (1945), Moll.: 81
- Pharaonia* Bourguignat, 1880, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Eur., 3 [n.n.]
- Physanio* (err. pro *-unio* Simpson, 1900) Preston, 1916, Zool. Rec., 51 (1914), Moll.: 66
- Physunio** Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 830
- Pilsbryocandra* (err. pro *-oconcha* Simpson, 1900) Coates, 1925, Trans. Proc. Perthshire Soc. nat. Sci., 8 (2): 83
- Pilsbryocncha** Simpson, 1900, Proc. U. S. natl. Mus., 22: 587
- Plectomerus** Conrad, 1853, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 6: 260
- †**Plesielliptio** Russell, 1934, Canad. Field Nat., 48 (1): 3
- Plethobasus** Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 764
- Pleuroconaiia* (err. pro *Pleuro-* Frierson, 1927) Salisbury, 1948, Zool. Rec., 82 (1945), Moll.: 82
- Pleurobema** Rafinesque, 1819, Journ. de Phys., 88: 427
- Pleurobenea* (err. pro *-bema* Rafinesque, 1819) Salisbury, 1948, Zool. Rec., 82 (1945), Moll.: 82
- Pleuronaia** Frierson, 1927, Class. Annot. Check-list N. Amer. Naiades, 58 (as *Pleuroia* list p. 10)
- †**Pliconaia** Marshall, 1929, Proc. U. S. natl. Mus., 76 (art. 1): 2
- Popenaias** Frierson, 1927, Class. Annot. Check-list N. Amer. Naiades, 10, 38
- Potamida* (emend. pro *Potom-* Swainson, 1840) Agassiz, 1845, Nomen. syst. gen. Moll., 74 [non Brongniart, 1810 (Gastr.)]



- Potamila* (err. ? pro *-milus* Rafinesque, 1818) Rafinesque, 1818, Amer. mon. Mag., 4: 107 [n.n.]; Rafinesque, 1820, Ann. gén. Sci. Phys. (Bruxelles), 5: 288
- Potamilus** Rafinesque, 1818, Amer. mon. Mag., 3 (4): 355
- Potomida** Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 268, 379
- Pressidens** Haas, 1910, NachrBl. dtsch. malakozool. Ges., 42: 102
- Prirsidens* (err. pro *Press-* Haas, 1910) Salisbury, 1948, Zool. Rec., 82 (1945), Moll.: 81
- Prohyriopsis** Haas, 1914, NachrBl. dtsch. malakozool. Ges., 46: 76
- †**Proparreysia** Pilsbry, 1921, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 73: footnote, p. 32
- †**Protamblema** Modell, 1957, Arch. Moll., 86: 189 [n.n. pro *Loxopleurus* Meek, 1871]
- †**Protelliptio** Russell, 1934, Canad. Field Nat., 48 (1): 2
- †**Protopomida** Modell, 1964, Arch. Moll., 93: 109
- Protunio** Haas, 1913, NachrBl. dtsch. malakozool. Ges., 45: 37
- Pseudobaphia** Simpson, 1900, Proc. U. S. natl. Mus., 22: 849
- †**Pseudobovaria** Adam, 1957, Explor. Parc. natl. Albert, Miss. H. de Braucourt, 1950, 3: 122
- Pseudocoelatura** Germain, 1921, Faun. malac. Terr. et Fluv. Iles Mascareignes, 462
- Pseudodon** Gould [1844-45], Proc. Boston Soc. nat. Hist., 1: 161
- Pseudodus* (emend. pro *-don* Gould, 1844-45) Morgan, 1885, Bull. Soc. zool. France, 10: 371
- †**Pseudohyria** (MacNeil MS) Morris, 1936, Bull. Geol. Soc. Amer., 47: 1514
- Psilunio** Stefanescu, 1896, Mém. Soc. géol. France, Paléont. Mém. 15: 44
- Psoronia**s Crosse & Fischer, 1894, Rech. zool., Hist. Faune Amér. Centr. & Mexique, (7) 2: 556
- Psorula** Haas, 1930, Senckenbergiana, 12: 319
- †**Ptychorhychoideus** Modell, 1931, Palaeontographica, 75: 71; 1935, Arch. Moll., 67: 127
- Ptychorhynchus** Simpson, 1900, Proc. U. S. natl. Mus., 22: 850
- Ptychorhyncoideus* (err. pro *-choideus* Modell, 1931) Neave, 1950, Nomen. Zool., 5: 233
- Pustulosa** Thiele, 1934, Handbuch, 3: 827 [n.n. pro *Bullata* Frierson, 1927]
- Quadricula** Rafinesque, 1820, Ann. gén. Sci. Phys. (Bruxelles), 5: 305
- Quadrula* (err. pro *-drula* Rafinesque, 1820) Preston, 1916, Zool. Rec., 51 (1914), Moll.: 66
- Quincuncina** Ortmann, 1922, in Ortmann & Walker, Nautilus, 36: 1
- Radiatula** Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 820
- Rectidens** Simpson, 1900, Proc. U. S. natl. Mus., 22: 853
- Renatus* (emend. pro *Reneus* Jousseume, 1886) Rochebrune, 1904, Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 10: 257
- Reneus** Jousseume, 1886, Bull. Soc. zool. France, 11: 481
- Reticulatus** Frierson, 1927, Class. Annot. Check-list N. Amer. Naiades, 38 (as *Reticulata*, list p. 10)
- Rhabdotophorus** Russell, 1935, Trans. roy. Soc. Canada, (3) Sect. 4, 29: 116, 117
- Rhombunio* Germain, 1911, Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 17: 67 [= *Psilunio* Stefanescu, 1896]
- Rhombuniopsis** Haas, 1920, Senckenbergiana, 2: 148
- Rhytidonaia** Haas, 1936, Abh. Senckenb. Naturf. Ges., 431: 65
- Richtofenia** Modell, 1964, Arch. Moll., 93: 110
- Rochanaia** de Morretes, 1941, Arquiv. Inst. Biol. São Paulo, 12: 76

- Rockanaia* (err. pro *Roch-* de Morretes, 1941) Neave, 1950, Nomen. Zool., 5: 240
- Rotundaria** Rafinesque, 1820, Ann. gén. Sci. Phys. (Bruxelles) 5: 308
- Ruellania* Bourguignat, 1885, Not. Moll. Tanganika, 92 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Grandidieria* Bourguignat, 1885, preocc. in botany]
- Ruellaria* (err. pro *-ania* Bourguignat, 1885) Fischer, 1886, Man. Conch., 1000
- †**Rytia** Stefanescu, 1896, Mém. Soc. géol. France, Paléont. Mém. 15: 41 [cf. *Sabbaia* Cossmann, 1897]
- Sabbaia* Cossmann, 1897, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 1: 156 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Rytia* Stefanescu, 1896, non *Rhytia* Hübner, 1823 (Lepid.)]
- †**Saharella** Mongin, 1963, Mém. Soc. géol. France, (N.S.) 96: 15
- Scabies** Haas, 1911, Syst. Conch.-Cab., (N.F.) 9 (2): 105
- Scalenaria** Rafinesque, 1820, Ann. gén. Sci. Phys. (Bruxelles), 5: 303, 309 (as *Scatenaria*, p. 419)
- Schepmania** Haas, 1912, Syst. Conch.-Cab., 9 (2): 124; 1913, NachrBl. dtsh. malakazool. Ges., 45: 33
- Schistodesmus** Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 803 (as *Shistodesma*, p. 1036, & *Schistodesma*, p. 506)
- Schizocleithrum** Haas, 1913, NachBl. dtsh. malakazool. Ges., 45: 36
- Schizostoma* Schleuter, 1838, Kurzg. syst. Verz. Conch., 33 [n.n.] [non Bronn, 1834 (Gastr.)]
- Scriptolamprotula** Modell, 1964, Arch. Moll., 93: 110
- †**Sculptunio** Lindholm, 1932, Trans. United Geol. Prosp. Serv. USSR, 239: 20, 24
- Simonaia**s Crosse & Fischer, 1894, Rech. zool., Hist. Faune Amér. Centr. & Mexique, (7) 2: 557
- Simonaia*s (err. pro *Simonaia*s Crosse & Fischer, 1894) Modell, 1964, Arch. Moll., 93: 90
- Simponella* (err. pro *Simpso-* Cockerell, 1903) Haas, 1914, Syst. Conch.-Cab., (N.F.) 9 (2): 220
- Simpsonella** Cockerell, 1903, Nautilus, 16: 118 [n.n. pro *Dalliella* Simpson, 1900]
- Simpsonia** Rochebrune, 1904, Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 10: 465
- Sintoina* (err. pro *-toxia* Rafinesque, 1820) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 191
- Sintoxia** Rafinesque, 1820, Ann. gén. Sci. Phys. (Bruxelles), 5: 310
- Solenaia** Conrad, 1868, Amer. Jour. Conch., 4: 249
- Sphenonaia**s Crosse & Fischer, 1894, Rech. zool., Hist. Faune Amér. Centr. & Mexique, (7) 2: 557
- Sprichia** Modell, 1942, Arch. Moll., 74: 189
- Striata* Frierson, 1927, Class. Annot. Check-List N. Amer. Naiades, 10, 50 [non Boettger, 1878 (Gastr.); see *Luteacarnea* Thiele, 1934]
- Suborbiculus** Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 835
- †**Sulcatapex** Yen, 1946, Notulae Naturae, (166): 4, 6
- †**Sulcatula** Leroy, 1940, Bull. géol. Soc. China, 19 (4): 396, 400
- Syntonia* (err. pro *Sintoxia* Rafinesque, 1820) Schaufuss, 1869, Moll. Syst. Cat. Paetel, 21
- Syntoxia* (err. pro *Sin-* Rafinesque, 1820) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. zool. Index Univ., 342, 359
- †**Tamesnella** Mongin, 1963, Mém. Soc. géol. France, (N.S.) 96: 17
- Telederma* (err. pro *Thelid-* Swainson, 1840) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 203
- †**Teruella** Mongin, 1965, Bull. Mus. Nat. Hist. nat., (2) 37: 194
- Theliderma** Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 267, 378

- †**Tihkia** Sahni & Tewari, 1958, Rec. geol. Surv. India, 87 (2): 410  
**Trapezoideus** Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 858  
*Trigonodon* Conrad, 1865, Amer. Jour. Conch., 1: 233 [non Sismonda, 1847 (Pisces)]  
*Tritogenia* (err. pro *-gonia* Agassiz, 1852) Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 44  
**Tritogonia** Agassiz, 1852, Arch Naturgesch., 18 (1): 48  
**Tuberunio** Lindholm, 1932, Trans. United Geol. Prosp. Serv. USSR, 238: 33, 38  
**Uniandra** Haas, 1912, Syst. Conch.-Cab., (N.F.) 9 (2): 140  
*Unico* (err. pro *Unio* Philipsson, 1788) Reider & Hahn, 1831, F. Boica (Gewürme)  
*Unigenus* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., Tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]  
*Unino* (err. pro *Unio* Philipsson, 1788) Fabricius, 1823, Fortegnelse, 53  
**Unio** Philipsson, 1788, Diss. Nova Test. Gen., 16 [valid ICZN 495]  
*Uniommeris* (err. pro *-merus* Conrad, 1853) Tryon, 1884, Struct. syst. Conch., 3: 238  
**Uniommerus** Conrad, 1853, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 6: 268  
*Unionea* (emend. pro *Unio* Philipsson, 1788) Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 147  
*Unionella* Haas, 1913, NachrBl. dtsch. malakozool. Ges., 45: 37 [non Etheridge, 1888; see *Unionetta* Haas, 1955]  
**Unionetta** Haas, 1955, Arch. Moll., 84: 212 [n.n. pro *Unionella* Haas, 1913]  
*Unis* (err. pro *Unio* Philipsson, 1788) Hutton, 1883, N. Zealand Jour. Sci. [Dunedin], 1: 478  
**Velunio** Haas, 1914, Syst. Conch.-Cab., (N.F.) 9 (2): 276  
*Vetulonaea* (err. pro *-naia* Branson, 1935) Holt, 1942, Jour. Paleont., 16: 459  
†**Vetulonaia** Branson, 1935, Jour. Paleont., 9: 517  
†**Wenziella** Modell, 1959, Geol. Jhrb., 75: 235  
†**Yeniella** Modell, 1964, Arch. Moll. 93: 106  
*Zaira* (err. pro *-ria* Rochebrune, 1886) Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 862  
**Zairia** Rochebrune, 1886, Bull. Soc. malac. France, 3: 10  
**Zairiella** Haas, 1962, Arch. Moll., 91: 215

#### *Incertae sedis*

During the latter part of the Nineteenth Century a group, mainly of French workers on nonmarine faunas, sponsored a "new system of classification." Principal product of this school was the proliferation of named "species." These were then assembled into species groups each of which received a supraspecific name based upon the trivial name of one of the species represented within the "group;" e.g., *Aegericiana*, for the "group of *Unio aegericus* Locard," or *Alpecanusiana*, for the "group of *Unio alpecanus* Bourguignat."

Although these names were summarily rejected by most contemporary students and virtually have been forgotten, they cannot be ignored, for they were validly proposed as supraspecific taxa and must rank as subgenera under the regulations of the Code of Zoological Nomenclature. The following were based upon "species" of *Unio*:

**Aegericiana** Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 169

**Alpecanusiana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 177

- Amnicusiana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 136
- Asticusiana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 168
- Ateriana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 146
- Baryana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 124
- Bafavusiana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 141
- Berenguiercana* (err. pro *-riana* Locard, 1889) Caziot, 1910, Étude Moll. Princip. Monaco, 542
- Berenguieriana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 153
- Berenguieriane* (err. pro *-na* Locard, 1889) Caziot, 1910, Étude Moll. Princip. Monaco, 483
- Brebissoniana** Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 152
- Courquiniana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 164
- Crassiana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 135
- Cyrtusiana** Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 165
- Desfontainiana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 164
- Ellipsopsisiana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 140
- Elongatulusia** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 139
- Eydyusiana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 177
- Falsusiana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 161
- Fusculusiana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 132
- Gallicusiana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 154
- Granigeriana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 169
- Heckingiana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 178
- Hispaniana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 170
- Holandriana* Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 167 [non Bourguignat, 1884 (Gastr.)]
- Hollandriana* (err. pro *Hola-* Locard, 1889) Germain, 1904, Bull. Soc. Sci. nat. Ouest France, (2) 4: 278
- Jacqueminiana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 155
- Joannisiana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 163
- Jousseauwana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 169
- Lemotheuxiana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 145
- Locardiana* (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 138 [non Bourguignat, 1884 (Gastr.)]



- Mancusiana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 128
- Mariana* (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 159 [non Quoy & Gaimard, 1825 (Tunicata)]
- Melasiana** Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 128
- Meretricisiana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 156
- Moquiniana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 132
- Moreletiana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 152
- Mucidusiana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 160
- Nanusiana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 127
- Nubilusiana** Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 138
- Penchinatiana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 131
- Pisaniana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 146
- Platyrhynchoidiana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 154
- Porniana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 159
- Requieniana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 157
- Rhomboideana* (err. pro *-diana* Locard, 1889) Fagot, 1892, Bull. Soc. Ramond, 27 (1): 37
- Rhomboidiana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 124
- Rostratiana* Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 171 [non Bourguignat, 1881 (Anodontinae)]
- Sandriana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 131
- Simonisiana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 126
- Socardiana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 134
- Sperchinusiana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 141
- Tumidusiana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 175
- Turtoniana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 149
- Villaeana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 153
- Villanana** Fagot, 1892, Bull. Soc. Ramond, 27 (1): 38
- Vinceleusiana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 165
- Vincelotiana* (emend. pro *Vinceleusiana* Locard, 1889) Germain, 1904, Bull. Soc. Sci. nat. Ouest France, (2) 4: 276

Subfamily **ANODONTINAE** Ortmann, 1910

- Alasmadonta* (err. pro *Alasmi*. Say, 1818) Jay, 1835, Catal. Rec. Shells, (ed. 1), 18

- Alasmedonta* (err. pro *Alasmi*- Say, 1818) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 196
- Alasmesodonta* (err. pro *Alasmiso*- Blainville, 1825) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 196
- Alasmidonta** Say, 1818, Jour. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 1 (16): 459
- Alasminota** Ortmann, 1914, Nautilus, 28: 41
- Alasmisodonta* (err. pro *Alasmidonta* Say, 1818) Blainville, 1825, Man. Malacol., 639
- Alasmodon* (err. pro *Alasmidonta* Say, 1818) Thompson, 1820, Ann. Phil., (1) 16: 116
- Alasmodon* (emend. pro *Alasmodonta* Say, 1819) G. B. Sowerby I, 1824, Zool. Journ., 1 (1): 54
- Alasmodonta* Say, 1819, in Nicholson's Encycl., (ed. 3), 4 (Conch): sign. c.4 [= *Alasmidonta* Say, 1818]
- Alismadon* (err. pro *Alasmo*- G. B. Sowerby I, 1824) Fleming, 1828, Hist. Brit. Anim., 408
- Amblasmodon** Rafinesque, 1831, (Oct.), Cont. Mon. Biv. Shells Ohio, 4 (as *Amblamodon*, p. 5)
- Anadonta* (err. pro *Anod*- Lamarck, 1799) Goldfuss, 1820, Handb. Zool., 1: 611
- Anadontina** Schleuter, 1838, Kurzg. syst. Verz. Conch., 32
- Anelasmodon* (emend. pro *Alasmidonta* Say, 1818) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 22
- Anelasmodonta* (emend. pro "*Alasmodon* et *Alasmodonta*" Say, 1818 & 1819) Herrmannsen, 1846, Ind. Ges. Malacoz., 1: 54
- Anodon* (emend. pro *Anodonta* Lamarck, 1799) Oken, 1815, Lehrb. Nat., 3 (1): 236 [invalid ICZN 417 & 561]
- Anodonta** Lamarck, 1799, Mém. Soc. H. N. Paris, 87 [valid ICZN 94, 561]
- Anodonte* (err. pro *-ta* Lamarck, 1799) Fischer von Waldheim, 1807, Mus. Démidoff, 3: 250, 321
- Anodonte* (emend. pro *-ta* Lamarck, 1799) Fischer von Waldheim, 1823, Mém. Soc. Moscou, 6: 230 [invalid ICZN 561]
- Anodontes* (emend. pro *-donta* Lamarck, 1799) Cuvier, 1817, Règne Anim., 2: 472 [invalid ICZN 561]
- Anodontigenus* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
- Anodontina* (err. pro *Ana*- Schleuter, 1838) Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi (2): 48 [non Macquart, 1838 (Dipt.)]
- Anodontoides** Baker, 1898, Bull. Chicago Acad. Sci., 3: 72 [n.n. pro *Anodontopsis* Baker, 1898]
- Anodontopsis* (Simpson MS) Baker, 1898, Trans. Acad. Sci. St. Louis, 8: 76 [non McCoy, 1851 (Cycloconchidae); see *Anodontoides* Baker, 1898]
- Anodota* (err. pro *-donta* Lamarck, 1799) Petrbook, 1930, Z. Bulg. geol. Ges., 2 (3): 10
- Appius** (Leach MS) Menke, 1830, Syn. meth. Moll., (ed. 2): 106
- Arcidens** Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 661
- Arconaia** Conrad, 1865, Amer. Jour. Conch., 1: 234
- Arconalia* (err. pro *-naia* Conrad, 1865) Grasset, 1884, Index Test. Viv., 292
- Arkansia** Ortmann & Walker, 1912, Nautilus, 25: 97
- Arnoldina** Hannibal, 1912, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 10: 128
- Barbala** Gray, 1825, Ann. Phil., [2] 9: 138
- Barbata* (err. pro *-bala* Gray, 1825) G. B. Sowerby II, 1839, Conch. Man., (ed. 2): 81

- Brachyanodon** Crosse & Fischer, 1894, Rech. zool., Hist. Faune Amér. Centr. & Mexique, (7) 2: 517
- Bullella** Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 672
- Calceola* Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 289, 382 [non Lamarck, 1799 (Anthozoa)]
- Chione* (err. pro *Cleone* Gistel, 1848) Modell, 1964, Arch. Moll., 93: 112
- Cista* Hübner, 1810, Epist., 1 (teste Férussac, 1821-22, Prodr., 87) [n.n.]
- Cleone* Gistel, 1848, Nat. Thierr., ix [n.n. pro *Dipsas* Leach, 1814] [= *Barbala* Gray, 1825]
- Colletopterum** Bourguignat, 1880, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Eur., 73
- Collopterum* (err. pro *Colletop-* Bourguignat, 1880) Bédé, 1932, Bull. Soc. Sci. nat. Maroc., 12: 225
- Complanaria** Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 288, 382
- Crassitesta** Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 586
- Cristaria** Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 38, 107
- Decarambis* (err. pro *Decur-* Rafinesque, 1831) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 67
- Decurambis** Rafinesque, 1831, Cont. Mon. Biv. Shells Ohio, 4
- Diamisotis* (err. pro *Diani-* Rafinesque, 1831) Modell, 1964, Arch. Moll., 93: 112
- Dianisotis** Rafinesque, 1831, Cont. Mon. Biv. Shells Ohio, 7
- Dionositis* (err. pro *Dianisotis* Rafinesque, 1831) Férussac, 1835, Bull. Zool., 23
- Dipsada* (err. pro *-sas* Leach, 1814) Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834, in Cuvier, Anim. Kingd., 12: 106
- Dipsas* Leach, 1814, Zool. Miscell., 1: 119 [non Laurenti, 1768 (Rept.); cf. *Barbala* Gray, 1825, *Cleone* Gistel, 1848]
- Dipsas* Rafinesque, 1820, Ann. gén. Sci. Phys. (Bruxelles), 5: 317 [n.n.] [non Laurenti, 1786 (Rept.), etc.]
- Dipsax* (emend. pro *-sas* Leach, 1814) Voigt, 1834, in Cuvier, Thierreich., 3: 493
- Dypsas* (err. pro *Dip-* Leach, 1814) Kobelt, 1880, Zool. Jahresber., (1879): 883
- Edentula* Nitzsch, 1820, in Ersch & Gruber, Allg. Ency., 4: 189, footnote [= *Anodonta* Lamarck, 1799]
- Elasmogona* (err. pro *-gona* Agassiz, 1846) Herrmannsen, 1852, Ind. Gen Malacoz., Suppl.: 49
- Elasmigona* (emend. pro *Lasmigona* Rafinesque, 1831) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 135
- Euanodonta* Westerlund, 1880, Fauna Paläarkt. Reg. Binnenconch., 7: 195 [= *Anodonta* Lamarck, 1799]
- Euphrata** Pallary, 1933, Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, (2) 5: 150; 1939, Mém. Inst. Egypte, 39: 121
- Gabillotia** Servain, 1890, Bull. Soc. malac. France, 7: 296
- Glochidium* Rathke, 1797, Skr. nat. Selsk. [Copenh.], 4 (1): 166 [invalid ICZN 561]
- Haasiella* Lindholm, 1925, Arch. Moll., 57: 139 [non Pocock, 1910 (Myriop.)]
- Hemidonta** Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 412 [? n.n. pro *Hemiodon* Swainson, 1840, p. 286]
- Hemiodon* Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 286, 381 (as *Hemidon*, p. 288) [non Swainson, 1840, p. 191 (Gastr.); see *Hemidonta* Swainson, 1840]
- Hemiodonta* (err. pro *Hemid-* Swainson, 1840) Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 667

- Hemistena** Rafinesque, 1820, Ann. gén. Sci. Phys. (Bruxelles), 5: 317  
**Hyriopsis** Conrad, 1853, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 6: 267, 269  
*Jugosus* (err. pro *Jug-* Simpson, 1900) Modell, 1964, Arch. Moll., 93: 91  
**Jugosus** Simpson, 1914, Descr. Cat. Naiades, 357  
**Lasmigona** Rafinesque, 1831, Cont. Mon. Biv. Shells Ohio, 4.  
**Lastena** Rafinesque, 1820, Ann. gén. Sci. Phys. (Bruxelles), 5: 316  
*Lastenes* (err. pro *-stena* Rafinesque, 1820) Desmarest, 1859, in Chenu, Encycl. Hist. nat., Crust. Moll. Zooph., 4: 212  
*Legumenaia* (err. pro *-minaia* Conrad, 1865) Tryon, 1884, Struct. syst. Conch., 3: 132  
**Leguminaia** Conrad, 1865, Amer. Jour. Conch., 1: 233  
**Lepidodesma** Simpson, 1896, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 18: 311  
†**Leptanodonta** Wenz, 1927, CentralBl. Min. Geol. Paleont., (1927) Abt. B (10): 421  
**Limnoica** Gray, 1857, Fig. Moll. Animals, 5: 37  
*Liouvillea* Bédé, 1932, Bull. Soc. Sci. nat. Maroc., 12: 225 [non Chevreux, 1911 (Crust.)]  
*Lipodonta* Nitzsch, 1820, in Ersch & Gruber, Allg. Ency., 4: 189, footnote [= *Anodonta* Lamarek, 1799]  
*Lostena* (err. pro *Las-* Rafinesque, 1820) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 196  
**Megadomus** Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 265, 378  
**Mesanodon** Crosse & Fischer, 1894, Rech. zool., Hist. Faune Amér. Centr. & Mexique, (7) 2: 517  
**Micranodonta** Kuiper, 1965, Arch. Moll., 94: 47  
**Microcondylaea** Vest, 1866, Verh. Siebenbürg. Ver., 17: 198  
*Microcondylus* (err. pro *-laea* Vest, 1866) Drouet, 1879, Jour. Conchyl., 27: 137  
*Monodonta* Say, 1816, in Nicholson's Encycl., 2: pl. 3, fig. 3; 1818, Jour. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 1: 460 [non Lamarck, 1799 (Gastr.); see *Alasmidonta* Say, 1818 (fide Simpson, 1900)]  
†**Murraia** Russell, 1932, Trans. roy. Soc. Canada, Sec. 4, (3) 26: 38  
*Mya* Röding, 1798, Mus. Bolten., 156 [non Linnaeus, 1758 (Myidae)]  
*Nayadina* de Gregorio, 1914, Natural. Sicil., 22: 64 [non Munier-Chalmas, 1864 (Malleidae)]  
**Odatelia** Rafinesque, 1832, Atlantic Jour., 1 (4): 154  
†**Okribella** Kakhadze, 1942, Trav. Inst. geol., Akad. Nauk Georgie SSR., 1 (6) [geol. 1]: 74 (Georgian), 81 (French)  
*Onodon* (err. pro *Ano-* Oken, 1815) Partington, [1835-37], Brit. Cyclop., 3: 81  
**Pachyanodon** Martens, 1900, Biol. Centr. Amer., Zool., Moll., 525  
*Pagias* (err. pro *Peg-* Simpson, 1900) Ortmann, 1921, Nautilus, 34: 88  
**Pegias** Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 660  
**Platynaias** Walker, 1918, Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool., Univ. Michigan, (49): 2  
**Pletholophus** Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 585  
**Pressodonta** Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 667  
**Prolasmidonta** Ortmann, 1914, Nautilus, 28: 44  
*Pseuonodonta* (err. pro *Pseuda-* Bourguignat, 1876) Kennard & Woodward, 1926, Syn. Brit. non-marine Moll., 334  
**Pseudanodonta** Bourguignat, 1876, Bull. Soc. Sci. phys. nat. Toulouse, 3: 99  
*Pseudoanodonta* (err. pro *Pseudan-* Bourguignat, 1876) Picaglia, 1893, Boll. Soc. malac. Ital., 18: 117  
*Pseudodontideus* (err. pro *-toideus* Frierson, 1927) Thiele, 1934, Handbuch, 3: 832



- Pseudodontoideus** Frierson, 1927, Class. Annot. Check-list N. Amer. Naiades, 9, 23
- Pseudodontopsis** Kobelt, 1912, in Rossmassler, Iconogr. Moll., (N.F.) 19: 1, 3
- Pseudodontopsis* (err. pro *-dontopsis* Kobelt, 1912) Modell, 1964, Arch. Moll., 93: 102
- Pseudoleguminaia** Germain, 1911, Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris., 17: 67
- Pseudonodonta* (err. pro *Pseudan-* Bourguignat, 1876) Preston, 1914, Zool. Rec., 50 (1913), Moll.: 84
- Pseudodontoda* (err. pro *Pseudano-* Bourguignat, 1876) Picaglia, 1893, Boll. Soc. malac. Ital., 18: 117
- Pteranodon* Fischer, 1886, Man. Conch., 1003 [non Marsh, 1876 (Rept.); see *Sinanodonta* Modell, 1945]
- Pterosygna* (err. pro *-syna* Rafinesque, 1831) Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 665
- Pterosyna** Rafinesque, 1831, Cont. Mon. Biv. Shells Ohio, 5
- Purpurina* Herrmannsen, 1852, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., Suppl.: 116 [non d'Orbigny, 1850 (Gastr.)]
- Pyganodon** Crosse & Fischer, 1894, Rech. zool., Hist. Faune Amér. Centr. & Mexique, (7) 2: 518
- Rugifera** Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 670
- Sayunio** de Gregorio, 1914, Natural. Sicil., 22: 62
- Scolianodon** Martens, 1900, Biol. Centr. Amer., Zool., Moll., 525
- Seguminaia* (err. pro *Leg-* Conrad, 1865) Paetel, 1890, Cat. Conch.-Samml., (ed. 4), 3: 175
- Simpsonaias* Frierson, 1914, Nautilus, 28: 7 [preoccupied, fide Frierson, 1914; see *Simpsoniconcha* Frierson, 1914]
- Simpsoniconcha** Frierson, 1914, Nautilus, 28: 40 [n.n. pro *Simpsonaias* Frierson, 1914]
- Sinanodonta** Modell, 1945, Jena Zeits. Med. u Naturw., 78: [n.n. pro *Pteranodon* Fischer, 1886]
- Stenclasma* Herrmannsen, 1849, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 2: 502 [? n.n. pro *Lastena* Rafinesque, 1820]
- Strophites* (err. pro *Strophitus* Rafinesque, 1820) Desmarest, 1859, in Chenu, Encycl. Hist. nat., Crust. Moll. Zooph., 4: 212
- Strophilus* (err. pro *-itus* Rafinesque, 1820) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 196
- Strophites* (err. pro *-tus* Rafinesque, 1820) Deshayes, 1832, Encycl. Méth. (Vers), 3: 998
- Strophitus** Rafinesque, 1820, Ann. gén. Sci. Phys. (Bruxelles), 5: 316
- Sulcularia** Rafinesque, 1831, Cont. Mon. Biv. Shells Ohio, 4
- Unionopsis* (err. pro *Uniop-* Swainson, 1940) Meek, 1876, Rept. U.S. geol. Surv. Terr. (Hayden), 9: 113
- Uniopsis** Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 288, 382
- Uniopsis* Agassiz, 1852, Arch. Naturgesch., 18 (1): 49 [non Swainson, 1840 (fide Simpson, 1900)]
- Utterbackia** Baker, 1927, Amer. Midl. Nat., 10: 222 (as *Utterbachia* p. 221)
- Utterbackiana** Frierson, 1927, Class. Annot. Check-list N. Amer. Naiades, 17
- †**Vanderschaliea** Modell, 1943, Arch. Moll., 75: 112

#### *Incertae sedis*

See note *Incertae sedis* Unioninae. The "group names" based upon species of *Anodonta* are:

- Abbreviatiana** Bourguignat, 1881, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 291
- Acalliana** Bourguignat, 1881, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 270
- Adamiana** Bourguignat, 1881, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 190
- Anatiniana** Bourguignat, 1881, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 244
- Arealiana** Bourguignat, 1881, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 282
- Arnouldiana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 128
- Arrosiana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 90
- Avoniana** Bourguignat, 1881, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 303
- Beccariana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 122
- Briandiana** Bourguignat, 1881, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 298
- Brotiana** Bourguignat, 1881, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 102, 209
- Camuriana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 109
- Carvalhoiana** Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 90
- Collobiana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 111
- Complanatiana** Locard, 1890, Contrib. Faune malac. Franc., 14: 11
- Cygnacana* Bourguignat, 1881, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 139 [= *Anodonta* Lamarck, 1799]
- Depressiana** Bourguignat, 1881, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 220
- Ellipsopsiana** Bourguignat, 1881, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 156
- Elongatiana* Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 55 [n.n.]
- Embiana** Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 86
- Gallandiana* Bourguignat, 1881, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 172 [non Bourguignat, 1880 (Gastr.)]
- Gastrodiana** Bourguignat, 1881, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 135
- Gestroiana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 98
- Glyciana** Bourguignat, 1881, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 102, 166
- Gravidiana** Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 64
- Humbertiana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 99
- Idriniana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1890, Contrib. Faune malac. Franc., 14: 61
- Illuviosiana** Fagot, 1885, Bull. Soc. malac. France, 2: 352
- Incrassatiana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 91
- Intermediana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 94
- Jourdehuiliana** Bourguignat, 1881, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 236
- Lacanniciana** Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 90
- Letourneuxiana* (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 122 [non Bourguignat, 1880 (Etheriidae)]
- Lusitaniana** Bourguignat, 1881, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 257
- Machadoiana** Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 90
- Macilentiana** Bourguignat, 1881, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 179
- Macilentina* (err. pro -tiana Bourguignat, 1881) Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 85

- Macrosteniana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1890, Ann. Sci. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 89
- Marioniana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 117
- Meretrixiana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 92 (as *Meretriciana*, p. 94)
- Milletiana** Bourguignat, 1881, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 359
- Ogerieniana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 102
- Ovuliana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 111
- Pammegaliana** Bourguignat, 1881, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 106
- Picardiana** Bourguignat, 1881, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 324
- Piscimaliana* (err. pro *Piscinal-* Bourguignat, 1881) Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 127
- Piscinaliana** Bourguignat, 1881, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 333
- Platteniciana** Bourguignat, 1881, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 215
- Ponderosiana** Bourguignat, 1881, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 195
- Ponderosina* (err. pro *-siana* Bourguignat, 1881) Locard, 1884, Contrib. Faune malac. Franc., 8: 27
- Pseudoglyciana** Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 81
- Rayana** Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 55, 58
- Rossmuessleriana** Bourguignat, 1881, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 207 [original as *Rossmüssleriana*]
- Rossmuessleriana* Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 55 [non Bourguignat, 1881]
- Rostratiana** Bourguignat, 1881, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 225
- Rumanicana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 127
- Scrupeana* Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 55 [n.n.]
- Spengleriana** Bourguignat, 1881, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 307
- Spondaeana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 92
- Spondeana* (err. pro *-daeana* Locard, 1890) Germain, 1904, Bull. Soc. Sci. nat. Ouest France, (2) 4 (1): 299
- Sturmiana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 98
- Tricassiniana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 123
- Unioniformiana** Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 116
- Ventricosiana** Bourguignat, 1881, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 117
- Vietuliana** Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 82
- Westerlundiana** Bourguignat, 1881, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 262

#### Subfamily **LAMPSILINAE** Ortmann, 1912

- Actinonaias** Crosse & Fischer, 1894, Rech. zool., Hist. Faune Amér. Centr. & Mexique, (7) 2: 556
- Actionaias* (err. pro *Actino-* Crosse & Fischer, 1894) Ortmann, 1925, Amer. Midl. Nat., 9: 349
- Aeglia* Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 265, 378 [= *Lampsilis* Rafinesque, 1820]
- Aglia* (err. pro *Aeglia* Swainson, 1840) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 196

- Amygdaloniaias** Crosse & Fischer, 1894, Rech. zool., Hist. Faune Amér. Centr. & Mexique, (7) 2: 557
- Arotonaia** Martens, 1900, Biol. Centr. Amer., Zool., Moll., 480
- Artonaia* (err. pro *Aroto-* Martens, 1900) Simpson, 1914, Descr. Cat. Naiades, 311
- Capsaeformis** Frierson, 1927, Class. Annot. Check-list N. Amer. Naiades, 11, 95
- Carunculina** Simpson, 1898, in Baker, Bull. Chicago Acad. Sci., 3: errata (as *Corunculina*, p. 109)
- Conchodromus** Haas, 1930, Senckenbergiana, 12: 317 [n.n. pro *Dromus* Simpson, 1900]
- Conradilla* Ortmann, 1921, Nautilus, 34: 90 [= *Lemiox* Rafinesque, 1831]
- Crypogenia* (err. pro *Cypro-* Agassiz, 1852) Fischer, 1886, Man. Conch., 1000
- Cyprogenia** Agassiz, 1852, Arch. Naturgesch., 18 (1): 47
- Cyrtonaia** Crosse & Fischer, 1894, Rech. zool., Hist. Faune Amér. Centr. & Mexique, (7) 2: 556
- Cyrtonais* (err. pro *-naia*s Crosse & Fischer, 1894) Frierson, 1927, Class. Annot. Check-list N. Amer. Naiades, 84
- Delphinonaia** Crosse & Fischer, 1894, Rech. zool., Hist. Faune Amér. Centr. & Mexique, (7) 2: 555
- Delphinonais* (err. pro *-naia*s Crosse & Fischer, 1894) Frierson, 1927, Class. Annot. Check-list N. Amer. Naiades, 84
- Disconaias** Fischer & Crosse, 1894, Rech. zool., Hist. Faune Amér. Centr. & Mexique, (7) 2: 556
- Disnomia* (err. pro *Dys-* Agassiz, 1852) Bielz, 1869, Verz. Moll.-Samml., (ed. 5): 43
- Dromas* (emend. pro *-mus* Simpson, 1900) Lindahl, 1906, Jour. Cincinnati Soc. nat. Hist., 20: 239 [non Paykull, 1805 (Aves)]
- Dromus* Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 614 [non Selby, 1840 (Aves); see *Conchodromus* Haas, 1930]
- Dysnomia** Agassiz, 1852, Arch. Naturgesch., 18 (1): 43
- Dysnomia* (err. pro *-mia* Agassiz, 1852) Meek, 1876, Rept. U.S. geol. Surv. Terr. (Hayden), 9: 512
- Dysonomia* (err. pro *Dysn-* Agassiz, 1852) Paetel, 1890, Cat. Conch.-Samml., (ed. 4), 3: 143
- Ellipsaria** Rafinesque, 1820, Ann. gén. Sci. Phys. (Bruxelles), 5: 303
- Epilobasma* (err. pro *Epioblasma* Rafinesque, 1831) Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 744
- Epiloblasma* (err. pro *Epiobl-* Rafinesque, 1831) Meek, 1876, Rept. U.S. geol. Surv. Terr. (Hayden), 9: 511
- Epioblasma** Rafinesque, 1831, Cont. Mon. Biv. Shells Ohio, 2
- Friersonia** Ortmann, 1912, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 8: 318
- Glebula** Conrad, 1853, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 6: 268
- Lampsilis** Rafinesque, 1820, Ann. gén. Sci. Phys. (Bruxelles), 5: 298
- Lampsilus* (err. pro *-lis* Rafinesque, 1820) Mansfield, 1933, Jour. Wash. Acad. Sci., 23 (5): 267
- Lamsilis* (err. pro *Lamps-* Rafinesque, 1820) Vanderschalie, 1934, Nautilus, 47: pl. 15
- Lasmonos** Rafinesque, 1831, Cont. Mon. Biv. Shells Ohio, 1, 5, 6
- Legunia* (err. pro *Lig-* Swainson, 1840) Agassiz, 1852, Arch. Naturgesch., 18 (1): 45
- Lemiox** Rafinesque, 1831, Cont. Mon. Biv. Shells Ohio, 3
- Leptodea** Rafinesque, 1820, Ann. gén. Sci. Phys. (Bruxelles), 5: 295



- Ligumia** Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 267, 378 (as *Ligumea*, p. 263)  
*Ligumina* (err. pro *-mia* Swainson, 1840) Philippi, 1853, Handb. Conch. Mal., 465
- Limnadaea* (emend. pro *Lym-* Swainson, 1840) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 210
- Lymnadia** (Swainson MS) G. B. Sowerby II, 1839, Conch. Man., 60; Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 265, 280, 281, 412 (as *Limnadaea*, p. 379)
- Martensnais** Frierson, 1927, Class. Annot. Check-list N. Amer. Naiades, 10, 38
- Medionidus** Simpson, 1900, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 52: 77
- Megaptera* (err. pro *Meta-* Rafinesque, 1820) Modell, 1964, Arch. Moll., 93: 85
- Mesonais** Crosse & Fischer, 1894, Rech. zool., Hist. Faune Amér. Centr. & Mexique, (7) 2: 556
- Metaptera** Rafinesque, 1820, Ann. gén. Sci. Phys. (Bruxelles), 5: 299
- Micromya* Agassiz, 1852, Arch. Naturgesch., 18 (1): 47 [non Rondani, 1840 (Dipt.)]
- Monelagmus* (err. pro *-lasmus* Agassiz, 1846) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 127
- Monelasmus* (emend. pro *Lasmonos* Rafinesque, 1831) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 237
- Naidea** Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 276, 378
- Noidea* (err. pro *Nai-* Swainson, 1840) Schaufuss, 1869, Moll. Syst. Cat. Paetel, ix, 21
- Oblicaria* (err. pro *Obliqua-* Rafinesque, 1820) d'Orbigny, 1846, Dict. Univ. Hist. Nat., 8: 709
- Obliquaria** Rafinesque, 1820, Ann. gén. Sci. Phys. (Bruxelles), 5: 301
- Obovaria** Rafinesque, 1819, Journ. de Phys., 88: 426
- Ortmanniana** Frierson, 1927, Class. Annot. Check-list N. Amer. Naiades, 11, 79
- Pachynais** Fischer & Crosse, 1894, Rech. zool. Hist. Faune Amér. Centr. & Mexique, (7) 2: 556
- Paraptera** Ortmann, 1911, Mem. Carnegie Mus., 4: 301
- Pareptera* (err. pro *Para-* Ortmann, 1911) Frierson, 1914, Nautilus, 28: 7
- Penita** Frierson, 1927, Class. Annot. Check-list N. Amer. Naiades, 11, 93
- Phyllonais** Fischer & Crosse, 1894, Rech. zool., Hist. Faune Amér. Centr. & Mexique, (7) 2: 555
- Pilea** Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 522
- Plagiola** Rafinesque, 1819, Journ. de Phys., 88: 426
- Plagiolopsis** Thiele, 1934, Handbuch, 3: 834
- Proptera** Rafinesque, 1819, Jour. de Phys., 88: 426
- Pseudoon** Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 601 (as *Pseudoön*)
- Ptychobranchus** Simpson, 1900, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 52: 79
- Ptychoderma** Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 607
- Scalenilla** Ortmann & Walker, 1922, Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Michigan, (112): 68
- Subtentus** Frierson, 1927, Class. Annot. Check-list N. Amer. Naiades, 10, 65
- Symphanota* (err. pro *-phynota* Lea, 1829) Preston, 1916, Zool. Rec., 51 (1914), Moll.: 66
- Symphinota* (err. pro *-phynota* Lea, 1829) Villa, 1841, Dispos. Conch., 43
- Symphionata* (err. pro *-phynota* Lea, 1829) Philippi, 1853, Handb. Conch. Mal., 450 (also as *Symphynota*, p. 492)

*Symphonota* (err. pro *-phynota* Lea, 1829) Berge, 1847, Conch.-Buch, 69  
*Symphynota* Lea, 1829, Trans. Amer. phil. Soc., (N.S.) 3 (4): 442 [= *Proptera* Rafinesque, 1819]

**Torulosa** Frierson, 1927, Class. Annot. Check-list N. Amer. Naiades, 11, 94

*Toxelasma* (err. pro *Toxo-* Rafinesque, 1831) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 373

**Toxolasma** Rafinesque, 1831, Cont. Mon. Biv. Shells Ohio, 2

*Troncilla* (err. pro *Trun-* Rafinesque, 1819) Rossmässler, 1835, Iconogr. Moll., 1: 116

**Troncilla** Rafinesque, 1819, Journ. de Phys., 88: 427

**Truncillopsis** Ortmann & Walker, 1922, Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Michigan, (112): 65

*Venusta* Frierson, 1927, Class. Annot. Check-list N. Amer. Naides, 11, 81 [non Boettger, 1877 (Gastr.), etc.; see *Venustaconcha* Thiele, 1934]

**Venustaconcha** Thiele, 1934, Handbuch, 3: 837 [n.n. pro *Venusta* Frierson, 1927]

**Villosa** Frierson, 1927, Class. Annot. Check-list N. Amer. Naiades, 11, 80

#### Family **DESERTELLIDAE** Dechaseaux, 1946

†**Desertella** (Munier-Chalmas MS) Haug, 1905, Foreau's Docum. Miss. Sahar., 2: 779

#### Family **ETHERIIDAE** Deshayes, 1831

*Aetheria* (emend. pro *Eth-* Lamarck, 1807) Oken, 1818, Isis (Oken), (1818): 1117

*Ethaeria* (err. pro *Etheria* Lamarck, 1807) Agassiz, 1839, Bull. Soc. imp. Nat. Moscou, 12: 418

*Etherea* (err. pro *-ria* Lamarck, 1807) Schweigger, 1820, Handb. Naturgesch., 709

**Etheria** Lamarck, 1807, Ann. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 10: 400

*Etheriigenus* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., Tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]

#### *Incertae sedis*

See note *Incertae sedis* Unioninae. The "group names" based upon species of *Etheria* are:

**Caillaudiana** Bourguignat, 1880, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 63

**Chambardiana** Bourguignat, 1880, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 69

**Letourneuxiana** Bourguignat, 1880, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 69

**Niloticiana** Bourguignat, 1880, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 65

#### Family **MARGARITIFERIDAE** Haas, 1941 [valid ICZN 495]

*Baphia* Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 48 [non Gray, 1847 (Malleidae)] [= *Margaritifera* Schumacher, 1816]

**Cucumerunio** Iredale, 1934, Australian Zool., 8: 75

**Cumberlandia** Ortmann, 1912, Nautilus, 26: 13

- Damalis* Leach, 1847, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (1) 20: 273 [non Fabricius, 1805 (Dipt.)]  
*Damaris* (ex Leach) Swainson, 1823, Zool. Ill., 3: explan. pl. 160 [= *Margaritana* Schumacher, 1817, fide Herrmannsen]  
*Danalis* (err. pro *Dam-* Leach, 1847) Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 48  
*Margaritana* Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 41, 122 [invalid ICZN 495; see *Margaritifera* Schumacher, 1816]  
**Margaritanopsis** Haas, 1912, Syst. Conch.-Cab., (N.F.) 9 (2): 121  
**Margaritifera** (correction of err. typ. *Margartifera* Schumacher) Schumacher, 1816, Overs. K. Danske Vidensk. Selsk. Förhandl., 7: 7 [valid ICZN 495]  
*Margartifera* Schumacher, 1816, Overs. K. Danske Vidensk. Selsk. Förhandl., 7: 7 [invalid ICZN 495]  
*Margatifera* (err. pro *Margart-* Schumacher, 1816) Schumacher, [1823], Overs. K. Danske Vidensk. Selsk. Förhandl., (4 to.), (1816-22): 6  
†**Plicatounio** Kobayashi & Susuki, 1936, Japan. Jour. Geol. Geogr., 13 (3/4): 250  
**Pseudunio** Haas, 1910, NachrBl. dtsch. malakozool. Ges., 42: 181  
**Virgus** Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 851

### Family **MUTELIDAE** Gray, 1847

#### Subfamily **MUTELINAE** Gray, 1847

- Acostaea** d'Orbigny, 1851, Rev. Mag. Zool., (2) 3: 60, 184  
*Acostea* (err. pro *-aea* d'Orbigny, 1851) Gray, 1854, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 14: 26  
*Anodontes* (err. pro *-tites* Bruguière, 1792) Cuvier, 1817, Règne Anim., 2: 472  
**Anodontites** Bruguière, 1792, Jour. Nat. Hist., (Choix des Mém.), 1: 134  
*Anodontites* Bruguière, 1797, Encycl. Méth. (Tabl. Vers), 2: pl. 201 [? non Bruguière, 1792]  
*Anodontites* (err. pro *-dontites* Bruguière, 1792) Marshall, 1930, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 77 (art. 2): 6  
*Anodontites* (err. pro *Anodont-* Bruguière, 1792) Marshall, 1925, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 67 (art. 4): 13  
*Aplodon* Spix, 1827, Test. fluv. Brasil, 32 & pl. xxv [non Rafinesque, 1819 (Gastr.); see *Spixococoncha* Pilsbry, 1893]  
**Arthropteron** Rochebrune, 1904, Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 10: 461  
**Aspatharia** Bourguignat, 1885, Espéc. Gen. Oukéréwé et Tanganika, 14  
*Asphataria* (err. pro *Aspath-* Bourguignat, 1885) Rochebrune & Germain, 1904, Mém. Soc. zool. France, 18: 24  
*Bartellettia* (err. pro *Bartle-* Adams, 1867) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 22  
**Bartlettia** Adams, 1867, Proc. zool. Soc. London, (1866): 444  
**Berpolis** Leach, 1825, in Blainville, Man. Malacol., 657  
*Burtonia* Bourguignat, 1883, Moll. Fluv. Nyanza Oukéréwé, 20 [non Bonaparte, 1850 (Aves); see *Pseudospatha* Simpson, 1900]  
*Callioscapa* (err. pro *Callisc-* Swainson, 1840) Modell, 1964, Arch. Moll., 93: 85  
**Calliscapha** Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 380  
**Callonaia** Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 867  
**Cameronia** Bourguignat, 1879, Descr. Moll. Egypte, 42

- Chambardia** Bourguignat, 1881, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 4 [n.n.]; Servain, 1890, Bull. Soc. malac. France, 7: 304
- Chelidoneura* (err. pro *-nura* Rochebrune, 1886) Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 906
- Chelidonopsis** Ancey, 1887, Conch. Exchange, 2: 22 [n.n. pro *Chelidonura* Rochebrune, 1886]
- Chelidonura* Rochebrune, 1886, Bull. Soc. malac. France, 3: 3 [non Adams in G. B. Sowerby II, 1850 (Gastr.); see *Chelidonopsis* Ancey, 1887]
- Columba* Lea, 1837, Trans. Amer. phil. Soc., 5: 78 [non Linnaeus 1758 (Aves)]
- Columbia* (err. pro *-ba* Lea, 1833) Modell, 1964, Arch. Moll., 93: 81
- Craspedodonta** Küster, 1842, Syst. Conch.-Cab., 9: pl. 27; Clessin, 1873, Syst. Conch.-Cab., (N.F.) 9 (1): 93
- †**Dentaspitharia** Modell, 1964, Arch. Moll., 93: 83
- Diplasma** Rafinesque, 1831, Cont. Mon. Biv. Shells Ohio, 6
- †**Diplodontites** Marshall, 1922, Proc. U.S. nat. Mus., 61 (art. 16): 1
- Eufira* Gistl [1847], Handb. Naturges., (1850): 568; 1848, Nat. Thierr., 173 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Iridina* Lamarck, 1819]
- Eumulleria** Anthony, 1907, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 41: 407
- Euphira* (err. pro *Euf-* Gistl, 1847) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 79
- Euryanodon** Crosse & Fischer, 1894, Rech. zool., Hist. Faune Amér. Centr. & Mexique, (7) 2: 518
- Fossicula* (err. pro *Fossula* Lea, 1870) Marshall, 1925, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 67 (art. 4): 7
- Fossula** Lea, 1870, Syn. Fam. Unionidae, (ed. 4): 72
- Glabaris** Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 206
- Glabris* (err. pro *-baris* Gray, 1847) Prashad, 1932, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 20: 174
- Haasica** Strand, 1932, Folia zool. hydrobiol., 4: 134 [n.n. pro *Marshalliella* Haas, 1931]
- Iheringella** Pilsbry, 1893, Nautilus, 7: 30 [n.n. pro *Plagiodon* Lea, 1856]
- Iridella* Conrad, 1853, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 6: 267 [n.n.]
- Iridina* Lamarck, 1819, Anim. s. vert., 6: 89
- Jheringella* (emend. pro *Ih-* Pilsbry, 1893) Thiele, 1934, Handbuch, 3: 841
- Jolya** Bourguignat, 1876, Bull. Soc. Sci. phys. nat. Toulouse, 3: 53
- Lamproscapha** Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 286, 381
- Leila** Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 138 [n.n.]; 1840, (ed. 42A): 142
- Leptospatha** Rochebrune & Germain, 1904, Mém. Soc. zool. France, 17: 25 [n.n. pro *Spathella* Bourguignat, 1885]
- Marshalliella* Haas, 1931, Senckenbergiana, 13: 50 [non Kieffer, 1914 (Hymenop.), etc.; see *Haasica* Strand, 1932]
- Mitriodon** Rochebrune, 1904, Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 10: 462
- Monocondylaea* (err. pro *Monoc-* d'Orbigny, 1835) Clessin, 1876, Syst. Conch.-Cab., (N.F.) 9 (1): 251
- Monocondilaca* (err. pro *-dylaea* d'Orbigny, 1835) Salisbury, 1947, Zool. Rec., 81 (1944), Moll.: 50
- Monocondyla* (err. pro *-laea* d'Orbigny, 1835) Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 150
- Monocondylaea** d'Orbigny, 1835, Magasin de Zool., 5: 37
- Monocondylea* (err. pro *-laea* d'Orbigny, 1835) d'Orbigny, 1844, Paléont. Franç., Crét., 3 (Lam.): 126
- Monocondyloia* (err. pro *-laea* d'Orbigny, 1835) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 128



- Muelleria* (err. pro *Mull-* Férussac, 1824) Philippi, 1853, Handbuch Conch. Mal., 533
- Mulleria** Férussac, 1824, Mém. Soc. H. N. Paris, 1 (2): 368
- Mutela** Scopoli, 1777, Intr. Hist. Nat., 397
- Mutelina** Bourguignat, 1885, Espèc. Gen. Oukéréwé et Tanganika, 11, 12
- Mycepodella* (err. pro *Mycetopo-* Marshall, 1927) Haas, 1929, Arch. Moll., 61 (Lit. Ber.): 10
- Mycetodopa* (err. pro *-poda* d'Orbigny, 1835) Sterki, 1901, NachrBl. dtsh. malakozool. Ges., 33: 146
- Mycetopoda** d'Orbigny, 1835, Magasin de Zool., 5: 41
- Mycetopodella** Marshall, 1927, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 71 (art. 6): 1
- Mycetopodus* (err. pro *-poda* d'Orbigny, 1835) Mousson, 1869, Malak. Bl., 16: 189
- Mycetopus* (emend. pro *-poda* d'Orbigny, 1835) d'Orbigny, [1840], Voy. Amér. mérid., pl. 66
- Patularia** Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 286, 381
- Plagiodon* Lea, 1856, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 8: 79 [non Duméril & Bibron, 1841 (Amphib.); see *Iheringella* Pilsbry, 1893]
- Platiris** Lea, 1838, Trans. Amer. phil. Soc., (N.S.) 6: 118, 141
- Platyiris* (emend. pro *-tiris* Lea, 1838) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 295
- Pleiodon** Conrad, 1834, Jour. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 7: 178
- Pleodon* (err. pro *Pleio-* Conrad, 1834) Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 286
- Pliodon* (err. pro *Pleio-* Conrad, 1834) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 299
- Prisodon** Schumacher, 1816, Overs. K. Danske. Vidensk. Selsk. Förhandl., (1816): 7 [n.n.]; 1817, Essai Vers test., 46, 138
- Prisodontopsis** Tomlin, 1928, Nautilus, 42: 66 [n.n. pro *Pseudavicula* Simpson, 1900]
- Prysodon* (err. pro *Pri-* Schumacher, 1817) Stefanescu, 1896, Mém. Soc. géol. France, Paléont. Mém. 15: 17
- Pseudavicula* Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 860 [non Etheridge, 1892 (Streblopteriidae); see *Prisodontopsis* Tomlin, 1928]
- †**Pseudodiplodon** Adam, 1957, Explor. Parc. natl. Albert, Miss. H. de Braucourt, 1950, 3: 128
- Pseudoleila** Crosse & Fischer, 1894, Rech. zool., Hist. Faune Amér. Centr. & Mexique, (7) 2: 518
- Pseudomuelleria* Pilsbry, 1911, Rep. Princeton Univ. Exp. Patagonia, 3 Zool. (5): 618 [n.n.] [original as *Pseudomülleria*]
- Pseudomulleria** Anthony, 1907, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 41: 407
- Pseudomutela** Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 905
- Pseudospatha** Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 577 [n.n. pro *Burtonia* Bourguignat, 1883]
- Ruganodontites** Marshall, 1931, Nautilus, 45: 16
- Spatella* (err. pro *Spath-* Bourguignat, 1885) Haas, 1929, Senckenbergiana, 11: 112
- Spatha** Lea, 1838, Trans. Amer. phil. Soc., (N.S.) 6: 141
- Spathella* Bourguignat, 1885 (Dec.), Espèc. Gen. Oukéréwé et Tanganika, 14 [non Hall, 1885 (Nov.) (Modiomorphidae); see *Leptospatha* Rochebrune & Germain, 1904]
- Spathopsis** Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 857
- Spixiconcha** Pilsbry, 1893, Nautilus, 7: 30 [n.n. pro *Aplodon* Spix, 1827]
- Styganodon** Martens, 1900, Biol. Centr. Amer., Zool., Moll., 525

**Tamsiella** Haas, 1931, Senckenbergiana, 13: 87

*Utela* (err. pro *Mut-* Scopoli, 1777) Moore, 1898, Quart. Jour. micr. Soc., (N.S.) 41 (1): 168

**Virgula** Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 931

Subfamily **HYRIINAE** Swainson, 1840

**Alathyria** Iredale, 1934, Australian Zool., 8: 63

†**Antediplodon** Marshall, 1929, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 76 (art. 1): 4

**Aparcthyria** Iredale, 1934, Australian Zool., 8: 67

**Bulloideus** Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 887

**Castalia** Lamarck, 1819, Anim. s. vert., 6: 66

**Castaliella** Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 866

**Castalina** Ihering, 1891, Zool. Anz., 14: 477, 478

†**Castalioides** Marshall, 1934, Jour. Wash. Acad. Sci., 24: 78

**Centralhyria** Iredale, 1934, Australian Zool., 8: 65

**Chevronais** Olsson & Wurtz, 1951, Notulae Naturae, (239): 6

**Cyclomya** Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 885

**Diplodon** Spix, 1827, Test. fluv. Brasil., 33

**Echrydella** McMichael & Hiscock, 1958, Australian Jour. Mar. Freshw. Res., 9 (3): 459

†**Ecuadorea** Marshall & Bowles, 1932, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 82 (art. 5): 5

†**Eodioplon** Marshall, 1928, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 74, (art. 3): 4

**Haasodontia** McMichael, 1956, Nautilus, 70: 47

**Harmandia** Rochebrune, 1882, Bull. Soc. philom. Paris, (7) 6: 45

**Hyria** Lamarck, 1819, Anim. s. vert., 6: 81

**Hyriana** Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 872

**Hyridella** Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 285, 380

**Hyridunio** Iredale, 1934, Australian Zool., 8: 68

*Hyris* (err. pro *Hyria* Lamarck, 1819) Blainville, 1821, Dict. Sci. Nat., 22: 395

**Iridea** Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 283, 379

**Leiovirgus** Haas, 1912, Syst. Conch.-Cab., (N.F.) 9 (2): 132

**Lortietta** Iredale, 1934, Australian Zool., 8: 71

**Mesohyridella** McMichael, 1957, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 81: 238

**Microdontia** Tapparone-Canefri, 1883, Ann. Mus. Stor. nat. Genova, 19: 295

**Naia** Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 370 [original as *Naia*]

*Naza* (err. pro *Naia* Swainson, 1840) Agassiz, 1845, Nomen. Syst. Gen. Moll., 58

**Nesonaia** Haas, 1912, Syst. Conch.-Cab., (N.F.) 9 (2): 137

*Niia* (err. pro *Naia* Swainson MS [=1840]) Lea, 1836, Syn. Naiades, 31

*Niaea* (err. pro *Niia* Lea, 1836) Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 47

*Pachyodon* (emend. pro *Paxy-* Schumacher, 1817) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 270 [non v. Meyer, 1838 (Mamm.), etc.]

*Paxiodon* (err. pro *Paxy-* Schumacher, 1817) Blainville, 1825, Dict. Sci. Nat., 38: 187

*Paxiodonta* (err. pro *Paxyodon* Schumacher, 1817) Deshayes, 1832, Encycl. méth. (Vers), 3: 712

**Paxyodon** Schumacher, 1816, Overs. K. Danske Vidensk. Selsk. Förhandl., (1816): 7 [n.n.]; 1817, Essai Vers test., 46, 139

†**Prodiplodon** Marshall, 1928, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 74 (art. 3): 1

†**Prohyria** McMichael, 1957, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 81: 227

**Propehyridella** Cotton & Gabriel, 1932, Proc. roy. Soc. Victoria, 44: 158

**Protohyridella** Cotton & Gabriel, 1932, Proc. roy. Soc. Victoria, 44: 159

- †**Protovirgus** McMichael, 1957, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 81: 231  
**Quaesithyria** Iredale, 1943, Australian Zool., 10: 191  
**Rhipidodonta** Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 47  
**Rugoshyria** Iredale, 1934, Australian Zool., 8: 71  
**Schleschiella** Modell, 1950, Arch. Moll., 79: 140  
**Tetraplodon** Spix, 1827, Test. fluv. Brasil, 33  
**Triplodon** Spix, 1827, Test. fluv. Brasil., 35  
*Triquetra* (ex Klein) Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 43 [non Blainville, 1828 (Veneridae)]  
**Triquetrana** Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 869  
**Velesunio** Iredale, 1934, Australian Zool., 8: 59  
**Westralunio** Iredale, 1934, Australian Zool., 8: 62

Family **PACHYCARDIIDAE** Cox, 1961

- Adontophora* (err. pro *Anod-* Cossmann, 1897) Benson, 1928, Proc. 3rd Pan-Pacific Congr., Tokyo, 2: 1695  
*Anodontophora* (err. pro *-tophora* Cossmann, 1897) Parona, 1928, Sped. Ital. Filippi, (2) 6: 12  
†**Anodontophora** Cossmann, 1897, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 1: 51 [n.n. pro *Anoplophora* Alberti, 1864]  
*Anoplophora* (Sandberger MS) Alberti, 1864, Ueberblick Trias, 133 [non Hope, 1839 (Coleopt.); see *Anodontophora* Cossmann, 1897]  
*Anoplophoria* (err. pro *-phora* Alberti, 1864) Zeller, 1908, N. Jhrb. (Beil.), 25: 83  
†**Heminajas** Neumayr, 1891, Denkschr. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 58 (1): 789, 790  
†**Kidodia** Cox, 1936, Quart. Jour. geol. Soc. London, 92: 52  
*Pacheyardia* (err. pro *Pachycardia* Hauer, 1857) Mojsisovics, 1879, Die Dolomit-Riffe Südtirol u. Venetien, 57  
†**Pachycardia** Hauer, 1857, S. B. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-naturw. Kl., 24: 546  
†**Trigonodus** (Sandberger MS) Alberti, 1864, Ueberblick Trias., 125  
†**Uniona** Pohlig, 1880, Palaeontographica 27: 114  
†**Unionites** Wissman, 1841, in Muenster, Beitr. zur. Petref., (4): 20

*Incertae sedis*

- †**Isopristes** Nicol & Allen, 1953, Jour. Wash. Acad. Sci., 43: 344

Order TRIGONIOIDA Dall, 1889

[Schizodontida Steinmann, 1888]

Superfamily **LYRODESMATACEA** Ulrich, 1893

Family **LYRODESMATIDAE** Ulrich, 1893

- Actidodonta* (err. pro *Actino-* Phillips, 1848) Douvillé, 1912, C. R. Seance Acad. Sci. Paris, 154: 1679  
*Actinidonta* (err. pro *Actino-* Phillips, 1848) Ebersin (ed.), 1960, Osnovy Paleont., 3 (Bivalvia, etc.): 93  
†**Actinodonta** Phillips, 1848, Mem. geol. Surv. Gt. Brit., 2 (1): 366

- †**Actinodontophora** Ichikawa, 1952, Jour. Fac. Sci., Univ. Tokyo, (2) 7 (6): 327  
 †**Guerangeria** Oehlert, 1881, Bull. Soc. Angers, 10 (1880): 225  
 †**Honeymania** McLearn, 1918, Amer. Jour. Sci., (4) 45: 138  
 †**Ischyrodonta** Ulrich, 1890, Amer. Geol., 6: 173  
 †**Lyrodesma** Conrad, 1841, Ann. Rep. New York geol. Surv., 5: 51  
*Lyrodesmas* (err. pro *-desma* Conrad, 1841) Salisbury, 1950, Zool. Rec., 84 (1947), Moll.: 115  
 †**Lyonucula** Fischer, 1886, Man. Conch., 987  
 †**Neoaactinodonta** Heidacker, 1959, Univ. Queensland Pap., Dept. Geol., 5 (2): 3  
 †**Palaeopteria** Whiteaves, 1897, Geol. Surv. Canada, Palaeoz. Foss., 3 (3): 181

Superfamily **TRIGONIACEA** Lamarck, 1819

Family **MYOPHORIIDAE** Bronn, 1837

- Axinopsis* Tate, 1868, Geol. Mag., 5 (9): 412 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Schizodus* King, 1844, non *Schizodon* Waterhouse, 1842]  
 †**Costatoria** Waagen, 1907, Abh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 18 (2): 149  
 †**Cryptina** (Boué MS) Deshayes, 1835, Mém. Soc. géol. France, 2: 47  
*Curtonotus* (Salter MS) Jukes, 1857, Student's Man. Geol., (1st. ed.): 442 [n.n.]; 1862, (2nd. ed.): 508, 509; Salter, 1863, Quart. Jour. geol. Soc. London, 19: 494 [non Stephens, 1827 (Crust.); see *Miserinotus* Ebersin, 1960]  
*Cyrtonotus* (emend. pro *Curt-* Jukes, 1857) Fischer, 1886, Man. Conch., 996 [non Lucas, 1844 (Crust.)]  
 †**Elegantinia** Waagen, 1907, Abh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 18 (2): 149  
 †**Eoschizodus** Cox, 1951, Geol. Mag., 88 (5): 369 [n.n. pro *Kefersteinia* Neumayr, 1891]  
 †**Gruenewaldia** Wöhrmann, 1889, Jhrb. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 39: 215  
 †**Hefferia** Dahmer, 1948, Senckenbergiana, 29: 125  
*Kefersteinia* Neumayr, 1891, Denkschr. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-naturw. Kl., 58: 788 [non Quatrefages, 1865 (Vermes); see *Eoschizodus* Cox, 1951]  
 †**Leviconcha** Waagen, 1907, Abh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 18 (2): 149  
 †**Lyriomyophoria** Kobayashi, 1954, Jap. Jour. Geol. Geogr., 25 (1-2): 66  
*Miophoria* (err. pro *Myo-* Bronn, 1834) Boni, 1935, Riv. ital. Paleont., 41: 57  
 †**Miserinotus** Ebersin, 1960, Osnovy Paleont., 3 (Bivalvia, etc.): 95 [n.n. pro *Curtonotus* Jukes, 1857, +*Cyrtonotus* Fischer, 1887]  
 †**Myophoria** Bronn, 1834, in Alberti, Beitr. Mon. Bunter Sandst., 54  
 †**Neoschizodus** Giebel, 1855, Z. Naturw., 5: 35  
*Niobe* Koninck, 1873, Rech. Anim. foss., 2: 77 [non Angelin, 1851 (Trilobita); see *Protoschizodus* Koninck, 1885]  
 †**Okunominetania** Ichikawa, 1954, Jour. Inst. Politech., Osaka City Univ. (G) 2: 62  
*Okunominetania* (err. pro *-tania* Ichikawa, 1954) Jaworski, 1957, Zentrabl. Geol. Paläont., (1957), teil 2: 147  
 †**Praemyophoria** Khalfin, 1940, Tomsk Gosydarst. Univ., Trudy Nauch. Konf. po Izud. i Osv. Proizvod. Sibiri, 2: 263  
 †**Prisconia** Conrad, 1867, Amer. Jour. Conch., 3: 10  
*Protoschizodon* (emend. pro *-dus* Koninck, 1885) Cossmann, 1912, Ann. Paléont., 7 (2): 10 (66) [non Agassiz, 1829 (Pisces)]



- †**Protoschizodus** Koninck, 1885, Ann. Mus. roy. Hist. nat. Belg., 11: 125 [n.n. pro *Niobe* Koninck, 1873]
- †**Rhenania** Waagen, 1907, Abh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 18 (2): 149
- †**Rhomboschizodus** Khalfin, 1948, Isv. Tomsk. politechn. In-ta., 65: 430  
*Schizodon* (emend. pro -*dus* "King" 1844) Cossmann, 1912, Ann. Paléont., 7 (2): 9 (65) [non Waterhouse, 1842 (Mamm.)]
- †**Schizodus** King, 1844, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., 14: 313 [n.n.]; de Verneuil & Murchison, 1844, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (2) 1: 505 [cf. *Axinopsis* Tate, 1868]
- †**Toechomya** Clarke, 1899, Arch. Mus. nac. Rio de Janeiro, 10: 96
- †**Trigomyophoria** Kobayashi, 1954, Jap. Jour. Geol. Geogr., 25 (1-2): 66  
*Trigonella* Hehl, 1842, Schrift. Russ.-K. Ges. Min., 1 (2): 281 [non Da-Costa, 1778 (Mactridae)]  
*Trigonellites* Schlotheim, 1813, Taschenb. Min., 104 [non Parkinson, 1811 (Cephal.)]
- †**Tropiphora** Waagen, 1907, Abh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 18 (2): 149

Family **SCAPHELLINIDAE** Newell & Ciriacks, 1962

- †**Scaphellina** Newell & Ciriacks, 1962, Amer. Mus. Novitates, no. 2121: 4

Family **TRIGONIIDAE** Lamarck, 1819

- †**Acanthotrigonia** Hoepen, 1929, Paleont. Navorsing Nas. Mus. Bloemfontein, 1: 14
- †**Actinotrigonia** Cox, 1964, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 36: 49
- †**Agonisca** Fleming, 1964, N. Zealand Jour. Geol. Geophys., 6 (5): 843
- †**Apiotrigonia** Cox, 1952, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 29: 59
- †**Asiatotrigonia** Cox, 1952, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 29: 63
- †**Austrotrigonia** Skwarko, 1963, Bull. Australia Bur. Min. Res., Geol. Geophys., 67: 33
- †**Buchotrigonia** Dietrich, 1938, Estud. geol. paleont. Cordillera Oriental Colombia, (3): 97
- †**Callitrigonia** Cox, 1964, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 36: 51  
*Clavitrighonia* Leanza, 1942, Rev. Mus. La Plata, (N.S.) (Paleont.), 2: 144, 162 [= *Clavotrigonia* Lebküchner, 1932]
- †**Clavotrigonia** Lebküchner, 1932, Palaeontographica, 77: 38
- †**Climacotrigonia** Cox, 1964, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 36: 50
- †**Eotrigonia** Cossmann, 1912, Ann. Paléont., 7 (2): 82
- †**Eselaevitrigonia** Kobayashi, 1954, Jap. Jour. Geol. Geogr., 25 (3-4): 161
- †**Frenguelliella** Leanza, 1942, Rev. Mus. La. Plata, (N.S.) (Paleont.), 2: 144, 164
- †**Geratrigonia** Kobayashi, 1954, Jap. Jour. Geol. Geogr., 25 (1-2): 76 [invalid]; 25 (3-4): 171
- †**Haidaia** Crickmay, 1930, Univ. Calif. Publ., Bull. Dept. geol. Sci., 19 (2): 51
- †**Heterotrigonia** Cox, 1952, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 29: 63
- †**Hijitrigonia** Kobayashi & Mori, 1955, Jap. Jour. Geol. Geogr., 26 (1-2): 84
- †**Ibotrigonia** Kobayashi, 1957, Jap. Jour. Geol. Geogr., 28 (1-3): 38
- †**Indotrigonia** Dietrich, 1933, Palaeontographica, Suppl. 7 (2), teil 2: 30
- †**Iotrigonia** Hoepen, 1929, Paleont. Navorsing Nas. Mus. Bloemfontein, 1: 6
- †**Jaworskiella** Leanza, 1942, Rev. Mus. La Plata, (N.S.) (Paleont.), 2: 144, 166
- †**Korobkovitrigonia** Saveliev, 1958, Nizhnem. Trigoniidae Mangyshlaka i Zapadn. Turkmenii; Trudy VNIGRI, 125: 99, 226

- †**Laevitrigonia** Deecke, 1925, Paläont. Zeits., 7 (2): 68 [n.n.]; Lebküchner, 1932, Palaeontographica, 77: 35
- †**Latitrigonia** Kobayashi, 1957, Jap. Jour. Geol. Geogr., 28 (1-3): 36
- †**Leptotrigonia** Saveliev, 1958, Nizhnem. Trigoniidae Mangyshlaka i Zapadn. Turkmenii; Trudy VNIGRI, 125: 105, 264
- Linitrigonia* (err. pro *Lino-* Hoepen, 1929) Crickmay, 1929, Amer. Jour. Sci., (5) 24: 462
- †**Lino-trigonia** Hoepen, 1929, Paleont. Navorsing Nas. Mus. Bloemfontein, 1: 15
- †**Liotrigonia** Cox, 1952, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 29: 53
- Liriodon* (emend. pro *Lyridon* J. de C. Sowerby, 1833) Bronn, 1837-8, Leth. Geogn., 2: 700
- †**Litschkovitrigonia** Saveliev, 1958, Nizhnem. Trigoniidae Mangyshlaka i Zapadn. Turkmenii; Trudy VNIGRI, 125: 97, 206
- Lyridon* J. de C. Sowerby, 1823, Min. Conch., 5 (74): 40 [= *Trigonia* Bruguière, 1789]
- Lyridon* (emend. pro *-idon* J. de C. Sowerby, 1823) Bronn, 1834, Leth. Geogn., 1 (1): 12; 1836, 1 (4): 363
- Lyrodon* (emend. pro *Lyrio-* & *Lirio-* Bronn) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 218
- Lyrodon* (emend. pro *Lyri-* J. de C. Sowerby, 1823) Goldfuss, 1837, Petref. German., 2 (6): 196 [= *Trigonia* Bruguière, 1789]
- †**Malagasitrigonia** Cox, 1964, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 36: 51
- †**Maoritrigonia** Fleming, 1962, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 35: 3
- †**Megatrigonia** Hoepen, 1929, Paleont. Navorsing Nas. Mus. Bloemfontein, 1: 3
- †**Mesotrigonia** Freneix, 1958, Sciences de la Terre, 4 (1956): 165
- †**Microtrigonia** Nakano, 1957, Jap. Jour. Geol. Geogr., Trans., 28 (1-3): 116
- †**Minetrigonia** Kobayashi & Katayama, 1938, Proc. imper. Acad. Tokyo, 14: 187
- †**Myophorella** Bayle, 1878, Explic. Carte géol. France, 4, Atlas: pl. 120
- †**Myophoritrigonia** Cox, 1952, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 29: 52
- Myophoritrigonia* (err. pro *-phoritrigonia* Cox, 1952) Jaworski, 1957, Zentrabl. Geol. Paläont., (1957), teil. 2: 148
- Neotrigonia** Cossmann, 1912, Ann. Paléont., 7 (2): 81 [valid ICZN 327]
- †**Nipponitrigonia** Cox, 1952, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 29: 53
- †**Notoscabrotrigonia** Dietrich, 1933, S. B. Ges. Nat. Fr., Berlin, (1933): 331
- †**Nototrigonia** Cox, 1952, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 29: 62
- †**Oistotrigonia** Cox, 1952, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 29: 60
- †**Opisthotrigonia** Cox, 1952, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 29: 62
- †**Orthotrigonia** Cox, 1952, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 29: 56
- †**Pacitrigonia** Marwick, 1932, Rec. Canterbury [N.Z.] Mus., 3: 506
- Packardella* Kobayashi & Amano, 1955, Jap. Jour. Geol. Geogr., 26 (3-4): 193, 197 [invalid, no type designated]
- †**Pisotrigonia** Hoepen, 1929, Paleont. Navorsing Nas. Mus. Bloemfontein, 1: 20
- †**Pleurotrigonia** Hoepen, 1929, Paleont. Navorsing Nas. Mus. Bloemfontein, 1: 33
- †**Praegonia** Fleming, 1962, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 35: 2
- †**Promyophorella** Kobayashi & Tamura, 1955, Jap. Jour. Geol. Geogr., 26 (1-2): 96
- †**Prorotrigonia** Cox, 1952, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 29: 57
- †**Prosogyrotrigonia** Krumbeck, 1924, Paläont. Timor, lief. 13: 244 (386)

- †**Pseudomyophorella** Nakano, 1961, Jour. Sci. Hiroshima Univ., (C) Geol. Mineral. 4 (1): 85
- †**Psilotrigrionia** Cox, 1952, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 29: 53
- †**Pterotrigrionia** Hoepen, 1929, Paleont. Navorsing Nas. Mus. Bloemfontein, 1: 9
- †**Ptilotrigrionia** Hoepen, 1929, Paleont. Navorsing Nas. Mus. Bloemfontein, 1: 22
- †**Quadratotrigrionia** Dietrich, 1933, S. B. Ges. Nat. Fr., Berlin, (1933): 330
- †**Quoieccchia** Crickmay, 1930, Bull. Canad. Dept. Mines (Nat. Mus. Canada), 63: 51
- †**Rinetrigrionia** Hoepen, 1929, Paleont. Navorsing Nas. Mus. Bloemfontein, 1: 22
- †**Rutitrigrionia** Hoepen, 1929, Paleont. Navorsing Nas. Mus. Bloemfontein, 1: 31
- †**Scabrotrigrionia** Deecke, 1925, Paläont. Zeits., 7 (2): 68 [n.n.]; Dietrich, 1933, S. B. Ges. Nat. Fr., Berlin, (1933): 330  
*Scaphitrigon* (err. pro *Scaphogonia* Crickmay, 1930) Crickmay, 1930, Bull. Canad. Dept. Mines (Nat. Mus. Canada), 63: 50
- †**Scaphogonia** Crickmay, 1930, Univ. Calif. Publ., Bull. Dept. geol. Sci., 19 (2): 51
- †**Scaphotrigrionia** Deecke, 1925, Paläont. Zeits., 7 (2): 68 [n.n.]; Dietrich, 1933, S. B. Ges. Nat. Fr., Berlin, (1933): 330
- †**Setotrigrionia** Kobayashi & Amano, 1955, Jap. Jour. Geol. Geogr., 26 (3-4): 206
- †**Sphenotrigrionia** Rennie, 1936, Ann. S. African Mus., 31: 365, 369  
*Steinmanella* Crickmay, 1930, Bull. Canad. Dept. Mines (Nat. Mus. Canada), 63: 50 [cf. *Yaadia* Crickmay, 1930]
- †**Syrottrigrionia** Cox, 1952, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 29: 61
- †**Transitrigrionia** Dietrich, 1932, Palaeontographica, Suppl., 7 (2), teil 2: 36  
*Trigella* (emend. pro *Trigrionia* Bruguière, 1789) Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 147  
*Trigon* (err. pro *-gonia* Bruguière, 1789) König, 1825, Icones foss., pl. 13
- †**Trigrionia** Bruguière, 1789, Encycl. Méth. (Vers), 1: xiv [valid ICZN 327]; Lamarck, 1799, Mém. Soc. H. N. Paris, 86  
*Trigonigenus* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
- †**Vaugonia** Crickmay, 1930, Univ. Calif. Publ., Bull. Dept. geol. Sci., 19 (2): 53
- †**Yaadia** Crickmay, 1930, Bull. Canad. Dept. Mines (Nat. Mus. Canada), 63: 50 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Steinmanella* Crickmay, 1930, non *Steinmannella* Welter, 1911 (Sponge); although thus technically invalid, it is here assumed that because both names were published on the same page of the same publication, the author may be said to have the "right of first reviser" and thus to have established *Yaadia* as the name to be used.]
- †**Yeharella** Kobayashi & Amano, 1955, Jap. Jour. Geol. Geogr., 26 (3-4): 200
- †**Zaletrigrionia** Skwarko, 1963, Bull. Australia Bur. Min. Res., Geol. Geophys., 67: 18

*Incertae sedis*

- †**Anopisthodon** Philippi, 1899, Foss. secund. Chile, 1: 74 [a steinkern of uncertain, apparently trigoniid, affinities.]

Family **PINZONELLIDAE** Beurlen, 1954

- †**Cowperesia** Mendes, 1952, Bol. São Paulo Univ., Fac. Filos. Cien. Letr., (Geol.) 8: 11, 86  
 †**Ferrazia** Reed, 1932, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (10) 10: 479, 480  
 †**Leinzia** Mendes, 1949, Bol. Brasil Div. Geol. Min., 133: 11  
 †**Leptoterraia** Beurlen, 1954, Paleont. Paraná, 128  
*Pinzonella* (err. pro *-nella* Reed, 1932) Reed, 1943, Bol. Serv. Geol. Min. Brasil, 107: 28  
 †**Pinzonella** Reed, 1932, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (10) 10: 479, 482  
 †**Pinzonellopis** Mendes, 1944, Bol. São Paulo Univ., Fac. Filos. Cien. Letr., 45 (Geol.) 1: 58  
 †**Plesiocyprinella** Holdhaus, 1918, Monogr. Serv. Geol. Min. Brasil, 2: 20  
 †**Terraia** Cox, 1934 (Feb.), Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (10) 13: 269; 1934 (Mar.), Bol. Inst. geol. Perforaciones Montevideo, 11: 8  
 †**Terraiaopsis** Beurlen, 1953, Bol. Brasil Div. Geol. Min., 142: 25 [n.n.]; 1954, Paleont. Paraná, 127

Family **TRIGONIOIDIDAE** Cox, 1952

- †**Hoffetrigonia** Suzuki, 1940, Jap. Jour. Geol. Geogr., 17: 229  
 †**Protounio** Martinson, 1953, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR., 89 (1): 167  
 †**Sainschandia** Martinson, 1957, Trudy Baikal. Limnol. In-ta, Akad. Nauk SSSR., 15: 285  
*Trigonioides* (err. pro *Tri-* Kobayashi & Suzuki, 1936) Martinson, 1957, Trudy Baikal. Limnol. In-ta, Akad. Nauk SSSR, 15: 277  
 †**Trigonioides** Kobayashi & Suzuki, 1936, Jap. Jour. Geol. Geogr., 13 (3-4): 249

Subclass **HETERODONTA** Neumayr, 1884Order **HIPPURITOIDA** Newell, 1965

## [Pachydontida Steinmann, 1903]

Superfamily **MEGALODONTACEA** Morris & Lycett, 1853Family **MEGALODONTIDAE** Morris & Lycett, 1853

- †**Conchodon** Stoppani, 1865, Géol. Paléont. Lombardie, 3: App. 246  
*Conchodus* (emend. pro *-don* Stoppani, 1865) Tausch, 1891, Verh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 25: 75 [non McCoy, 1848 (Pisces)]  
 †**Cumularia** Spriestersbach, 1919, Jhrb. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, 38 (1): 467  
 †**Durga** Böhm, 1884, Z. dtsch. geol. Ges., 36: 191, 774  
*Eomegalodon* (err. pro *-dus* Spriestersbach, 1915) Cossmann, 1922, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 26: 60  
 †**Eomegalodus** Spriestersbach, 1915, Abh. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, (N.F.) 80: 53  
 †**Eumegalodon** Gümbel, 1862, S. B. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-naturw. Kl., 45 (1): 361  
 †**Gemmellarodus** Stefano, 1912, Palaeont. Ital., 18: 87  
 †**Laubeia** Bittner, 1895, Verh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, (1895): 116; 1895, Abh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 18 (1): 23  
*Lycodes* (err. pro *-dus* Schafhäutl, 1863) Dall, 1900, in Eastman-Zittel, Text-Book Paleont., 1: 376



- Lyceodus* Schafhäütl, 1863, Süd-Bayerns Leth. Geogn., 375 [non Quenstedt, 1856 (Pisces)]
- Megaladon* (err. pro *-lodon* J. de C. Sowerby, 1827) Link, 1830, Handb. phys. Erdbeschr., 2 (1): 446
- †*Megalodon* J. de C. Sowerby, 1827, Min. Conch., 6: 131
- Megalodonta* (? err. pro *-don* J. de C. Sowerby, 1827) Goldfuss, 1832, Naturh. Atlas, 4: 85
- Megalodus* (emend. pro *-don* J. de C. Sowerby, 1827) Goldfuss, 1837, Petref. German., 2 (6): 183
- †*Megalomoidea* Cox, 1964, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 36: 43 [n.n. pro *Megalomus* Hall, 1852]
- Megalomus* Hall, [1852], Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 2), (1851): 343 [non Rambur, 1842 (Neuropt.); see *Megalomoidea* Cox, 1964]
- Megalomys* (emend. pro *-mus* Hall, 1852) Fischer, 1886, Man. Conch., 991 [non Trouessart, 1881 (Mamm.)]
- Mewalomus* (err. pro *Mega-* Hall, 1852) Kirk, 1927, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 71 (art. 20): 4
- †*Neomegalodon* Gümbel, 1862, S. B. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-naturw. Kl., 45: 362
- †*Neomegalodus* Stefano, 1912, Palaeontogr. Ital., 18: 73
- Pachyerisma* (emend. pro *Pachyr-* Morris & Lycett, 1850) Böhm, 1891, Ber. naturf. Ges. Freiburg-i-Breisgau, 6: 33
- †*Pachymegalodon* Gümbel, 1862, S. B. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-naturw. Kl., 45: 375
- Pachymegalodus* (emend. pro *-don* Gümbel, 1862) Tausch, 1890, Abh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 15 (2): 21, 22
- †*Pachyrisma* Morris & Lycett, 1850, Quart. Jour. geol. Soc. London, 6: 400
- †*Pachyrismella* Cox, 1964, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 36: 43
- †*Paramegalodus* Kutassy, 1934, Foss. Catal. (1, Anim.), 68: 52
- †*Plethocardia* Ulrich, 1892, Ann. Rep. geol. Surv. Minesota, 19: 243
- †*Pomarangina* Diener, 1906, S. B. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-naturw. Kl., 115 (1): 768; 1908, Palaeont. Indica, (15) 5, Mem. 3: 64
- †*Prosocoelofeton* Quenstedt, 1926, Result. norske Statsunderst. Spitsbergen-Exped., 1 (11): 23
- †*Prosocoelus* Keferstein, 1857, Z. dtsch. geol. Ges., 9: 155
- †*Protodicerias* Böhm, 1892, Ber. naturf. Ges. Freiburg-i-Breisgau, 6: 51
- †*Pycinodesma* Kirk, 1927, Jour. Wash. Acad. Sci., 17: 543 [n.n. pro *Pycnodesma* Kirk, 1927]
- Pycnodesma* Kirk, 1927, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 71 (art. 20): 1 [non Schrammen, 1910 (Porifera); see *Pycinodesma* Kirk, 1927]
- †*Rossiodus* Allasinaz, 1965, Riv. Ital. Paleont., 71: 120
- †*Tanaodon* Kirk, 1927, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 70 (art. 12): 1
- †*Tauroceras* Schafhäütl, 1854, N. Jhrb. Min. Geogn. Geol., (1854): 551

Superfamily **CHAMACEA** Blainville, 1825

Family **CHAMIDAE** Blainville, 1825 [ICZN 484]

- Amphichama** Habe, 1961, Coloured Ill. Shells Japan, 2: 127 [invalidly proposed]; 1964, Shells of Western Pacific in Color, 2: 185
- Arcinella** Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 47, 142
- Cama* (err. pro *Chama* Linnaeus, 1758) Quoy & Gaimard, [1835], in d'Urville, Voy. "Astrolabe," Zool., 3: 478
- Cameola* (emend. pro *Chama* Linnaeus, 1758) Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 148

- Camostraea* Deshayes, 1830, Encycl. Méth. (Vers), 2 (1): 178 [= *Arcinella* Schumacher, 1817]
- Chama** Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10): 691 [valid ICZN 484]
- Chamahippopus* Gistel, 1848, Naturg. Thierr., 172 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Chama* Linnaeus, 1758]
- Chamigenus* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
- Ciplelyella* (err. pro *Ciply*- Vincent, 1930) Neave, 1939, Nomen. Zool., 1: 740
- †**Cipliacella** Vincent, 1928, Acad. roy. Belg., Bull. Cl. Sci., (5) 14: 565
- Ciplyella* (emend. pro *Cipliac*- Vincent, 1928) Vincent, 1930, Mém. Mus. Hist. nat. Belg., 46: 111
- Cyphyella* (err. pro *Cip*- Vincent, 1930) Ebersin (ed.), 1960, Osnovy Paleont., 3 (Bivalvia): 118
- Echinochama* Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1049 [= *Arcinella* Schumacher, 1817]
- Eopseuma** Odhner, 1919, K. svenska VetenskAkad. Handl., 59 (3): 25
- Globus* (ex Klein) Deshayes, 1831, Encycl. Méth. (Vers), 2 (2): 170 [non Scopoli, 1772, (Vermes)]
- Gryphus* (Humphrey MS) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 193 [non Megerle, 1811 (Brach.)] [= *Chama* Linnaeus, 1758]
- †**Hellia** Schafhäutl, 1863, Süd-Bayerns Leth. Geogn., 160
- Jataronus* Bruguière, 1792, Encycl. Méth. (Vers), 1: 546 [n.n.]
- Lacinea* (ex Humphrey) G. B. Sowerby II, 1842, Conch. Man., (ed. 2), 168 [= *Chama* Linnaeus, 1758]
- Lazarus* Cuvier, 1800, Leçons Comp. Anat., 1: tab. 5 [n.n.]
- Licina* (Humphrey MS) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 193 [= *Chama* Linnaeus, 1758]
- Maceris* Modeer, 1793, K. svenska VetenskAkad. Nya Handl., 14: 174 [= *Chama* Linnaeus, 1758]
- Macrophylla* Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 36 [= *Chama* Linnaeus, 1758]
- Macerovillia* Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 118 [n.n.]
- Macrophyllum* (ex Gevers) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 193 [non Gray, 1838 (Mamm.)] [= *Chama* Linnaeus, 1758]
- Macrophyllum* Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 119 [n.n.]
- Ostreocamites* Defrance, 1826, Dict. Sci. nat., (ed. 2), 37: 25 [n.n.]
- Pseudochama** Odhner, 1917, K. svenska VetenskAkad. Handl., 52 (16): 28
- Psiloderma* (err. pro *Psilopod*- Poli, 1795) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1048
- Psiloderma* Poli, 1795, Test Sicil., 2: 253, 258 [= *Chama* Linnaeus, 1758]
- Psilopododerma* (emend. pro *-poderma* Poli, 1795) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 313
- Psilopus* Poli, 1795, Test Sicil., 2: 112 [= *Chama* Linnaeus, 1758]
- Psilotus* (emend. pro *-opus* Poli, 1795) Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 146
- Stola* (ex Klein) Herrmannsen, 1849, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 2: 503 [n.n.]

### Superfamily **DICERATACEA** Dall, 1895

#### Family **DICERATIDAE** Dall, 1895

- †**Diceras** Lamarck, 1805, Ann. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 6 (34): 299
- Dicerata* (err. pro *-ras* Lamarck, 1805) Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 148

*Diccratigenus* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]

†**Eodiceras** Pčelintsev, 1959, Trudy geol. Mus. Karlinskogo, Akad. Nauk SSSR, Monogr. 3: 36

†**Epidiceras** Douvillé, 1935, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (5) 5: 320

†**Heterodiceras** (Munier-Chalmas MS) Hébert, 1869, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (2) 27: 116

†**Megadiceras** Pčelintsev, 1959, Trudy geol. Mus. Karlinskogo, Akad. Nauk SSSR, Monogr. 3: 72

†**Mesodiceras** Pčelintsev, 1959, Trudy geol. Mus. Karlinskogo, Akad. Nauk SSSR, Monogr. 3: 82

†**Paradiceras** Pčelintsev, 1959, Trudy geol. Mus. Karlinskogo, Akad. Nauk SSSR, Monogr. 3: 96

†**Plesiodiceras** Munier-Chalmas, 1882, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (3) 10: 478

†**Pseudodiceras** Gemmellaro, 1875, Diario primo Congr. Soc. ital. Sci. (9): 3

#### Family **REQUIENIDAE** Douvillé, 1914

*Africardia* (err. pro *Apri-* Guéranger, 1853) Salisbury, 1934, Zool. Rec., 70 (1933), Moll.: 103

†**Apricardia** Guéranger, 1853, Essai Répert. Paléont. Sarthe, 36

†**Arietina** Conrad, 1853, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 6: 449

†**Bayleia** Munier-Chalmas, 1873, Jour. Conchyl., 21: 73, 74

†**Bayleoidea** Palmer, 1928, Occ. Pap. Calif. Acad. Sci., 14: 35

†**Hypelasma** Paquier, 1898, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (3) 25: 847

*Hypelasma* (err. pro *-lasma* Paquier, 1898) Ebersin (ed.), 1960, Osnovy Paleont., 3 (Bivalvia): 155

†**Kugleria** Bouwman, 1938, Proc. K. Akad. Wet. Amsterdam, 41 (4): 418

†**Matheronia** Munier-Chalmas, 1873, Jour. Conchyl., 21: 73, 74

†**Monnieria** Paquier, 1898, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (3) 25: 843

†**Pseudotoucasia** Douvillé, 1911, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (4) 11: 190

*Requienia* (err. pro *Requ-* Matheron, 1843) Gemmellaro, 1865, Atti Accad. Gioenia Sci. nat. Catania, (2) 20: 201

†**Requienia** Matheron 1843, Rep. trav. Soc. stat. Marseille, 6: 174 [reissued, 1843, as Catal. méth. foss. Bouches du Rhône, 102]

†*Requienites* Matheron, 1843, Rep. trav. Soc. stat. Marseille, 6: 174 [reissued, 1843, as Catal. méth. foss. Bouches du Rhône, 102] [= *Requienia* Matheron, 1843]

†**Toucasia** Munier-Chalmas, 1873, Jour. Conchyl., 21: 73, 74

#### Family **MONOPLEURIDAE** Munier-Chalmas, 1873

†**Araeopleura** Cox, 1965, Jour. Paleont., 39: 731 [n.n. pro *Stenopleura* Pošta, 1890]

†**Bicornucopina** Hofmann, 1912, Math. Termész. Ertesít., 30: 690 [n.n.]; 1913, Magyar Kir. Földtani Intézet Evkönyve, 20 (5): 243

†**Dipilidia** Matheron, 1843, Rep. trav. Soc. stat. Marseille, 6: 183 [reissued, 1843, as Catal. méth. foss. Bouches du Rhône, 111]

*Dipillidia* (err. pro *Dipili-* Matheron, 1843) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 70

†**Gyroleura** Douvillé, 1887, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (3) 15: 768

*Hemiraelites* (err. pro *Himer-* Stefano, 1889) Henning, 1917, Z. dtsch. geol. Ges., 68 (Abh.): 455

†**Himeraelites** Stefano, 1889, Atti Accad. Sci. Lett. Art. Palermo, 10: 1

†**Monopleura** Matheron, 1843, Rep. trav. Soc. stat. Marseille, 6: 177 [reissued, 1843, as Catal. méth. foss. Bouches du Rhône, 105]

†**Simacia** Počta, 1890, Abh. Math.-naturw. Böhm. Ges. Wiss., (7) 3 (2): 39, 81

*Stenopleura* Počta, 1890, Abh. Math.-naturw. Böhm. Ges. Wiss., (7) 3 (2): 35, 80 [non Stebbing, 1888 (Crust.); see *Araeopleura* Cox, 1965]

†**Vallèfia** Munier-Chalmas, 1873, Jour. Conchyl., 21: 73, 74

#### Family **CAPROTINIDAE** Gray, 1848

†**Baryconites** Palmer, 1928, Occ. Pap. Calif. Acad. Sci., 14: 14, 51

*Caprina* (err. pro *Caprotina* d'Orbigny, 1842 -teste Scudder) Matheron, 1843, Rep. Trav. Soc. stat. Marseille, 6: 185 [reissued, 1843, as Catal. méth. foss. Bouches du Rhône, 113]

†**Caprotina** d'Orbigny, 1842, Bull. Soc. géol. France, 13: 151; 1842 (Mar.), Ann. Sci. nat., [2] (Zool.), 17: 180

†**Chaperia** Munier-Chalmas, 1873, Jour. Conchyl., 21: 73 [n.n.]; Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1059

*Coprotina* (err. pro *Capr-* d'Orbigny, 1842) Kaufmann, 1872, Beitr. Geol. Karte Schweiz., 11: 13

*Ethra* Matheron, 1878, Rech. pal. Midi France, (3): pl. C14 [non Laporte, 1833 (Coleopt.); see *Retha* Cox, 1965]

*Horiopleura* (emend. pro *Or-* Munier-Chalmas, 1884) Douvillé, 1889, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (3) 17: 639

†**Oriopleura** Munier-Chalmas, 1884, in Lacvivier, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (3) 10: 539, 547

*Plyconites* (emend. pro *Polyconite* Rolland, 1830) Douvillé, 1887, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (3) 15: 779

*Polyconilites* (emend. pro *-conite* Rolland, 1830) Bronn, 1848, Ind. Palaeont., 1025

†**Polyconite** Roulland [= Rolland], 1830, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 4 (21): 166

*Polyconites* (emend. pro *-ite*, Rolland, 1830) Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 2: 315

†**Praecaprotina** Yabe & Nagao, 1926, Sci. Rep. Tohoku imp. Univ., Sendai, (2, Geol.) 9 (1): 21

*Proecaprotina* (err. pro *Prae-* Yabe & Nagao, 1926) Nagao, 1933, Jour. Fac. Sci. Hokkaido imp. Univ., (4, Geol., Min.) 2 (2): 163

†**Retha** Cox, 1965, Jour. Paleont., 39: 731 [n.n. pro *Ethra* Matheron, 1878]

†**Sellaea** Stefano, 1889, Atti Accad. Sci. Lett. Arts Palermo, 10: 20, 25

#### Family **CAPRINIDAE** Meek, 1864

†**Amphitriscoelus** Harris & Hodson, 1922, Palaeontogr. Amer., 1 (3): 130

†**Anodontopleura** Felix, 1890, in Felix & Lenk, Palaeontographica, 37: 167

†**Caprina** d'Orbigny, 1822, Mém. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 8 (1-3): 105

†**Caprinula** d'Orbigny, 1847, C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris, 25: 269; 1847, Ann. Sci. nat., (3, Zool.) 8: 261, 263

†**Caprinuloidea** Palmer, 1928, Occ. Pap. Calif. Acad. Sci., 14: 59

*Carinella* (err. pro *Capr-* d'Orbigny, 1847) Gemmellaro, 1865, Atti Accad. Gioenia Sci. nat. Catania, (2) 20: 229

†**Coalcomana** Harris & Hodson, 1922, Palaeontogr. Amer., 1 (3): 130, 132

†**Coralliochama** White, 1885, Bull. U. S. geol. Surv., 22: 9

†**Cornucaprina** Futterer, 1892, Palaeont. Abh., 6 (1): 87

†**Cryptaulia** Počta, 1890, Abh. Math.-naturw. Böhm. Ges. Wiss., (7) 3 (2): 50, 84



- Gemmellaria* (err. pro *-llaria* Munier-Chalmas, 1873) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 85
- †*Gemmellaria* Munier-Chalmas, 1873, Jour. Conchyl., 21: 73, 75
- †*Heterocaprina* Munier-Chalmas, 1873, Jour. Conchyl., 21: 73, 75
- †*Kipia* Harris & Hodson, 1922, Palaeontogr. Amer., 1 (3): 133
- †*Mitrocaprina* Böhm, 1895, Palaeontographica, 41: 102
- †*Neocaprina* Pleničar, 1961, Geologija Razp. in Poročila, 6: 41
- †*Offneria* Paquier, 1905, Mém. Soc. géol. France, Paléont. Mém. 29: 82
- †*Orthoptychus* Futterer, 1892, Palaeont. Abh., 6 (1): 91
- †*Pachytraga* Paquier, 1900, Trav. Lab. géol. Univ. Grenoble, 5: 337, 340, 348
- †*Palus* Palmer, 1928, Occ. Pap. Calif. Acad. Sci., 14: 19, 33
- †*Paracaprinnula* Piveteau, 1939, Jour. Conchyl., 83: 33
- Plagiophtychus* (err. pro *-ptychus* Matheron, 1843) Gemmellaro, 1865, Atti Accad. Gioenia Sci. nat. Catania, (2) 20: 200
- †*Plagiophtychus* Matheron, 1843, Rep. trav. Soc. stat. Marseille, 6: 188 [reissued, 1843, as Catal. méth. foss. Bouches du Rhône, 116] (as *Plagiophtychus*, pp. 186 & 114 resp.)
- †*Planocaprina* Palmer, 1928, Occ. Pap. Calif. Acad. Sci., 14: 19, 64
- Plesiophtychus* (Munier-Chalmas MS) Lacvivier, 1884, Terr. Crét. L'Ariege [n.n.]; Munier-Chalmas, 1888, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (3) 16: 819 [n.n.]
- †*Plicatostylus* Lupper & Packard, 1930, Univ. Oregon Publ., 1 (3): 204
- †*Praecaprina* Paquier, 1905, Mém. Soc. géol. France, Paléont. Mém. 29: 72
- †*Sabinia* Parona, 1909, Boll. Soc. geol. Ital., 27: 303
- †*Schiosia* Böhm, 1892, Ber. naturf. Ges. Freiburg-i-Breisgau, 6: 144
- Sphaerucaprina* (err. pro *Sphaer-* Gemmellaro, 1865) Kutassy, 1934, Foss. Catal., (1, Anim.), 68: 157
- Sphaerocaprina* (emend. pro *Sphaeru-* Gemmellaro, 1865) Douvillé, 1910, Mém. Soc. géol. France, Paléont. Mém. 41: 30
- †*Sphaerucaprina* Gemmellaro, 1865, Atti Accad. Gioenia Sci. nat. Catania, (2) 20: 212

Family **ANOMOPTYCHIDAE** Vokes, new name

[= Trechmannellidae Cox, 1933]

- †*Anomoptychus* Douvillé, 1906, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 10: 56 [n.n. pro *Polyptychus* Douvillé, 1904; cf. *Trechmannella* Cox, 1933]
- †*Antillocaprina* Trechmann, 1924, Geol. Mag. 61: 392, 407
- Polyptychus* (err. pro *-tychus* Douvillé, 1904) Harris & Hodson, 1922, Palaeontogr. Amer., 1 (3): 130
- Polyptychus* Douvillé, 1904, in Morgan, Miss. Sci. Perse, 3 (4): 248, 251; 1904, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (4) 4: 520 [non Hübner, 1819 (Lepid.); see *Anomoptychus* Douvillé, 1906, + *Trechmannella* Cox, 1933]
- †*Rousselia* Douvillé, 1898, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (3) 26: 151
- Trechmannella* Cox, 1933, Proc. geol. Assoc., 44: 388 [n.n. pro *Polyptychus* Douvillé, 1904; = *Anomoptychus* Douvillé, 1906]

Superfamily **HIPPURITACEA** Gray, 1848

Family **HIPPURITIDAE** Gray, 1848 [ICZN 613]

- †*Acardo* Bruguière, 1797, Encycl. Méth. (Tabl. Vers), 2: pl. 172
- †*Arnaudia* (Bayle MS) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1064
- †*Barrettia* Woodward, 1862, Geologist, 5: 375

- †**Batolites** Montfort, 1808, Conch., 1: 334  
*Batolithes* (err. pro *-tes* Montfort, 1808) Cuvier, 1817, Règne Anim., 2: 373  
*Batolithus* (emend. pro *-tes* Montfort) Herrmannsen, 1846, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 104
- †**Bihippurites** Futterer, 1896, Palaeont. Abh., (N.F. 2) 6: 263
- †**Dorbignia** Woodward, 1862, Geologist, 5: 375  
*d'Orbignya* (emend. pro *Dorbignia* Woodward, 1862) Tate, 1868, in Tate-Woodward, Man. Moll., App., 72  
*D'Orbignya* (err. pro *Dorbignia* Woodward, 1862) Dall, 1900, in Eastman-Zittel, Text-Book Paleont., 1: 406  
*Hippuritella* (err. pro *-tella* Douvillé, 1908) Milovanović, 1934, Serv. géol. Royaume Yougoslavie, 3 (2): 83
- †**Hippuritella** Douvillé, 1908, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (4) 8: 268
- †**Hippurites** Lamarck, 1801, Syst. Anim. s. vert., 104 [valid ICZN 613]
- †*Hyppurites* Schlotheim, 1820, Die Petref., 351 [nom. dub.]  
*Itipurites* (err. pro *Hipp-* Lamarck, 1801) Pirona, 1868, Atti Soc. Ital. Sci. nat., 11: 510  
*Ivania* (err. pro *Yv-* Milovanović, 1935) Ebersin (ed.), 1960, Osnovy Paleont., 3 (Bivalvia): 160  
*Laskarevia* Milovanović, 1961, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (7) 2 (4): 371 [n.n.]  
*Orbignia* (emend. pro *Dor-* Woodward, 1862) Stoliczka, 1871, Paleont. Indica, (6) 3: 239  
*Orbignya* (err. pro *Dorbignia* Woodward, 1862) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1064  
*Orbignya* (err. pro *Dorbignia* Woodward, 1862) Dall, 1913, in Eastman-Zittel, Text-Book Paleont., (ed. 2): 482  
*Orbiignya* (err. pro *Dorbignia* Woodward, 1862) Muellerried, 1934, An. Inst. Biol. Mexico, 5: 81  
*Orthoceratites* Lamarck, 1799, Mém. Soc. H. N. Paris, 81 [invalid ICZN 613]  
*Pachynus* (emend. pro *Hippurites* Lamarck, 1801) Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 140
- †**Parastroma** Douvillé, 1926, C. R. Soc. géol. France, 1926 (7): 71
- †**Pironaea** Meneghini, 1868, Atti. Soc. Ital. Sci. nat., 11: 511 [as *Pironea*, p. 402, but *-aea* also in title of paper: "Il nuovo genere *Pironaea*."]  
*Pironaia* (err. pro *-naea* Meneghini, 1868) Dall, 1900, in Eastman-Zittel, Text-Book Paleont., 1: 406
- †**Praebarrettia** Trechmann, 1924, Geol. Mag., 61: 392, 394, 395  
*Prebarrettia* (err. pro *Praebarrettia* Trechmann, 1924) Roig, 1926, Mem. Soc. Cubana Hist. nat., 7: 89  
*Pseudobarrettia* Muellerried, 1933, Geol. Rdsch., Leipzig, 23A [Festschr.]: 268 [n.n.]
- †**Pseudovaccinites** Senesse, 1946, Bull. Soc. Hist. nat. Toulouse, 81: 40  
*Pyronaea* (err. pro *Pironaea* Meneghini, 1868) Munier-Chalmas, 1873, Jour. Conchyl., 21: 73
- †**Rhedensia** Senesse, 1939, Bull. Soc. Hist. nat. Toulouse, 73: 227
- †**Tetracionites** Astre, 1931, Bull. Soc. Hist. nat. Toulouse, 61 (2): 269
- †**Torreites** Palmer, 1933, Rev. Agric. Habana, 14 (15-16): 100
- †**Vaccinites** Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1064  
*Vaccinitis* (err. pro *-tes* Fischer, 1887) Milovanović, 1932, Geoloski anali Balkansk., 11 (1): tab. 3  
*Yvania* Milovanović, 1935, Geol. Balkanica, 1: 127, 131 [non Fischer, 1885 (Gastr.); see *Yvaniella* Milovanović, 1938]
- †**Yvaniella** Milovanović, 1938, Bull. Acad. Sci. Belgrade, 4B: 129 [n.n. pro *Yvania* Milovanović, 1935]

Family **RADIOLITIDAE** Gray, 1848Subfamily **RADIOLITINAE** Gray, 1848

- Agria* Matheron, 1878, Rech. pal. Midi France, (1-2): pls. C8, C9 [non Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 (Dipt.); see *Agriopleura* Kühn, 1932]
- †**Agriopleura** Kühn, 1932, Foss. Catal. (1, Anim) 54: 78 [n.n. pro *Agria* Matheron, 1878]
- †**Apulites** Tavani, 1958, Jour. Paleont. Soc. India, 3: 173
- †**Biradiolites** d'Orbigny, 1850, Paléont. Franç., Crét., 4 (Brach.): 230
- †**Birostrites** Lamarck, 1819, Anim. s. vert., 6: 235
- †**Bournonia** Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1067
- †**Dechaseauxia** Tavani, 1949, Palaeontogr. Ital., 46 [N.S. 16]: 21
- †**Distefanella** Parona, 1901, Mem. Accad. Torino, (2) 50: 198, 205
- Durania* Douvillé, 1908, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (4) 8: 309 [= *Biradiolites* d'Orbigny, 1850]
- †**Eoradiolites** Douvillé, 1909, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (4) 9: 77
- Eoradiotes* (err. pro *-olites* Douvillé, 1909) Patrini, 1927, Riv. ital. Paleont., 33 (1-2): 9
- †**Eubiradiolites** Coogan, 1966, Jour. Paleont., 40: 763 [= *Biradiolites* auct., non d'Orbigny, 1850]
- †**Euradiolites** Wiontzek, 1934, Palaeontographica, 80A: 11, 32
- †**Kuehnia** Milovanović, 1956, Bull. Serv. géol. géophys. R. Pays. Serbie, 12: 132 [Serb.], 141 [German]
- †**Medeella** Parona, 1924, Atti Accad. Sci. Torino, 59: 148
- Mouretia* Douvillé, 1902, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (4) 2: 480 [non G. B. Sowerby I, 1835 (Gastr.); see *Sarlatia* Douvillé, 1910]
- †**Neoradiolites** Milovanović, 1934, Geoloski anali Balkansk., 12: 188 [n.n.]; 1935, Geol. Balkanica, 1: 127, 132; 1937, Bull. Acad. Sci. Belgrade, 3B: 30
- Ophilites* Roulland [= Rolland], [1831], Bull. Soc. géol. France, 1 (1830): 189 [n.n.]
- †**Parabournonia** Douvillé, 1927, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (4) 27: 55
- †**Parasauvagesia** Cox, 1960, Bull. Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.), (Geol.) 4 (9): 428
- †**Paronella** Wiontzek, 1934, Palaeontographica, 80A: 11, 26
- †**Petalodontia** Počta, 1890, Abh. Math.-naturw. Böhm. Ges. Wiss., (7) 3: 86
- †**Praeradiolites** Douvillé, 1902, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (4) 2: 469
- Pseudoplyconites* (err. pro *-poly-* Milovanović, 1935) Milovanovic, 1935, Bull. Serv. geol. Royaume Yougoslavie, 4: 237
- †**Pseudopolyconites** Milovanović, 1934, Geoloski anali Balkansk., 12 (1): 188 [n.n.]; 1935, Geol. Balkanica, 1: 127, 132; 1937, Bull. Acad. Sci. Belgrade, 3B: 2
- Radiolita* (err. pro *-tes* Lamarck, 1801) Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 148
- †**Radiolitella** Douvillé, 1904, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (4) 4: 533
- †**Radiolites** Lamarck, 1801, Syst. Anim. s. vert., 130
- Radiolithes* (err. pro *-tes* Lamarck, 1801) Oken, 1815, Lehrb. Zool., 3 (1): vii [invalid ICZN 417]
- Radiolithigenus* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tav. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
- Raidolites* (err. pro *Radio-* Lamarck, 1801) Milovanović, 1934, Geoloski anali Balkansk., 12: 253
- †**Rhytoides** Zekeli, 1854, Jhrb. geol. Reichsanst., 5: 206
- †**Sarlatia** Douvillé, 1910, Mém. Soc. géol. France, Paléont. Mém. 41: 29 [n.n. pro *Mouretia* Douvillé, 1902]
- †**Sauvagesia** (Bayle MS) Douvillé, 1886, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (3) 14: 398

- Sauvegesia* (err. pro *Sauvag-* Douvillé, 1886) Palmer, 1928, Occ. Pap. Calif. Acad. Sci., 14: 76
- Sphaerulites* (err. pro *Sphae-* Lamarck, 1819) Swainson, 1835, Elem. mod. Conch., 44
- Sphaerolites* (err. pro *Sphaeru-* Lamarck, 1819) Berthold, 1827, in Latreille, Nat. Fam. Thierr., 596
- †**Sphaerulites** Lamarck, 1819, Anim. s. vert., 6: 231
- Spharulites* (err. pro *Sphaer-* Lamarck, 1819) Bayle, 1857, Jour. Conchyl., 5: 367
- Spherulites* (err. pro *Sphaer-* Lamarck, 1819) Blainville, 1824, Dict. Sci. nat., (ed. 2), 32: 305
- Stefanella* (emend. pro *Distefanella* Parona, 1901) Douvillé, 1901, Rev. crit. Paléozoool., 5: 101
- Syndonites* (err. pro *Synodontites* Pirona, 1867) Stoliczka, 1871 Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 487
- Synondontes* (err. pro *-dontites* Pirona, 1867) Pirona, 1868, Atti Soc. Ital. Sci. nat., 11: 509
- †**Synodontites** Pirona, 1867, Atti Ist. Veneto, (3) 12: 833, 840
- Synodontites* (err. pro *Syno-* Pirona, 1867) Douvillé, 1902, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (4) 2: 465
- †**Tampsia** Stephenson, 1922, Proc. U. S. natl. Mus., 61: 4
- †**Thyrastylon** Chubb, 1956, Palaeontogr. Amer., 4 (27): 36

#### Subfamily LAPEIROUSIINAE Kühn, 1932

- Caprinella* d'Orbigny, 1847, C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris, 25: 269; 1847, Ann. Sci. nat., (3, Zool.) 8: 253, 261 [= *Ichthyosarcolithes* Desmarest, 1817]
- Chiapasella* (err. pro *-sella* Muellerried, 1931) Milovanović, 1934, Bull. Serv. géol. Royaume Yougoslavie, 3 (2): 86 (as *Chiapassella*, p. 145)
- †**Chiapasella** Muellerried, 1931, An. Inst. Biol. Mexico, 2: 243
- Chiapasia* Muellerried, 1933, Geol. Rundschau, 23A (Festschr.): 268 [n.n.]
- †**Colveraia** Klinghardt, 1913, Z. dtsch. geol. Ges., 65: 448 [n.n.]; 1921, Arch. Biontologie, 5: 23
- Diatretus* Douvillé, 1926, C. R. Soc. geol. France, 1926 (7): 71 [= *Titanosarcolithes* Trechmann, 1924]
- †**Dubertretia** Cox, 1965, Jour. Paleont., 39: 731 [n.n. pro *Kelleria* Milovanović, 1938]
- †**Hardaghia** Tavani, 1949, Palaeontogr. Ital., 46 (N.S. 16): 19
- Hardgia* (err. pro *-daghia* Tavani, 1949) Ebersin (ed.), 1960, Osnovy Paleont., 3 (Bivalvia): 162
- Ichthyosarcolithes* (err. pro *Ichthyosarcolithes* Desmarest, 1817) Agassiz, 1845, Nom. Syst. gen. Moll., 44
- Ichthyosarcolithus* (err. pro *Ichthyosarcolithes* Desmarest, 1817) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 101
- †**Ichthyosarcolithes** Desmarest, 1817, Journ. de Phys., 85: 51 [?, 1812, Bull. Sci.-phys. Orleans, 6: 324 (not seen—fide Pervinquière, 1912)]
- Ichthyosarcolithes* (err. pro *Ichthy-* Desmarest, 1817) G. B. Sowerby II, 1839, Conch. Man., 53
- Ichthyosarcolithes* (err. pro *-lites* Desmarest, 1817) Blainville, 1824, Dict. Sci. nat., 32: 191
- Ichthyosarcolithus* (err. pro *-lites* Desmarest, 1817) Fischer von Waldheim, 1834, Bibliogr. pal., (ed. 2): 243
- Ichthyosarcolithus* (err. pro *-sarcolithes* Desmarest, 1817) Douvillé, 1927, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (4) 26: 132
- Ichthyosarcolithus* (err. pro *Ichthyosarcolithes* Desmarest, 1817) Fric, 1910, Misc. Palaeont., 2 (Mesozoica): 18



- †**Immanitas** Palmer, 1928, Occ. Pap. Calif. Acad. Sci., 14: 19, 28  
*Immanites* (err. pro *-tas* Palmer, 1928) Kutassy, 1934, Foss. Catal., (1, Anim.) 68: 180
- †**Joufia** Böhm, 1897, Z. dtsch. geol. Ges., 49: 180  
*Kelleria* Milovanović, 1938, Bull. Acad. Sci. Belgrade, 4B: 137 [non Gurney, 1928 (Crust.); see *Dubertretia* Cox, 1965]
- Lapeirouseia* (emend. pro *-sia* Bayle, 1878) Pervinquière, 1912, Étude Pal. Tunisienne, 2: 326
- †**Lapeirousella** Milovanović, 1938, Bull. Acad. Sci. Belgrade, 4B: 86, 89, 112
- †**Lapeirousia** Bayle, 1878, Explic. Carte géol. France, 4. Atlas: pl. 110
- †**Lithocalamus** Luper & Packard, 1930, Univ. Oregon Publ., 1 (3): 207
- †**Osculigera** Kühn, 1932, Rec. geol. Surv. India, 66: 165
- †**Petkovicia** Kühn & Pejović, 1959, S. B. Öst. Akad. Wiss., Math. -naturw. Kl., (1) 168: 979
- †**Pileochama** Parona, 1901, Mem. Accad. Sci. Torino, (2) 50: 198, 211
- †**Praelapeirouseia** Wiontzek, 1934, Palaeontographica, 80A: 11, 28
- †**Tepeyacia** Palmer, 1928, Occ. Pap. Calif. Acad. Sci., 14: 19, 46  
*Tetanosarcolites* (err. pro *Tit-* Trechmann, 1924), Salisbury, 1940, Zool. Rec., 76 (1939), Moll.: 130
- †**Titanosarcolites** Trechmann, 1924, Geol. Mag., 61: 392, 397
- †**Vautrinia** Milovanović, 1938, Bull. Acad. Sci. Belgrade, 4B: 86, 88, 108

*Incertae sedis*

The following names appear to be based upon rudistid materials but cannot be satisfactorily allocated to any specific family group:

- Acardia* Berthold, 1827, in Latreille, Nat. Fam. Thierr., 197 [n.n.]
- Birostrum* Bronn, 1837, Lethaea 2: 625 [n.n., apparently based upon a steinkern] [non Desmoulins, 1827 (Moll.)]
- Campiloceratites* Fortis, 1778, Trav. into Dalmatia, 160 ["... I happened to discover in the hard marble, a curious fossil very much resembling horns. . . . you may call it, if you please, *Campiloceratites*."] ]
- Cornucopia* Thompson, 1802, Jour. de Phys., 54: 245
- Enargetes* Fischer von Waldheim, 1830, Oryct. Moscou, sign. d<sup>1</sup>: 182 [steinkern]
- Jodamia* Defrance, 1822, Dict. Sci. nat., 24: 230 [steinkern]
- Trommia* Klinghardt, 1935, Z. dtsch. geol. Ges., 87: 38, pl. 3 [n.n., and invalidly proposed]

Order VENEROIDA H. & A. Adams, 1858

[Heterodontida Neumayr, 1884]

Suborder LUCININA Dall, 1889

[Oligodontina March, 1912]

Superfamily LUCINACEA Fleming, 1828

Family BABINKIDAE Horny, 1960

- Anuscula* (pro *Babinka* Barrande, 1881) Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 31
- †**Babinka** (Perner MS) Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 31 [cf. *Anuscula* Barrande, 1881]

Family **LUCINIDAE** Fleming, 1828Subfamily **PARACYCLASINAE** Vokes, new subfamily

- †**Crassatellopsis** Beushausen, 1895, Abh. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, (N.F.) 17: 146  
 †**Ilionia** Billings, 1875, Canad. Natural., (N.S.) 7: 301  
 †**Montanaria** Spriestersbach & Fuchs, 1909, Abh. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, (N.F.) 58: 42  
 †**Paracyclas** Hall, 1843, Geol. New York, 4th. Dist., 171  
*Paracycles* (err. pro *-las* Hall, 1843) Branson, 1923, Missouri Bur. Geol. Mines, (2) 17: 116  
*Paracylas* (err. pro *-cycles* Hall, 1843) Schmidt, 1909, Jhresber. Naturw. Ver. Elberfeld, 12: 58  
 †**Phenacocyclas** La Rocque, 1950, Contr. Mus. Paleont., Univ. Mich., 7 (10): 312  
 †**Platymermis** Noetling, 1883, Jhrb. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, (1882): 294  
*Prolucina* Dall, 1900, in Eastman-Zittel, Text-Book Paleont., 1: 408  
 [= *Platymermis* Noetling, 1883]

*Incertae sedis*

- †**Palaeolucina** Chao, 1928, Palaeont. Sinica, (B) 9 (3): 20

Subfamily **LUCININAE** Fleming, 1828

- Alucinoma** Habe, 1958, Venus, 19 (3-4): 181  
*Ampliata* Arkell, 1934, Monogr. Brit. Corall. Lamell. (Palaeontogr. Soc. Monogr.), 7, 282 [non Wagner, 1907 (Gastr.); see *Perampliata* Arkell, 1936]  
**Anfilla** de Gregorio, 1885, Boll. Soc. malac. Ital., 10: 214  
**Anodontia** Link, 1807, Besch. Nat. Samml. Univ. Rostock, (3): 156  
*Antilla* (err. pro *Anf-* de Gregorio, 1885) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1143  
 †**Armimiltha** Olsson & Harbison, 1953, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Mon. 8: 84  
**Austriella** Tenison-Woods, 1881, Trans. roy. Soc. Victoria, 17: 82  
 †**Barbierella** Chavan, 1938, Jour. Conchyl., 82: 115  
**Bellucina** Dall, 1901, Proc. U. S. natl. Mus., 23: 806  
 †**Boeuvia** Chavan, 1948, C. R. Soc. géol. France (1948): 353  
 †**Bourdotia** Dall, 1901, Proc. U. S. natl. Mus., 23: 814  
 †**Callucina** Dall, 1901, Proc. U. S. natl. Mus., 23: 806  
 †**Callucinella** Chavan, 1961, Cahiers géol. Thoiry, (58-61): 561  
 †**Callucinopsis** Chavan, 1959, Cahiers géol. Thoiry, (53): 516  
 †**Cardiolucina** Sacco, 1901, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 29: 89  
**Cavatidens** Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 391  
 †**Cavilinga** Chavan, 1937, Jour. Conchyl., 81: 198  
 †**Cavilucina** Fischer, 1887, (June 15), Man. Conch., 1143; (Fischer MS) Cossmann, 1887, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 22: 31  
*Chama* Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 33 [non Linnaeus, 1758 (Chamidae); = *Codakia* Scopoli, 1777] [invalid ICZN 484]  
 †**Claibornites** Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Pub. 3: 37, 183  
*Codackia* (err. pro *-akia* Scopoli, 1777) Lopes & Alvarenga, 1955, Bol. Inst. Oceanogr., Univ. São Paulo, 5 (1-2): 184  
**Codakia** Scopoli, 1777, Intr. Hist. Nat., 398

- †**Codalucina** Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Pub. 3: 37, 184  
*Codokia* (emend. pro *Codakia* Scopoli, 1777) Récluz, 1869, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 27: 35  
*Cruentata* (Megerle MS) Scudder, 1882, Nomencl. zool., (Suppl.), 90 [n.n.] [U.S. Natl. Mus. Bull. 19]  
**Ctena** Mörch, 1860, Malak. Bl., 7: 201  
*Cyclas* (ex Klein) Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 32 [non Lamarck, 1799 (Pisidiidae); see *Lucinella* Monterosato, 1883]  
*Cyrachaea* Leach, 1847, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., 20: 272 [= *Myrtea* Turton, 1822]  
†**Dallucina** Olsson & Harbison, 1953, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Mon. 8: 87  
*Davaricella* (err. pro *Div-* Martens, 1880) Woodring, 1925, Carnegie Inst. Wash. Publ. 366: 127  
*Dentelucina* (err. pro *Denti-* Fischer, 1887) Connolly, 1919, Zool. Rec., 54 (1917), Moll.: 56  
*Dentilucina* Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1143 [n.n. pro *Lucina* Lamarck, 1801, non 1799] [= *Phacoides* (ex Blainville) Gray 1847]  
†**Dilora** Marwick, 1948, N. Zealand geol. Surv., Paleont. Bull. 16: 19  
†**Discomiltha** Chavan, 1952, Mém. Suisses Paléont., 69: 95  
**Divalinga** Chavan, 1951, Bull. Inst. roy. Sci. nat. Belg., 27 (18): 6  
**Divalucina** Iredale, 1936, Rec. Australian Mus., 19: 273  
*Divaricalla* (err. pro *-cella* Martens, 1880) Aslanian, 1961, Doklady, Akad. Nauk, SSSR., 136 (4): 932  
**Divaricella** Martens, 1880, in Moebius, Beitr. Meeresfauna Mauritius, 321  
**Eamesiella** Chavan, 1951, C. R. Soc. géol. France, (1951): 211 [n.n. pro *Pseudolucina* Chavan, 1947]  
*Egraca* Leach, 1852, Syn. Moll. Gt. Brit., 310 [= *Lucina* Bruguière, 1797]  
**Egracina** Chavan, 1951, Inst. roy. Sci. nat. Belg., 27 (18): 20  
**Elathia** Issel, 1869, Malac. Mar. Rosso, 85  
†**Eodivaricella** Chavan, 1951, Inst. roy. Sci. nat. Belg., 27 (18): 23  
†**Eomiltha** Cossmann, 1912, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 65: 269  
†**Eophysema** Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Pub. 3: 37, 186  
**Epicodakia** Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 390  
**Epilucina** Dall, 1901, Proc. U. S. natl. Mus., 23: 806  
**Eulopia** Dall, 1901, Proc. U. S. natl. Mus., 23: 804  
†**Freila** de Gregorio, 1930, Ann. Géol. Paléont., livr. 53: 28  
†**Gardnerella** Chavan, 1951, C. R. Soc. géol. France, (1951): 211  
†**Gibbolucina** Cossmann, 1904, Bull. Soc. géol. Normandie, 23: 13; 1904, Faune Eoc. Cotent., 2: 33  
**Gonimyrtea** Marwick, 1929, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 59: 904, 912  
†**Gradilucina** Cossmann, 1902, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 36: 20  
†**Here** Gabb, 1866, Geol. Surv. Calif., Paleont., 2 (1): 28  
†**Herella** Chavan, 1942, C. R. Soc. géol. France, (1942): 62  
†**Illesca** Olsson, 1932, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 19: 90 (no. 68: 90)  
*Jaconia* (err. pro *Jag-* Récluz, 1869) Tryon, 1884, Struct. Syst. Conch., 3: 210  
†**Jagolucina** Chavan, 1937, Jour. Conchyl., 81: 261  
*Jagonella* Selli, 1944, Ann. Mus. Geol. Bologna, (2) 17: 9 [invalid, no diagnosis or design.]  
**Jagonia** Récluz, 1869, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, (3) 7: 35, 37  
†**Jagonoma** Chavan, 1946, Bull. Soc. géol. France, 5(16): 197  
*Jugonia* (err. pro *Jag-* Récluz, 1869) Jousseaume, 1894, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (3) 21: 398

- Lenticularia* (err. pro *Lentill-* Schumacher, 1817) Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 150
- Lentillaria** Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 49, 147
- †**Lepilucina** Olsson, 1964, Neog. Moll. Northwestern Ecuador, 47
- †**Levimyrtaea** Olsson, 1964, Neog. Moll. Northwestern Ecuador, 51
- Ligula* (Leach MS) Lamarck, 1818, Anim. s. vert., 5: 469 [in synonymy] [non Bloch, 1782 (Vermes)]
- †**Linga** de Gregorio, 1885, Boll. Soc. malac. Ital., 10: 217
- Lintellaria* (err. pro *Lent-* Schumacher, 1817) Bucquoy, Dautzenberg & Dollfus, 1898, Moll. Mar. Roussillon, 2: 635
- Lissosphaira** Olsson, 1961, Panama-Pacific Pelecypoda, 221
- Loripedes* (err. pro *-pes* Poli, 1791) G. B. Sowerby II, 1839, Conch. Man., 59
- Loripes** Poli, 1791, Test. Sicil., 1, Introd.: 31
- Loripinus** Monterosato, 1883, Natural. Sicil., 3: 91; 1884, Nomen. Conch. medit., 17
- Loripoderma* Poli, 1795, Test. Sicil., 2: 253, 259 [= *Loripes* Poli, 1791]
- Lucina** Bruguière, 1797, Encycl. Méth. (Tabl. Vers), 2: pl. 284
- Lucina* Lamarck, 1799, Mém. Soc. H. N. Paris, 84 [non Bruguière, 1797] [= *Anodontia* Link, 1807]
- Lucinella** Monterosato, 1883, Natural. Sicil., 3: 91 [n.n. pro *Cyclus* (ex Klein) "Adams" (= Mörch)]
- Lucinesca* (err. pro *-nisca* Dall, 1901) Cossmann, 1921, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 25: 30
- Lucinida** d'Orbigny, 1846, Voy. Amér. mérid., 5 (Moll.): 588
- Lucinidea* (err. pro *-ida* d'Orbigny, 1846) Zittel, 1887, Traite de Paléont., 2: 95
- Lucinigenus* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
- †**Luciniola** Skeat & Madsen, 1898, Danmarks geol. Unders., (2) no. 8: 86
- Lucinisca** Dall, 1901, Proc. U. S. natl. Mus., 23: 805
- Lucinoma** Dall, 1901, Proc. U. S. natl. Mus., 23: 806
- Lucinopsis* Soehle, 1897, Geogn. Jhresh., 9: 35 [non Forbes & Hanley, 1848 (Petricolidae)]
- Lusina* (err. pro *Lucina* Bruguière, 1797) Ossaulenka, 1936, Mem. Inst. Geol., Akad. Nauk URSR (Kiev), 1: 116
- Magaxinus* (err. pro *Meg-* Brugnone, 1880) Monterosato, 1891, Natural. Sicil., 10: 98
- †**Megaxinus** Brugnone, 1880, Boll. Soc. malac. Ital., 6: 146
- Mendicula** Iredale, 1924, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 49: 182, 206
- †**Mesolinga** Chavan, 1951, C. R. Soc. géol. France, (1951): 212
- †**Mesomiltha** Chavan, 1938, Jour. Conchyl., 82: 231
- Microcoripia* (err. pro *Microloripes* Cossmann, 1912) Dollfus, 1919, Jour. Conchyl., 64: 230
- †**Microloripes** Cossmann, 1912, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 65: 261
- Miltha** H. & A. Adams, 1857, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 468
- Milthea* (err. pro *-tha* H. & A. Adams, 1857) Meek, 1876, Rep. U.S. geol. Surv. Terr. (Hayden), 9: 131
- Miltheoidea* (err. pro *-thoidea* Marwick, 1931) Chavan, 1938, Jour. Conchyl., 82: 64
- †**Milthoidea** Marwick, 1931, N. Zealand geol. Surv., Paleont. Bull. 13: 70
- †**Milthona** Marwick, 1931, N. Zealand geol. Surv., Paleont. Bull. 13: 71
- Mirtea* (err. pro *Myr-* Turton, 1822) Monterosato, 1891, Natural. Sicil., 10: 98
- Mittha* (err. pro *Miltha* H. & A. Adams, 1857) Semmes, 1919, Sci. Surv. Porto Rico & Virgin Isl., 1 (1): 58



- Monitilora** Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 390  
*Myrtaea* (emend. pro *-tea* Turton, 1822) Dall, 1901, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 23: 804  
**Myrtea** Turton, 1822, Conch. Insul. Brit., xv, 133  
†**Myrteopsis** Sacco, 1901, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 29: 96  
*Myrtea* (err. pro *-tea* Turton, 1822) Nozsky, 1939, Ann. Mus. nat. Hung., 32 (Min. Geol. Pal.): 63  
†**Myrtucina** Vokes, 1939, Ann. New York Acad. Sci., 38: 72  
**Nevenulora** Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 390  
**Notomyrtea** Iredale, 1924, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 49: 182, 206  
†**Paralucinella** Chavan, 1951, Bull. Inst. roy. Sci. nat. Belg., 27 (18): 11  
**Parvilucina** Dall, 1901, Proc. U. S. natl. Mus., 23: 806  
†**Paslucina** Olsson, 1964, Neog. Moll. Northwestern Ecuador, 47  
**Pegophysema** Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Pub. 3: 38, 185  
†**Perampliata** Arkell, 1936, Monogr. Brit. Corall. Lamell. (Palaeontogr. Soc. Monogr.), xx [n.n. pro *Ampliata* Arkell, 1934]  
**Pexocodakia** Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 389  
**Phacoides** (ex Blainville) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 195  
**Pillucina** Pilsbry, 1921, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 72: 381, 382  
†**Plastomiltha** Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Pub. 3: 38, 191  
**Pleurolocina** Dall, 1901, Proc. U. S. natl. Mus., 23: 805  
**Pompholigina** Dall, 1901, Proc. U. S. natl. Mus., 23: 814  
**Prophetilora** Iredale, 1930, Mem. Queensland Mus., 10: 75  
*Pseudolucina* Chavan, 1947, Jour. Conchyl., 87: 180 [non Wilckens, 1909 (Limidae); see *Eamesiella* Chavan, 1951]  
**Pseudolucinisca** Chavan, 1959, Cahiers géol. Thoiry, (53): 516  
†**Pseudomiltha** Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1144  
†**Pterolucina** Chavan, 1942, C. R. Soc. géol. France, (1942): 61  
†**Pteromyrtea** Finlay, 1926, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 461  
†**Quasilucina** Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Pub. 3: 38, 178  
†**Raetolucina** Osswald, 1930, Jhrb. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, 50 (2): 748  
†**Recticardo** Cossmann, 1908, Mém. Mus. Hist. nat. Belg., 5 (3): 18  
†**Recurvella** Chavan, 1937, Jour. Conchyl., 81: 246  
†**Saxolucina** Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Pub. 3: 38, 184  
†**Stchepinskya** Chavan, 1951, Bull. Inst. roy. Sci. nat. Belg., 27 (18): 8  
†**Stewartia** Olsson & Harbison, 1953, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Mon. 8: 82  
†**Striolucina** Sacco, 1901, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 29: 83  
**Sydlorina** Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 390  
**Talocodakia** Iredale, 1936, Rec. Australian Mus., 19: 273  
*Tuberculina* de Gregorio, 1882, Natural. Sicil., 1: 221 [non Ebray, 1858 (Echin.)]  
**Viaderella** Chavan, 1951, Bull. Inst. roy. Sci. nat. Belg., 27 (18): 7  
†**Volupia** DeFrance, 1829, Dict. Sci. nat., 58: 451  
*Volupta* (err. pro *-pia* DeFrance, 1829) J. de C. Sowerby, 1840, Trans. geol. Soc. London, (2) 5: expl. pl. xxvi  
**Wallucina** Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 390  
*Wallusina* (err. pro *-cina* Iredale, 1930) Ozaki, Futuka & Ando, 1957, Bull., Nat. Sci. Mus. [Japan], (N.S.), 3 (3): 170  
†**Zorrita** Olsson, 1932, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 19: 94 (no. 68: 90)

*Incertae sedis*

- †**Trinitasia** Maury, 1928, Science, (N.S.) 67: 318

Family **UNGULINIDAE** H. & A. Adams, 1857

- Arene* Conrad, 1873, App. A, p. 6, in Kerr, Geol. Surv. N. Carolina, 1 [separate, 1873; vol. 1875] [non Adams, 1854 (Gastr.)]
- †*Brachymeris* Conrad, 1873, App. A, p. 6, in Kerr, Geol. Surv. N. Carolina, 1 [separate, 1873; vol., 1875]
- †*Bruetia* Chavan, 1962, Bull. Inst. roy. Sci. nat. Belg., 38 (23): 13
- Bulmaria* (Hartmann MS) Mitre, 1850, Jour. Conchyl., 1: 238 [n.n.]
- Clotho* Blainville, 1824, Dict. Sci. nat., 32: 343 [non Faujas de St. Fond, 1808 (Hiatellidae), etc.]
- Cycladicama** Valenciennes, 1854, in Rousseau, Voy. Pôle Sud, 5: 116
- Diglodonta* (err. pro *Diplo-* Bronn, 1831) Bronn, 1831, Italiens tert. Gebilde, xii
- Diplodonta* (err. pro *-donta* Bronn, 1831) Keller, 1883, N. Denkschr. Allg. Schweiz. Ges., 28 (3): 34
- Diplodonata* (err. pro *-donta* Bronn, 1831) Smith, 1885, Rep. Sci. Res. Voy. "Challenger," Zool., 13 (35): 174
- Diplodonta** Bronn, 1831, Ergeb. nat. Reisen, 2: 484; 1831, Italiens tert. Gebilde, ix-xii, 96
- Diplondota* (err. pro *Diplodonta* Bronn, 1831) Strausz, 1928, Magyar Kir. Földtani Intézet Evkönyve, 28: 224
- Felania** Récluz, 1851, Jour. Conchyl., 2: 69
- Felaniella** Dall, 1899, Jour. Conch. 9: 244
- Felariella* (err. pro *Felan-* Dall, 1899) Nomura, 1935, Sci. Rep. Tohoku imp. Univ., (Geol.) 18 (1): 34
- Glocmene** Leach, 1852, Syn. Moll. Gt. Brit., 313
- Gloconome* (err. pro *-comene* Leach, 1852) Thiele, 1934, Handbuch, 3: 863
- Goodalia* (err. pro *-llia* Deshayes, 1860) Vasseur, 1881, Ann. Sci. Géol., 13: 177
- Goodallia* Deshayes, 1860, Descr. Anim. s. Vert. Bassin Paris, 1: 781 [non Turton, 1822 (Astartidae); see *Microstagon* Cossmann, 1896]
- Joanisiella* (err. pro *Joann-* Dall, 1895) Cossmann, 1900, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 4: 196
- Joannisia* Dall, 1895, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (3): 546 [non Monterosato, 1884 (Gastr.); see *Joannisiella* Dall, 1895]
- Joannisiella* Dall, 1895, Nautilus, 9: 78 [n.n. pro *Joannisia* Dall, 1895] [= *Cycladicama* Valenciennes, 1854]
- †*Leptothyris* Conrad, 1873, App. A, p. 20, in Kerr, Geol. Surv. N. Carolina, 1 [separate, 1873; vol., 1875]
- †*Mactrula* Risso, 1826, H. N. Europe, 4: 368
- †*Microstagon* Cossmann, 1896, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 31: 11 [n.n. pro *Goodallia* Deshayes, 1860]
- Mittrea** Gray, 1854, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 14: 25
- Mya* (err. pro *Mysia* Brown, 1827) Philippi, 1853, Handb. Conch. Malac., 473
- Mysia* (Leach MS) Brown, 1827, Ill. Conch. G. B. & I., explan. pl. xvi, f. 11; 1833, Zool. Textb., 454, pl. 90, f. 6 [non Lamarck, 1818 (Petricolidae)]
- Numella** Iredale, 1924, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 49: 182, 206
- Pegmapex** Berry, 1960, Leaflets in Malacology, 1 (19): 115
- Phlyctiderma** Dall, 1899, Jour. Conch. 9: 244
- Phlyctiderma* (err. pro *Phly-* Dall, 1899) Woodring, 1925, Carnegie Inst. Wash. Publ. 366: 130 (also as *Plyctiderma*, p. 131)
- Sphaerella* Conrad, 1838, Foss. Med. Tert. U.S., (1): 17 [non Sommerfelt, 1824 (Prot.); cf. *Timothyus* Harris in Harris and Palmer, 1946]

- Taras* Risso, 1826, H. N. Europe, 4: 344 [nomen dubium]  
*Tetaniella* (err. pro *Fela*- Dall, 1899) Fischer & Wenz, 1918, NachrBl. dtsch. Malakozool. Ges., 50: 63  
*Timothymus* (err. pro *-ynus* Harris in Harris & Palmer, 1946) Chavan, 1962, Bull. Inst. roy. Sci. nat. Belg., 38 (23): 15  
†*Timothyus* Harris in Harris & Palmer, 1946, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 30: 86 (no. 117: 86)  
**Toralimysia** Iredale, 1936, Rec. Australian Mus., 19: 273  
*Unguilinea* (err. pro *Ungul*- Roissy, 1805) Desmarest, 1859, in Chenu, Encycl. Hist. Nat., Crust. Moll. Zooph., 4: 220  
**Ungulina** Roissy, 1805, in Sonnini edit., Buffon, Hist. nat., 5: 375 [usually attributed to Bosc, 1801, but only vernacular "Unguline" occurs here]  
*Ungulinigenus* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]  
**Virmysella** Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 394  
**Zemysia** Finlay, 1927, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 462  
**Zemysina** Finlay, 1927, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 462

*Incertae sedis*

There has been uncertainty concerning the systematic position of the following family. Pilsbry placed it in the Lucinacea, Thiele in the Sphaeriacea.

Family **CYRENOIDIDAE** H. & A. Adams, 1857

- Cyrenella* Deshayes, 1836 [Feb.], Magasin de Zool., 5: pl. 70 [= *Cyrenoida* de Joannis, 1835]  
*Cyrenodonta* ("auct.") H. & A. Adams, 1857, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 453 [= *Cyrenoida* de Joannis, 1835]  
**Cyrenoida** de Joannis, 1835 [June], Magasin de Zool., 5: pl. 64  
*Cyrenoidea* (err. pro *-da* de Joannis, 1835) Hanley, 1846, Ill. Cat., Expl. Table, Suppl., 10  
*Cyrenoides* (err. pro *-da* de Joannis, 1835) G. B. Sowerby II, 1839, Conch. Man., 37; 1842, (ed. 2): 274

Family **THYASIRIDAE** Dall, 1901

- †**Adontorhina** Berry, 1947, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 31: 260 (no. 127: 6)  
*Ascinus* (? err. pro *Axinus* J. Sowerby, 1821) Carpenter, 1861, Ann. Rep. Smithson. Instn., (1860): 268  
**Axinodon** Verrill & Bush, 1898, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 20: 795  
**Axinopsida** Keen & Chavan, 1951, C. R. Soc. géol. France, (1951): 211 [n.n. pro *Axinopsis* Sars, 1878]  
*Axinopsis* Sars, 1878, Moll. Reg. arct. Norvegiae, iv, 63 [non Tate, 1868 (Myophoriidae); see *Axinopsida* Keen & Chavan, 1951]  
**Axinulus** Verrill & Bush, 1898, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 20: 790  
†**Axinus** J. Sowerby, 1821, Min. Conch., 4: 11  
*Bequania* (err. pro *Bequ*- Brown, 1844) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 22  
*Bequania* (Leach MS) Brown, 1844, Ill. Conch. G. B. & I., (ed. 2): 99 [in synonymy] [= *Thyasira* Lamarck, 1818]  
*Clausina* Jeffreys, 1847, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., 20: 18 [non Brown, 1827 (Veneridae)]  
†**Conchocele** Gabb, 1866, Geol. Surv. Calif., Paleont., 2 (1): 27  
*Cryptodon* Turton, 1822, Conch. Insul. Brit., xxxii, 121 [= *Thyasira* Lamarck, 1818]

- Crypton* (err. pro *-todon* Turton, 1822) Verrill, 1880, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 3: 399
- Genaxinus** Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 392
- Leptaxinus** Verrill & Bush, 1898, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 20: 796
- †**Lucinaxinus** Cerulli-Irelli, 1909, Palaeontogr. Ital. 15: 156 (173)
- Maorithyas** Fleming, 1950, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 78: 253
- Parathyasira** Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 392
- Philis** Fischer, 1861, Jour. Conchyl., 9: 345
- Prothyasira** Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 393
- Ptychina** Philippi, 1836, Enum. Moll. Siciliae, 1: 15
- Schizothaerus* Locard, 1896, Ann. Univ. Lyon, (1896): 180 [non Conrad, 1853 (Mactridae)]
- †**Storhodon** Giebel, 1856, Abh. naturw. Ver. Halle, 1: 102
- Strothodon* (err. pro *Storh-* Giebel, 1856) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1186
- †**Tauraxinus** Sacco, 1901, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 29: 61
- Thiatira* (err. pro *Thyat-* Jeffreys, 1839) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 195
- Thiatisa* (err. pro *Thyasira* Lamarck, 1818) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 195
- Thiatyra* (err. pro *Thyatira* Jeffreys, 1839) G. B. Sowerby II, 1842, Conch. Man., (ed. 2): 274
- Thyarsira* (err. pro *Thyasira* Lamarck, 1818) Pallary, 1912, Mém. Inst. Egypte, 7 (3): 173
- Thyaseira* (err. pro *-sira* Lamarck, 1818) Gray, 1851, List Brit. Anim. Brit. Mus., 7: 100
- Thyasira** (Leach MS) Lamarck, 1818, Anim. s. vert., 5: 492 [in synonymy]; Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 195
- Thyassira* (err. pro *Thyasira* Lamarck, 1818) Blainville, 1829, Dict. Sci. nat., 54: 333
- Thyatira* Jeffreys, 1839, Malac. conch. Mag., (2): 42 [= *Thyasira* Lamarck, 1818]
- Thysaira* (err. pro *Thyasira* Lamarck, 1818) Tryon, 1884, Struct. Syst. Conch., 3: 211
- Tyatira* (err. pro *Thya-* Jeffreys, 1839) [Beck], 1847, Amtl. Ber. Vers. dtsh. Naturf., 24: 114
- Vaticinaria** Dall, 1901, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 23: 830

#### Family **MACTROMYIDAE** Cox, 1929

- Bathycorbis** Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 392
- †**Clisocolus** Gabb, 1868, Geol. Surv. Calif., Paleont., 2: 189
- †**Cordiula** Meyer, 1887, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 39: 53
- †**Ferreta** Roeder, 1882, Beitr. Kennt. Terr. Chailles (Inaug. Diss.), 105
- †**Fimbriella** Stoliczka, 1871, Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 246
- Glissocolus* (err. pro *Cliso-* Gabb, 1868) Tryon, 1884, Struct. Syst. Conch., 3: 211
- †**Krumbeckia** Diener, 1915, Centralbl. Min. Geol. Paläont., (1915): 131
- †**Linetia** Chavan, 1959, Cahiers géol. Thoiry, (54): 507
- Mactrommya* (err. pro *-omya* Agassiz, 1843) Desor & Gressly, 1859, Mém. Soc. Sci. nat. Neuchâtel, 4 (1): 73
- †**Mactromya** Agassiz, 1843, Études crit. Moll. foss., 3: 187; 1845, *ibid.*, 3 (2): xv
- †**Mactromyella** Chavan, 1959, Cahiers géol. Thoiry, (54): 507



- †**Mactromyopsis** Chavan, 1959, Cahiers géol. Thoiry, (54): 506  
*Myctromya* (err. pro *Mact-* Agassiz, 1843) Moesch, 1874, Beitr. Geol. Karte Schweiz, 10, "Anhang zur IV Lief.:" 21
- †**Sexta** Stephenson, 1953, U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 242: 101  
*Tethiopsis* (err. pro *Theti-* Meek, 1876) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1085  
*Tethis* (err. pro *Thetis* J. de C. Sowerby, 1826) Crosse, 1861, Jour. Conchyl., 9: 377
- †**Thetiopsis** Meek, 1876, Rep. U.S. geol. Surv. Terr. (Hayden), 9: 191
- ††**Thetironia** Stoliczka, 1870, Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 158 [n.n. pro *Thetis* J. de C. Sowerby, 1826]  
*Thetis* J. de C. Sowerby, 1826, Min. Conch., 6: 19 [non Oken, 1817 (Gastr.); see *Thetironia* Stoliczka, 1870]
- Unicardium** d'Orbigny, [1850], Prodr. Paléont., 1 (1849): 218

Family **UNICARDIOPSIDAE** Vokes, new name

(Unicardiidae Fischer, auct.)

- †**Unicardiopsis** Chavan, 1962, Bull. Inst. roy. Sci. nat. Belg., 38 (23): 2  
 [n.n. pro *Unicardium* auctores, non d'Orbigny, 1850 (*Mactromyidae*)]

Family **FIMBRIIDAE** Nicol, 1950

- †**Bernayia** Cossmann, 1887, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 22: 16 [not preocc. by *Bernaya* Jousseume, 1884; cf. *Parvicorbis* Cossmann, 1891]  
*Corba* (err. pro *Corbis* Cuvier, 1817) Hall, 1859, Ann. Rep. New York Cab., 12: 98  
*Corbis* Cuvier, 1817, Règn. Anim., 2: 480 [= *Fimbria* Megerle, 1811]
- †**Cyclopellatia** Cossmann, 1907, Mém. Soc. géol. France, Paléont. Mém. 37: 32
- Fimbria** Megerle, 1811, Mag. Ges. Nat. Fr. Berlin, 5: 52  
*Gonodon* Schafhäutl, 1863, Süd-Bayerns Lethaea geogn., 382 [non Held, 1837 (Gastr.): see *Schafhaeutlia* Cossmann, 1897]  
*Gonodus* (err. pro *-don* Schafhäutl, 1863) Musketov, 1903, Mém. com. Geol. St. Pétersb., (N.S.) 2: 116  
*Gonodon* (err. pro *Gono-* Schafhäutl, 1863) Preston, 1919, Zool. Rec., 53 (1916), Moll.: 52
- †**Haastina** Marwick, 1953, N. Zealand geol. Surv., Paleont. Bull. 21: 110  
*Idothea* Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 52, 160 [non Fabricius, 1796 (Crust.)] [= *Fimbria* Megerle, 1811]  
*Idotoca* (err. pro *-thea* Schumacher, 1817) Deshayes, 1835, in Lamarck, Anim. s. Vert., (ed. 2), 6: 218
- †**Mutiella** Stoliczka, 1871, Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 245, 247
- †**Palaeocorbis** Conrad, 1869, Amer. Jour. Conch., 5: 101  
*Parvicorbis* Cossmann, 1891, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 26: 28 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Bernayia* Cossmann, 1887]
- †**Schafhaeutlia** Cossmann, 1897, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 1: 51 [original as *Schafhäutlia*; n.n. pro *Gonodon* Schafhäutl, 1863]  
*Schafhäutlia* (err. pro *Schaf-* Cossmann, 1897) Cipolla, 1932, Boll. Soc. Sci. nat. Palermo, (N.S.) 13: 6  
*Semicorbis* Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 188 [n.n.]
- †**Sphaera** J. Sowerby, 1822, Min. Conch., 4: 41
- †**Sphaeriola** Stoliczka, 1871, Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 247  
*Sphaera* (err. pro. *Sphaera* J. Sowerby, 1822) Deshayes, 1832, Encycl. Méth. (Vers), 3: 965

Superfamily **GALEOMMATACEA** Gray, 1840Family **ERYCINIDAE** Deshayes, 1850

- Aclistothyra** McGinty, 1955, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 107: 84
- Amerycina** Chavan, 1959, Cahiers géol. Thoiry, (53): 516
- Anapa** Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 149 [n.n.]; 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 186
- †**Austroscintilla** Kautsky, 1939, Ann. naturh. Mus. Wien, 50: 617
- Callomysia** Habe, 1951, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda (2): 137
- Ericina* (err. pro *Eryc-* Lamarck, 1805) Berthold, 1827, in Latreille, Nat. Fam. Thierr., 575
- †**Erycina** Lamarck, 1805, Ann. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 6 (36): 413 [valid ICZN 217]
- Erycinigenus* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
- †**Erycinopsis** Chavan, 1959, Cahiers géol. Thoiry, (53): 516
- Eryx* Swainson, 1840, Treat Malacol., 370 (footnote) [unnecessary n.n. pro *Erycina* Lamarck, 1805] [non Daudin, 1803 (Rept.)]
- †**Hemilepton** Cossmann, 1911, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 65: 166
- Litigiella** Monterosato, 1909, Jour. Conchyl., 56: 254
- Melliteryx** Iredale, 1924, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 49: 182, 207
- Migonitis* Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 147 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Erycina* Lamarck, 1805]
- Peronia* (err. pro *Por-* Récluz, 1843) Troschel, 1845, Arch. Naturgesch., 11 (2): 237 [non Fleming, 1822 (Gastr.)]
- Platomysia** Habe, 1951, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda (2): 136
- Poronia** Récluz, 1843, Rev. Zool., (Soc. Cuv.), 6: 166
- †**Properycina** Cerulli-Irelli, 1908, Palaeontogr. Ital., 14: 6
- Sacchia* (err. pro *Sea-* Philippi, 1844) Tate, 1887, Trans. Proc. roy. Soc. S. Australia, 9: 147
- Scaccia** Philippi, 1844, Enum. Moll. Siciliae, 2: 27
- Schaccia* (err. pro *Scaccia* Philippi, 1844) Aradas & Benoit, 1870, Atti Accad. Gioenia Sci. nat. Catania, (3) 6: 40
- Semierycina** (Monterosato MS) Cossmann, 1911, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 65: 166
- Uncidens** Coen, 1934, Not. Ist. Biolog. Rovigno, (14): 3
- Zemyllita** Finlay, 1927, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 464
- Incertae sedis*
- Crenimargo* Berry, 1963, Leaflets in Malacology, 1 (23): 140 [non Cossmann, 1902 (Astartidae); see *Cymatioa* Berry, 1964, in Shasky & Campbell]
- Cymatioa** Berry, 1964, in Shasky & Campbell, Veliger, 7 (2): 115 [n.n. pro *Crenimargo* Berry, 1963]

Family **KELLIIDAE** Clark, 1851

- †**Anomalokellia** Cossmann, 1887, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 22: 71
- Anomalokellya* (emend. pro *-kellia* Cossmann, 1887) Cossmann, 1896, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 31: 58
- Arthritica** Finlay, 1926, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 463
- Autonoe* Leach, 1852, Syn. Moll. Gt. Brit., 287, 288 [non Rafinesque, 1815 (Vermes)] [original as *Autonoë*]
- Bomia* (err. pro *Bornia* Philippi, 1836) Forbes, 1838, Malac. Monen., 49
- Bornia** Philippi, 1836, Eum. Moll. Siciliae, 1: 13
- Borniae* (err. pro *-nia* Philippi, 1836) Seguenza, 1877, Boll. R. Comit. geol. Ital., 8: 14

- Borniola** Iredale, 1924, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 49: 182, 207
- Borniopsis** Habe, 1959, Publ. Seto Mar. Biol. Lab., Kyoto Univ., 7 (2): 292
- Byssobornia** Iredale, 1936, Rec. Australian Mus., 19: 274
- Ceratobornia** Dall, 1899, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 21: 876, 889
- Chironia* (? err. pro *Chironia* Deshayes, 1839) d'Orbigny, Voy. Amér. mérid., 5 (3) (teste Scudder, 1882, Nomen. zool. Suppl. List., 70, sed non comp.)
- Chironia** Deshayes, 1839, Rev. Zool. (Soc. Cuv.), 2: 357
- †**Diplodontina** Stempel, 1899, Zool. Jhrb., Suppl., 5: 232
- †**Divarikellia** Cossmann, 1887, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 22: 67
- Divarikellya* (emend. pro *-llia* Cossmann, 1887) Cossmann, 1896, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 31: 58
- Hitia** Dall, Bartsch & Rehder, 1938, Bull. Bishop Mus., Honolulu, 153: 135
- Kaneoha** Dall, Bartsch & Rehder, 1938, Bull. Bishop Mus., Honolulu, 153: 135, 142
- Kellea* (err. pro *Kellia* Turton, 1822) De Kay, 1843, Nat. Hist. New York, 5: 232
- Kellia** Turton, 1822, Conch. Insul. Brit., xix, 56
- Kelliola** Dall, 1899, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 21: 876, 890
- Kellya* (emend. pro *Kellia* Turton, 1822) Philippi, 1853, Handb. Conch. Mal., 344
- Kellya* (emend. pro *Kellia* Turton, 1822) Bucquoy, Dautzenberg & Dollfus, 1892, Moll. Mar. Roussilon, 2: 235
- Kellyola* (emend. pro *Kelliola* Dall, 1899) Cossmann, 1901, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 5: 228
- †**Lasaeokellya** Cossmann, 1912, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 65: 189
- Lionelita** Jousseaume, 1888, Mém. Soc. zool. France, 1: 204
- Mancikellia** Dall, 1899, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 21: 876 [cf. *Zoe* Monterosato, 1878]
- Mancikellya* (emend. pro *-llia* Dall, 1899) Cossmann & Peyrot, 1912, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 65: 191
- Marikellia** Iredale, 1936, Rec. Australian Mus., 19: 274
- Merignacia** Cossmann, 1914, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 68 (4): 420
- †**Mioerycina** Kautsky, 1939, Ann. naturh. Mus. Wien, 50: 598
- Myllita** d'Orbigny & Récluz, 1850, Jour. Conchyl., 1 (3): 288
- Mysella** Angas, 1877, Proc. zool. Soc. London, (1877): 176
- Nesobornia** Dall, Bartsch & Rehder, 1938, Bull. Bishop Mus., Honolulu, 153: 135, 136
- Oronthea* Leach, 1852, Syn. Moll. Gt. Brit., 267, 274 [= *Kellia* Turton 1822]
- Paraborniola** Habe, 1958, Venus, 19 (3-4): 182
- Parvikellia** Laseron, 1956, Rec. Australian Mus., 24 (2): 9
- Phythina* (err. pro *Pyth-* Hinds, 1844) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 162
- Phytina* (err. pro *Pyth-* Hinds, 1844) Monterosato, 1875, Atti Accad. Palermo, (N.S.) 5: 13
- Pileatona** Laseron, 1956, Rec. Australian Mus., 24 (2): 11
- †**Planikellia** Cossmann, 1887, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 22: 69
- Planikellya* (emend. pro *-kellia* Cossmann, 1887) Cossmann, 1896, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 31: 58
- †**Pseudolepton** Cossmann, 1896, C. R. Assoc. Franç. Avanc. Sci., 24 (Bordeaux, 1895): 517
- Pseudopythina** Fischer, 1878, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, (4) 2: 178

*Pseudopythinia* (err. pro *-ina* Fischer, 1878) Locard, 1892, Coquilles mar. France, 317

**Pythina** Hinds, 1844, Zool. "Sulphur", 70

*Pythinia* (err. pro *-na* Hinds, 1844) Deshayes, 1858, Descr. Anim. s. Vert. Bassin Paris., 1: 694

**Radobornia** Dall, Bartsch & Rehder, 1938, Bull. Bishop. Mus., Honolulu, 153: 140

**Scintillula** Jousseaume, 1888, Mém. Soc. zool. France, 1: 203

**Soyokellia** Habe, 1958, Publ. Seto Mar. Biol. Lab., Kyoto Univ., 7 (1): 30

**Vermitexta** Laseron, 1956, Rec. Australian Mus., 24 (2): 13

*Zoe* Monterosato, 1878, Giorn. Sci. nat. Econ. Palermo, 13: 69 (original as *Zoë*) [non Philippi, 1840 (Crust.); cf. *Mancikellia* Dall, 1899]

#### Family **LEPTONIDAE** Gray, 1847

**Cicatellia** Laseron, 1956, Rec. Australian Mus., 24 (2): 15 (as *Cicatella* in descr. of type species, p. 15).

*Eupoleme* Leach, 1852, Syn. Moll. Gt. Brit., 277, 279 [= *Lepton* Turton, 1822]

**Fronsella** Laseron, 1956, Rec. Australian Mus., 24 (2): 9

†**Goodalliopsis** Raincourt & Munier-Chalmas, 1863, Jour. Conchyl., 11: 194

**Hyalokellia** Habe, 1960, Publ. Seto Mar. Biol. Lab., Kyoto Univ., 8 (2): 290

**Lasaea** Leach, 1827, in Brown, Ill. Conch. G. B. & I., pl. xx, fig. 18

*Lasea* (err. pro *-aea* Leach, 1827) Gray, 1842, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 44): 79, 91

**Lepton** Turton, 1822, Conch. Insul. Brit., xix, 62

*Leptum* (err. pro *-ton* Turton, 1822) Folin, 1873, Fonds de la Mer, 2: 83

*Lesaea* (err. pro *Las-* Leach, 1827) Moeller, 1842, Index Moll. Groenl., 20

*Lisaea* (err. pro *Las-* Leach, 1827) [Beck], 1847, Amtl. Ber. Verz. dtsch. Naturf., 24: 116

**Myllitella** Finlay, 1926, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 464

**Odontogena** Cowan, 1964, Veliger, 7 (2): 108

*Sasea* (err. pro *Lasaea* Leach, 1827) Hall, 1867, Ann. Rep. New York Cab., 20: 54

**Scintillorbis** Dall, 1899, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 21: 875

†**Semeloidea** Bartrum & Powell, 1928, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 59: 158

**Solecardia** Conrad, 1849, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci., Philad., 4: 155

†**Temblornia** Keen, 1943, Trans. San Diego Soc. nat. Hist., 10 (2): 36, 38

#### Family **MONTACUTIDAE** Clark, 1855

*Abjorsenia* (err. pro *Asbjorns-* Friele, 1886) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1183

*Asbjornsenia* (err. pro *Asbjo-* Friele, 1886) Dall, 1899, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 21: 877

**Asbjornsenia** Friele, 1886, Norske Nordhavs-Exp., 1876-78, Zool., Moll. 2: 36 (original as *Asbjørnsenia*)

**Austroturquetia** Cotton, 1930, Rec. S. Australian Mus., 4: 239

†**Basterotella** Olsson & Harbison, 1953, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Mon. 8: 97

**Benthoquetia** Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 403

**Bilobaria** Pelseneer, 1911, Siboga-Exp., 61 (Monogr. 53a): 48

**Conchentopyx** Barnard, 1964, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 36: 35

**Coriareus** Hedley, 1907, Rec. Australian Mus., 6: 286, 301

**Curvemysella** Habe, 1959, Publ. Seto Mar. Biol. Lab., Kyoto Univ., 7 (2): 294



- Cycladella** Carpenter, 1865, Proc. zool. Soc. London, (1865): 270  
**Cycladina** Cantraine, 1835, Bull. Acad. roy. Bruxelles, 2: 399 (also as *Cycladius*)  
**Cycladoconcha** Spaerck, 1931, Vidensk. Medd. Dansk. naturh. For. København, 91: 227  
**Decipula** Jeffreys, 1881, Proc. zool. Soc. London, (1881): 696  
**Devonia** Winckworth, 1930, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 19: 14  
†**Dicranodesma** Dall, 1899, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 21: 876  
*Ducipula* (err. pro *Dec-* Jeffreys, 1881) Monterosato, 1880, Boll. Soc. malac. Ital., 6: 58  
**Entovalva** Voeltzkow, 1890, Zool. Jhrb., Syst., 5: 619  
*Entovolva* (err. pro *-valva* Voeltzkow, 1890) Barnard, 1964, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 36: 36  
**Isoconcha** Pelseneer, 1911, Siboga-Exp., 61 (Monogr. 53a): 47  
**Isorobitella** Keen, 1962, Pacific Natural., 3 (9): 323  
**Issina** Jousseau, 1898, Le Naturaliste, (2) 12: 22  
*Jousseaumia* Bourne, 1906, in Herdman, Rep. Ceylon Pearl Fish., 5: 243 [non Sacco, 1894 (Gastr.); see *Jousseaumiella* Bourne, 1907]  
**Jousseaumiella** Bourne, 1907, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 7: 260 [n.n. pro *Jousseaumia* Bourne, 1906, in Herdman]  
**Kelliopsis** Verrill & Bush, 1898, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 20: 783  
**Kona** Dall, Bartsch & Rehder, 1938, Bull. Bishop Mus., Honolulu, 153: 148  
†**Lasaoneaera** Cossmann, 1913, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 49: 99  
†**Laubriereia** Cossmann, 1887, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 22: 72  
*Laubrieria* (emend. pro *-reia* Cossmann, 1887) Cossmann, 1896, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 31: 58  
**Libratula** Pease, 1865, Proc. zool. Soc. London, (1865): 512  
*Libratula* (err. pro *-tula* Pease, 1865) Cossmann, 1912, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 65: 212  
**Malvinasia** Cooper & Preston, 1910, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (8) 5: 113  
*Montacula* (err. pro *-cuta* Turton, 1822) Monterosato, 1874, Jour. Conchyl., 22: 362  
**Montacuta** Turton, 1822, Conch. Insul. Brit., xviii, 58  
*Montacuta* Cossmann, 1887, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 22: 77 [non Turton, 1822]  
**Montacutona** Yamamoto & Habe, 1959, Bull. Asamushi Mar. Biol. St., Tohoku Univ., 9 (3): 93  
*Montaguia* (emend. pro *Montacuta* Turton, 1822) Bronn, 1848, Index Palaeont., 744  
*Monticula* (err. pro. *Montacuta* Turton, 1822) Carpenter, 1859, Ann. Rep. New York Cab., 12: 103  
*Mortacuta* (err. pro *Mont-* Turton, 1822) Coen, 1933, R. Comit. Talasogr. Ital., Mem. 192: 114  
**Nipponomontacuta** Yamamoto & Habe, 1961, Publ. Seto Mar. Biol. Lab., Kyoto Univ., 9 (2): 265  
**Nipponomysella** Yamamoto & Habe, 1959, Bull. Asamushi Mar. Biol. St., Tohoku Univ., 9 (3): 92  
**Orobitella** Dall, 1900, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (5): 1119, 1170  
*Phytinella* (err. pro *Pyth-* Dall, 1899) Haas, 1938, Bivalvia, lief. 2 (2), in Bronn, Klass. Ord. Tierr., 3 (Moll. 3): 304  
**Potidoma** Deroux, 1961, Cahiers Biol. mar., 2: 146  
**Pristes** Carpenter, 1864, Rep. Brit. Assoc., 33 (1863): 611, 643  
*Pristiphora* Carpenter, 1866, Proc. Calif. Acad. nat. Sci., 3: 210 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Pristes* Carpenter, 1864, non *Pristis* Linck, 1790] [non *Pristiphora* Latreille, 1810 (Hymen.)]

- Pristophora* (err. pro *-tiphora* Carpenter, 1866) Tryon, 1884, Struct. Syst. Conch., 3: 220  
**Pythinella** Dall, 1899, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 21: 876, 892  
**Rochefortia** Vélain, 1877, Arch. Zool. exp. gén. Paris, 6: 132  
*Rochfortia* (err. pro *Rochef-* Vélain, 1877) Dall, 1899, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 21: 876  
**Scioberetia** Bernard, 1895, C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris, 121: 569  
**Serridens** Dall, 1899, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 21: 876  
**Sphaerumbonella** Coen, 1933, Boll. Pesca, Piscicult., Idrobiol., 9: 206  
†**Sphenalia** Wood, 1874, Monogr. Crag Moll. (Palaeontogr. Soc. Monogr.), 3: 121  
*Synapticola* Malard, 1903, Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 9: 344 [non Voigt, 1892 (Crust.); cf. *Devonia* Winckworth, 1930]  
**Tahunanuia** Powell, 1952, Rec. Auckland Inst. & Mus., 4 (3): 170  
**Tellimya** Brown, 1827, Ill. Conch. G. B. & I., pl. xiv, fig. 14  
*Tellinomya* (emend. pro *-inya* Brown, 1827) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 365  
**Thecodonta** Adams, 1864, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (3) 13: 308  
**Turquetia** Vélain, 1877, C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris, 83: 285 [n.n.]; 1877, Arch. Zool. exp. gén. Paris, 6: 134

#### Family GALEOMMATIDAE Gray, 1840

- Achasmea** Dall, Bartsch & Rehder, 1938, Bull. Bishop Mus., Honolulu, 153: 147  
**Ambuscintilla** Iredale, 1936, Rec. Australian Mus., 19: 275  
**Amphilepida** Dall, 1899, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 21: 875  
*Barclaya* (err. pro *-yia* Adams, 1875) Martens, 1875, Zool. Rec., 11 (1874): 184  
**Barclayia** Adams, 1875, Proc. zool. Soc. London, (1874): 585  
**Barrimysia** Iredale, 1929, Mem. Queensland Mus., 9: 263  
**Coleoconcha** Barnard, 1964, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 36: 33  
**Divariscintilla** Powell, 1932, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 20: 66  
**Ehippodonta** Tate, 1889, Trans. Proc. roy. Soc. S. Australia, 11: 63  
**Ehippodontina** Kuroda, 1945, Venus, 14 (1-4): 41; Habe, 1951, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda, (2): 140  
**Ehippodontoana** Habe, 1951, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda, (2): 141  
**Fastimysia** Iredale, 1929, Mem. Queensland Mus., 9: 264  
*Galeoma* (err. pro *-omma* Turton, 1825) Fleming, 1828, Hist. Brit. Anim., 466  
**Galeomma** Turton, 1825, Zool. Journ., 2 (7): 361  
**Galeommella** Habe, 1958, Venus, 20 (2): 174 [Japanese], 178 [English]  
*Galeomma* (err. pro *-omma* Turton, 1825) Hanley, 1844, Ill. Cat. biv. Shells, 59  
*Galeommia* (err. pro *-omma* Turton, 1825) Adams, 1862, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (3) 9: 228  
†**Grundensia** Kautsky, 1939, Ann. naturh. Mus. Wien, 50: 615  
*Hiatella* Costa, 1828, Ann. Sci. nat., 15: 100 [non Daudin, 1802 (Hiatel-lidae)]  
†**Hirudinaria** Scacchi, 1833, Oss. Zool. (1): 9  
*Hirundinaria* (err. pro *Hirud-* Scacchi, 1833) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt Moll., 97  
**Lactemiles** Iredale, 1931, Rec. Australian Mus., 18: 206, 232  
**Leiochasmea** Dall, Bartsch & Rehder, 1938, Bull. Bishop Mus., Honolulu 153: 146  
**Lepiroides** Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1031 [cf. *Paralepida* Dall, 1899]

- Levanderia** Sturany, 1905, NachrBl. dtsh. malakozool. Ges., 37: 134
- †**Namnetia** Cossmann, 1905, Bull. Soc. Sci. nat. Ouest France, (2) 5: 147
- Paralepida* Dall, 1899, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 21: 875 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Lepirodes* Fischer, 1887, non *Lepyrodes* Guénée, 1854]
- Parthenope* Scacchi, 1833, Oss. Zool., (1): 8, 19 [non Weber, 1795 (Crust.)]
- Parthenopea* (err. pro *-ope* Scacchi, 1833) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 152
- †**Passya** Deshayes, 1858, Descr. Anim. s. Vert. Bassin Paris, 1: 688
- Passya* (err. pro *-ya* Deshayes, 1858) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 152
- Phlyctaenachlamys** Popham, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 6 (2): 61-84
- Rochefortula** Finlay, 1926, Trans. N. Zealand. Inst., 57: 465
- Scintilla** Deshayes, 1856, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 23: 173
- Scintillona** Finlay, 1926, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 465
- Thyreopsis** Adams, 1868, Proc. zool. Soc. London, (1868): 14
- Tryphomyax** Olsson, 1961, Panama-Pacific Pelecypoda, 240
- Varotoga** Iredale, 1931, Rec. Australian Mus., 18: 206, 232
- Vasconia* Fischer, 1878, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, (4) 2: 178 [non Folin, 1873 (Sportellidae); see *Vasconiella* Dall, 1899]
- Vasconiella** Dall, 1899, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 21: 875 [n.n. pro *Vasconia* Fischer, 1878]

*Incertae sedis*

Family **CHLAMYDOCONCHIDAE** Dall, 1884

**Chlamydoconcha** Dall, 1884, Science, 4: 51

Superfamily **GAIMARDIACEA** Hedley, 1916

Family **GAIMARDIIDAE** Hedley, 1916

- Costokidderia** Finlay, 1926, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 457
- Eugaimardia** Cotton, 1931, S. Australian Natural., 12 (4): 63 [n.n. pro *Neogaimardia* Cotton, 1931]
- Gaimarda* (err. pro *-dia* Gould, 1852) Gray, 1855, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 22: 108
- Gaimardia** Gould, 1852, U.S. Explor. Exped., 12 (Moll. & Shells): 460
- Kidderia** Dall, 1876, Bull. U.S. natl. Mus., 3: 46
- Modiolarca* Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 199 [non Gray, 1843 (Mytilidae)] [= *Gaimardia* Gould, 1852]
- Modiolarea* (err. pro *-arca* Gray, 1847) Beddome, 1883, Proc. roy. Soc. Tasmania, (1882): 168
- Neogaimardia** Odhner, 1924, Vidensk. Meddel. Dansk. naturh. For., 77: 69
- Neogaimardia* Cotton, 1931, Rec. S. Australian Mus., 4: 341 [non Odhner, 1924; see *Eugaimardia* Cotton, 1931]
- Peregrinamor** Shoji, 1938, Venus, 8 (3-4): 124
- Phascolicama* (err. pro *Phaseo-* Rousseau, 1854) Gray, 1855, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 22: 108
- Phaseolicama* Rousseau, 1854, Voy. Pôle Sud, Zool. 5: 116 [= *Gaimardia* Gould, 1852]

Superfamily **CYAMIACEA** Philippi, 1845Family **CYAMIIDAE** Philippi, 1845

- Calvitium** Laseron, 1953, Rec. Australian Mus., 23 (2): 46  
**Cyamiomactra** Bernard, 1897, Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 3: 311  
**Cyamionema** Melvill & Standen, 1914, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (8) 13: 131  
**Cyamium** Philippi, 1845, Arch. Naturgesch., 11 (1): 50  
*Cyamium* (err. pro *Cyam-* Philippi, 1845) Ihering, 1907, An. Mus. nac. Buenos Aires, (3) 7: 512  
*Cyamum* (err. pro *-mium* Philippi, 1845) Ihering, 1907, An. Mus. nac. Buenos Aires, (3) 7: 590  
**Heteromactra** Lamy, 1906, Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 12: 45  
**Kingiella** Soot-Ryen, 1957, Astarte, (16): 3  
**Micropolia** Laseron, 1953, Rec. Australian Mus., 23 (2): 48  
**Pseudokellya** Pelseneer, 1903, Résult. Voy. "Belgica," Zool., Moll., 48  
**Ptychocardia** Thiele, 1912, Dtsch. Südpolar-Exped., 13 (Zool. 5): 232

Family **PERRIERINIDAE** Soot-Ryen, 1959

- Cyamiocardium** Soot-Ryen, 1951, Sci. Res. Norweg. Antarctic Exped., (32) [Det. Norske Videnskaps-Ak. i Oslo]: 26  
**Legrandina** Tate & May, 1901, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 26: 433, 463  
**Perrierina** Bernard, 1897, Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 3: 312

Family **SPORTELLIDAE** Dall, 1899

- †**Aligena** Lea, 1843, Proc. Amer. phil. Soc., 3: 163  
†**Angusticardo** Cossmann, 1887, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 22: 13  
†**Anisodontia** Deshayes, 1858, Descr. Anim. s. Vert. Bassin Paris, 1: 542 (also as *Asinodontia*, p. 542)  
†**Basterotia** (Mayer MS) Hörnes, 1859, Abh. Geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 4: 40  
†**Cerullia** Chavan, 1953, Rev. Pal. Bot., Afr., 48 (1-2): footnote p. 135 [n.n. pro *Scintillula* Cerulli-Irelli, 1909]  
†**Ensitellops** Olsson & Harbison, 1953, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Mon. 8: 94 *Eucharis* Récluz, 1850, Jour. Conchyl., 1 (2): 164, 167 [non Latreille, 1804 (Hymen.)]  
†**Fabella** Conrad, 1862, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 14: 574, 586  
**Fulcrella** Cossmann, 1886, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 21: 149, 155  
*Hindsia* Deshayes, 1858, Desc. Anim. s. Vert. Bassin Paris, 1: 693 [non Adams, 1853 (Gastr.); see *Hindsiella* Stoliczka, 1871, + *Vasconia* Folin, 1873]  
†**Hindsiella** Stoliczka, 1871, Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 266 [n.n. pro *Hindsia* Deshayes, 1858]  
†**Lasaeina** Cossmann, 1912, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 65: 214  
*Meaeromya* (err. pro *Nea-* Gabb, 1872) Woodring, 1925, Carnegie Inst. Wash. Publ. 366: explan. pl. 18  
†**Neaeromya** Gabb, 1872, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 24: 274  
*Scintillula* Cerulli-Irelli, 1909, Palaeontogr. Ital., 15: 197 [non Jousseaume, 1888 (Kelliidae); see *Cerullia* Chavan, 1953]  
*Spaniorinus* (err. pro *-rinus* Dall, 1899) Cossmann, 1908, Mém. Mus. Hist. nat. Belg., 5 (3): explan. pl. 4.  
†**Spaniorinus** Dall, 1899, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 21: 875  
†**Sportella** Deshayes, 1858, Descr. Anim. s. Vert., Bassin Paris, 1: 593  
*Vasconia* Folin, 1873, Fonds de la Mer, 2: 83 [n.n. pro *Hindsia* Deshayes, 1858; cf. *Hindsiella* Stoliczka, 1871]  
†**Vokesella** Chavan, 1952, Mém. Suisses Palaeont., 69: 97



Family **NEOLEPTONIDAE** Thiele, 1934**Arculus** Monterosato, 1909, Jour. Conchyl., 56: 254*Davisia* Cooper & Preston, 1910, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (8) 5: 113 [non Del Guercio, 1909 (Hemipt.)]**Epilepton** Dall, 1899, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 21: 876**Lutetina** Vélain, 1877, Arch. Zool. exp. gén. Paris, (1) 6: 136**Neolepton** Monterosato, 1875, Atti Accad. Sci. Lett. Art. Palermo, (N.S.) 5: 12*Pachykella* (err. pro *-kellya* Bernard, 1897) Powell, 1927, Rec. Canterbury [N.Z.] Mus., 3 (2): 121**Pachykellya** Bernard, 1897, Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 3: 310**Puysegeria** Powell, 1927, Rec. Canterbury [N.Z.] Mus., 3 (2): 122Superfamily **CARDITACEA** Fleming, 1820Family **CARDITIDAE** Fleming, 1820Subfamily **CARDITINAE** Fleming, 1820*Actinobolus* (err. pro *-bolus* Mörch, 1853) Schaufuss, 1869, Moll. Syst. Cat. Paetel, i*Actinobolus* Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 37 [non Westwood, 1842 (Coleopt.)]*Actinobolus* (err. pro *-bolus* Mörch, 1853) Paetel, 1890, Cat. Conch.-Samml., (ed. 4), 3: 139**Agaria** Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 150 [n.n.]; 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 194† **Amekigilans** Eames, 1957, Bull. Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.), 3 (2): 58**Americuna** Klappenbach, 1962, Bol. Inst. Oceanogr., Univ. São Paulo, 12 (3): 13*Arcinella* Oken, 1815, Lehrb. Nat., 3 (1): 236 [invalid ICZN 417]*Arcturella* Chavan, 1941, Jour. Conchyl., 84: 100 [non Sars, 1879 (Crust.); see *Arcturellina* Chavan, 1951]† **Arcturellina** Chavan, 1951, C. R. Soc. géol. France (1951): 211 [n.n. pro *Arcturella* Chavan, 1941]*Arcturus* (Humphrey MS) G. B. Sowerby I, 1839, Zool. Beechey's Voy., 152 [non Berthold, 1817 (Crust.)]**Azarella** Gray, 1854, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 14: 22*Azaria* (err. pro *Agar-* Gray, 1847) Tryon, 1872, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 24: 252† **Baluchicardia** Rutsch & Schenck, 1943, in Rutsch, Eclogae Geol. Helvetiae, 36 (2): 155**Bathycardita** Iredale, 1924, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 49: 182, 205*Beguina* Röding, 1798, Mus. Boltén., 160† **Bendeglans** Eames, 1957, Bull. Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.), 3 (2): 57**Byssomera** Olsson, 1961, Panama-Pacific Pelecypoda, 189**Cardiocardita** Anton, 1838, Verz. Conch., 10**Cardita** Bruguière, 1792, Encycl. Méth. (Vers), 1 (2): 401† **Carditamera** Conrad, 1838, Foss. Med. Tert. U.S., (1): 11*Carditameron* (err. pro *-mera* Conrad, 1838) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 35**Carditella** Smith, 1881, Proc. zool. Soc. London, (1881): 42*Carditelle* (err. pro *-tella* Smith, 1881) Kobelt, 1881, NachrBl. dtsch. malakozool. Ges., 13: 115**Carditellona** Iredale, 1936, Rec. Australian Mus., 19: 272

- Carditellopsis** Iredale, 1936, Rec. Australian Mus., 19: 272  
*Cardites* (err. pro -*dita* Bruguière, 1792) Lamarck, 1801, Syst. Anim. s. Vert., 424
- Cardites** Link, 1807, Besch. Nat. Samml. Univ. Rostock, (3): 153  
*Cardites* Dalman, 1825, K. svenska VetenskAkad. Handl., (1824): 373 [invalid Code Z. N., Art. 20; =*Cardita* Bruguière, 1792]  
*Carditigenus* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
- †**Carditomantea** Quenstedt, 1929, Result. norske Statsunderst. Spitsbergen-Exp., 1 (2): 12
- †**Centrocardita** Sacco, 1899, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 27: 14  
*Chavanella* Jaworski, 1938, Forsch. Palaeont., 2: 161 [n.n. pro *Eomiodon* Chavan, 1936; see *Miodomeris* Chavan, 1938]
- †**Choniocardia** Cossmann, 1904, Bull. Soc. Sci. nat. Ouest France, 2 (4): 209
- †**Claibornicardia** Stenzel & Krause, 1957, Univ. Texas Publ. 5704: 104
- Clathroconcha** Coen, 1934, Not. Inst. Biolog. Rovigno (14): 5
- †**Cossmannella** Mayer, 1896, Jour. Conchyl., 44: 366
- †**Cretocardia** Conrad, 1877, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 29: 23  
*Cuma* (err. pro *Cuna* Hedley, 1902) Bartsch, 1915, Bull. U.S. natl. Mus., 91: 227
- Cuna** Hedley, 1902, Mem. Australian Mus., 4: 314
- Cunanax** Iredale, 1936, Rec. Australian Mus., 19: 272
- Cyclocardia** Conrad, 1867, Amer. Jour. Conch., 3: 191
- †**Cycloglans** Freneix, 1960, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (7) 1 (7): 725, 728
- †**Divergidens** Eames, 1957, Bull. Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.), 3 (2): 60  
*Eomiodon* Chavan, 1936, Bull. Mus. roy. Hist. nat. Belg., 12 (39): 9 [non Cox, 1935 (Neomiodontidae); see *Miodomeris* Chavan, 1938 + *Chavanella* Jaworski, 1938]
- †**Fenestricardita** Casey, 1961, Palaeontology, 3: 580  
*Gelocardia* (err. pro *Cyclo-* Conrad, 1867) Salisbury, 1948, Zool. Rec., 82 (1945), Moll.: 84
- Glans** Megerle, 1811, Mag. Ges. Nat. Fr. Berlin, 5: 68
- †**Glyptoactis** Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Pub. 3: 37, 151
- Goniocuna** Klappenbach, 1962, Bol. Inst. Oceanogr., Univ. São Paulo, 12 (3): 12  
*Goossensia* (err. pro *Gooss-* Cossmann, 1885) [Clessin], 1887, Malak. Bl., (N.F.) 9: 91
- †**Goossensia** Cossmann, 1885, Jour. Conchyl., 33: 112
- Hamacuna** Cotton, 1931, Rec. S. Australian Mus., 4 (3): 350  
*Heterocardia* (emend. pro *Cardita* Bruguière, 1792) Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 147
- †**Izumicardia** Ichikawa, 1963, Jour. Geosciences, Osaka City Univ., 7 (5): 118
- Jesonia** Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 150 [n.n.]; 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 194
- Lazaria** Gray, 1854, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 14: 22
- †**Lazariella** Sacco, 1899, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 27: 21
- †**Leuroactis** Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Pub. 3: 37, 158  
*Ludbrookia* Chavan, 1951, C. R. Soc. géol. France, (1951): 212 [= *Pseudocardia* Conrad, 1866 + *Vetocardia* Conrad, 1868]
- Megacardia* (err. pro -*cardita* Sacco, 1899) Ozaki, Futuka & Ando, 1957, Bull. Nat. Sci. Mus. [Japan], (N.S.) 3 (3): 170
- †**Megacardita** Sacco, 1899, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 27: 9

- Mesocuna** Laseron, 1953, Rec. Australian Mus., 23 (2): 36  
**Minipisum** Yabe, 1961, Venus, 21 (4): 420 [Japanese], 429 [English]  
*Miodon* Carpenter, 1864, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (3) 14: 424; 1864, Rept. Brit. Assoc. (Newcastle, 1863): 642 [non Duméril, 1859 (Rept.); see *Miodontiscus* Dall, 1903]  
**Miodontiscus** Dall, 1903, Nautilus, 16: 143 [n.n. pro *Miodon* Carpenter, 1864]  
*Mytilicardia* Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 2: 83 [after Blainville, 1825 (vernacular), = *Jesonja* Gray, 1847]  
*Mytilicardita* Anton, 1838, Verz. Conch., 10 [= *Cardita* Bruguière, 1792]  
*Mytillicardia* (err. pro *Mytilic-* Herrmannsen, 1847) Marshall, 1917, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 49: 461  
*Mytilicardia* Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 704 [n.n.] [after Blainville, 1825 (vernacular)]  
**Neocardia** G. B. Sowerby III, 1892, Marine Shells S. Africa, 63  
**Ovacuna** Laseron, 1953, Rec. Australian Mus., 23 (2): 34  
† **Pacificor** Verastegui, 1953, Palaeontogr. Amer., 3 (25): 17  
† **Palaeocardita** Conrad, 1867, Amer. Jour. Conch., 3: 11  
† **Paraglans** Chavan, 1941, Jour. Conchyl., 84: 97  
† **Pleuromeris** Conrad, 1867, Amer. Jour. Conch., 3: 12  
**Propecuna** Cotton, 1931, Rec. S. Australian Mus., 4 (3): 350  
† **Pseudocardia** Conrad, 1866 [April], Amer. Jour. Conch., 2: 103 [not preoccupied by *Pseudocardium* Gabb, 1866 (Feb.), (Mactridae); see *Vetocardia* Conrad, 1868 + *Vetericardia* Conrad, 1872]  
† **Pteromeris** Conrad, 1862, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 14: 290  
**Saltocuna** Iredale, 1936, Rec. Australian Mus., 19: 272  
† **Scalariocardita** Sacco, 1899, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 27: 22  
† **Schizocardita** Körner, 1937, Palaeontographica, 86A: 194  
† **Septocardia** Hall & Whitfield, 1877, Rep. U.S. geol. Explor. fortieth Parallel, 4: 294  
**Strophocardia** Olsson, 1961, Panama-Pacific Pelecypoda, 187  
† **Trapezicardita** Casey, 1961, Palaeontology, 3: 581  
† **Tutcheria** Cox, 1946, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 27: 35  
† **Venericardia** Lamarck, 1801, Syst. Anim. s. Vert., 123  
*Venericardigenus* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]  
*Venericardites* Krueger, 1823, Gesch. d. Urwelt, 2: 447 [invalid Code Z. N., art. 20; = *Venericardia* Lamarck, 1801]  
*Venericardium* (err. pro *-cardia* Lamarck, 1801) Beyrich, 1837, Beitr. Kenntn. Verst. Rhein. Übergangsgeb., (1): 14  
† **Venericor** Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Pub., 3: 38, 153  
**Verticipronus** Hedley, 1904, Rec. Australian Mus., 5: 88  
*Vetericardia* (emend. pro *Vetocardia* Conrad, 1868) Conrad, 1872, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 24: 52  
*Vetocardia* Conrad, 1868, Amer. Jour. Conch., 4: 246 [n.n. pro *Pseudocardia* Conrad, 1866; cf. *Vetericardia* Conrad, 1872]  
*Vetoricardia* (err. pro *Veteric-* Conrad, 1872) Neave, 1940, Nomen. Zool., 3: 974 [under *Pseudocardia*]  
**Vimentum** Iredale, 1925, Rec. Australian Mus., 14: 248, 254  
**Volupicuna** Iredale, 1936, Rec. Australian Mus., 19: 272  
† **Xenocardita** Vokes, 1946, Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist., 87 (3): 144, 181

Subfamily **THECALIINAE** Chavan [in litt.] new subfamily

- Ceropsis* Dall, 1871, Amer. Jour. Conch., 7: 152 [non Gay & Solier, 1839 (Coleopt.); see *Milneria* Dall, 1881]  
**Milneria** Dall, 1881, Amer. Natural., 15: 718 [n.n. pro *Ceropsis* Dall, 1871]  
*Thacalia* (err. pro *Thec-* H. & A. Adams, 1857) Paetel, 1890, Cat. Conch.-Samml., (ed. 4), 3: 141  
**Thecalia** H. & A. Adams, 1857, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 489

Family **MYOCONCHIDAE** Newell, 1957

- †**Angarodon** Ragozin, 1935, Trudy Tomsk Gosydarst. Univ., 88: 61  
 †**Daharina** Dubar, 1948, Notes et Mém. Serv. Carte géol. Maroc., (68): 170  
*Heterostrea* Jaworski, 1913, Z. induktive Abstamm.-u. Vererb. 9: 192 [= *Myoconcha* J. de C. Sowerby, 1824, fide Jaworski, 1951]  
 †**Labayophorus** Licharew, 1939, All-union Geol. & Prosp. Inst., Atlas rukov. form Iskop. faun SSSR, 6 (Permian): 144  
 †**Myoconcha** J. de C. Sowerby, 1824, Min. Conch., 5: 103  
*Myoconchus* (err. pro *-cha* Sowerby, 1824) Desmarest, 1859, in Chenu, Encycl. Hist. nat., Tabl. Crust. Moll., 4, Tabl. alphab.: 40  
 †**Netschajewia** Licharew, 1925, Verh. Russ. Min. Ges., (2) 54 (1): 119  
 †**Pseudosanguinolites** Patte, 1929, Bull. Serv. géol. Indo-chine, 18 (1): 62  
*Rimmyimina* (err pro *-yjimina* Chronic, 1952) Ebersin (ed.), 1960, Osnovy Paleont., 3 (Bivalvia): 110  
 †**Rimmyimina** Chronic, 1952, Bull. Geol. Soc. Amer., 63: 148  
 †**Stutchburia** Etheridge, 1900, Rec. Australian Mus., 3: 178

Family **CYPRICARDINIIDAE** Ulrich, 1897

- Cypricardina* (err. pro *-inia* Hall, 1858) Meek, 1871, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 21: 163  
 †**Cypricardinia** Hall, 1858, Nat. Hist. New York, (Pal. 3): 266  
*Leaia* Jones, 1863, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 15: 188 [non Jones, 1862 (Crust.)]  
*Mecinodon* (err. pro *Mecynodon* Keferstein, 1857) Frech, 1889, Z. dtsh. geol. Ges., 41: 130  
 †**Mecynodon** Keferstein, 1857, Z. dtsh. geol. Ges., 9: 158  
*Mecynodus* (emend. pro *-don* Keferstein, 1857) Beushausen, 1895, Abh. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, (N.F.) 17: 187

Family **KALENTERIDAE** Marwick, 1953

[Pleurophoridae Dall, 1895 + Permophoridae Van de Poel, 1959]

- †**Celtoides** Newell, 1957, Amer. Mus. Novitates no. 1857: 10  
 †**Eopleurophorus** Elias, 1957, Jour. Paleont., 31: 780  
 †**Kalentera** Marwick, 1953, N. Zealand geol. Surv., Paleont. Bull. 21: 108  
 †**Minepharus** Tokuyama, 1958, Trans. Palaeont. Soc. Japan, (N.S.) no. 32 (321): 296  
 †**Palaeopharus** Kittl, 1907, Norweg. arct. Exp., Rep. 2nd "Fram," (7): 34



- †**Patagocardia** Doello-Jurado, 1946, in Petersen, Estud. geol. Region Rio Chubut Medio (Argentine Repub., Direcc. Gen. Minas Geol., Bol. 59): 125
- †**Permophorus** Chavan, 1954, Cahiers géol. Thoiry. (22): 200 [n.n. pro *Pleurophorus* King, 1848]
- Pleurophorus* (err. pro *Pleuro-* King, 1844) Stauffer & Schroyer, 1900, Bull. geol. Surv. Ohio, 22: 143
- Pleurophorella* (err. pro *Pleuro-* Girty, 1904) Cossmann, 1904, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 8: 265
- †**Pleurophorella** Girty, 1904, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 27: 728
- †**Pleurophorina** Licharew, 1925, Mem. Russ. Mineral. Soc., (2) 54: 125
- Pleurophorus* King, 1844, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., 14: 313 [non Mulsant, 1842 (Coleopt.); see *Permophorus* Chavan, 1954]
- †**Protrete** Girty, 1908, U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 58: 448
- †**Pseudopermophorus** Ciriaks, 1963, Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist., 125: 68
- †**Redonia** Rouault, 1851, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (2) 8: 362
- †**Synopleura** Meek, 1871, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 23: 165
- †**Triaphorus** Marwick, 1953, N. Zealand geol. Surv., Paleont. Bull. 21: 69
- †**Tusayana** Stoyanow, 1948, Jour. Paleont., 22: 787

Family **CONDYLOCARDIIDAE** Bernard, 1897

- Benthocardiella** Powell, 1930, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 60: 533
- Carditopsis** Smith, 1881, Proc. zool. Soc. London, (1881): 43
- Condylocardia** Bernard, 1896, Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 2: 193, 195; 1896, Jour. Conchyl., 44: 174
- Condylocuna** Iredale, 1936, Rec. Australian Mus., 19: 272
- †**Coripia** de Gregorio, 1885, Boll. Soc. malac. Ital., 10: 153 [cf. *Triodonta* Koenen, 1893]
- †**Erycinella** Conrad, 1845, Foss. Med. Tert. U.S., (3): 74
- †**Glibertia** van der Meulen, 1951, Basterotia, 15 (3-4): 49, 52
- †**Micromeris** Conrad, 1866, Smithsonian. misc. Coll., 7 (6), no. 200: 5, 34
- Particondyla** Laseron, 1953, Rec. Australian Mus., 23 (2): 43
- Radiocondyla** Iredale, 1936, Rec. Australian Mus., 19: 272
- Triodonta* Koenen, 1893, Abh. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, 10 (5): 1209 [non Bory de St. Vincent, 1827 (Prot.); cf. *Coripia* de Gregorio, 1885]
- Warrana** Laseron, 1953, Rec. Australian Mus., 23 (2): 43

[Suborder Astartedontina Korobkov, 1953]

Superfamily **CRASSATELLACEA** Férussac, 1821

Family **MYOPHORICARDIIDAE** Chavan [in litt.], new family

- †**Astartellopsis** Beurlen, 1954, Paleont. Paraná, 128
- †**Myophoricardium** Wöhrmann, 1889, Jhrb. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 39: 226
- Myophoricardium* (err. pro *-icardium* Wöhrmann, 1889) Haas, 1938, Bivalvia, lief. 2 (2), in Bronn, Klass. Ord. Tierr., 3 (Moll. 3): 295
- †**Myophoriopsis** Wöhrmann, 1889, Jhrb. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 39: 221
- Myophoriopsis* (err. pro *-opsis* Wöhrmann, 1889) Neave, 1940, Nomen. Zool., 3: 243

*Myophorocardium* (err. pro *-icardium* Wöhrmann, 1889) Neumayr, 1891, Denkschr. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 58: 780

†*Palaeocorbula* Reed, 1932, Palaeont. Indica, (N.S.) 20 (Mem. 1): 63

†*Pseudocorbula* Philippi, 1898, Jahresh. Ver. Würtemb., 54: 168

### Family **ASTARTIDAE** d'Orbigny, 1843

#### Subfamily **ASTARTINAE** d'Orbigny, 1843

†*Ancliffia* Cox & Arkell, 1948, Survey Moll. Brit. Gt. Oolite (Palaeontogr. Soc. Monogr.), 27

*Artarte* (err. pro *Ast-* J. Sowerby, 1816) Smith, 1902, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 5: 166

*Ashtaroha* (err. pro *-otha* Dall, 1903) Hinsch, 1961, Meyniana, 10: 38

†*Ashtarotha* Dall, 1903, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 26: 936

*Astarte* J. Sowerby, 1816, Min. Conch., 2: 85 (pl. 137)

*Astartea* (err. pro *-te* J. Sowerby, 1816) Nyst, 1835, in Van der Maelen, Dict. géogr. Limbourg, 61

†*Astartella* Hall & Whitney, 1858, Rep. geol. Surv. Iowa, 1 (2): 715

*Astartella* Filatova, 1958, Trudy Okeanol. In-ta. Akad. Nauk SSSR, 23: 298 [non Hall & Whitney, 1858; see *Filatovaella* Merklin, 1959]

†*Astartopsis* Wöhrmann, 1889, Jhrb. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 39: 222

†*Astartopsis* Loriol, 1891, Abh. Schweiz. Pal. Ges., 18: 218

*Astortopsis* (err. pro *Astart-* Wöhrmann, 1889) Diener, 1909, Palaeont. Indica, (15) 6, Mem. 2: ii

†*Balantioselena* Speden, 1962, in Gair, Gregg & Speden, N. Zealand Jour. Geol. Geophysics, 5: 96

†*Bythiamena* Gardner, 1926, U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 142B: 84

*Cardinia* Geinitz, 1846, Grundr. Verst., 432 [non Agassiz, 1841, in J. Sowerby (Cardiniidae)]

†*Cardiniopsis* Stanton, 1895, Bull. U.S. geol. Surv., 133: 53

†*Carinastarte* Hinsch, 1952, Geol. Jhrb., 67: 148

†*Coelastarte* Böhm, 1893, Ber. naturf. Ges. Freiburg-i-Breisgau, (N.F.) 7 (2): 174

*Crassina* Lamarck, 1818, Anim. s. vert., 5: 554 [= *Astarte* Sowerby, 1816]

*Crassinella* Bayle, 1878, Explic. Carte géol. France, 4 (1), Atlas: pl. 105 [non Guppy, 1874 (Crassatellidae); see *Neocrassina* Fischer, 1887]

†*Crenimargo* Cossmann, 1902, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 36: 24

†*Cypricardella* Hall, 1858, Trans. Albany Inst., 4: 17

†*Digitaria* Wood, 1853, Monogr. Crag. Moll. (Palaeontogr. Soc. Monogr.), 2: 191

†*Digitariopsis* Chavan, 1952, Cahiers géol. Thoiry, (15): 125

†*Disparilia* Chavan, 1953, Cahiers géol. Thoiry, (19): 165

†*Ensio* Cox, 1962, Palaeontology, 4: 596

†*Eoastarte* Ciriacks, 1963, Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist., 125: 66

†*Eodon* Hall, 1877, in Miller, Cat. Amer. paleoz. Foss., 244 [n.n. pro *Microdon* Conrad, 1842; cf. *Microdonella* Oehlert, 1881]

*Estarte* (err. pro *Ast-* J. Sowerby, 1816) Conrad, 1862, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci., Philad., 14: 288

*Filatovaella* Merklin, 1959, Referat. Zhurn., Geol., (1959): 4671 [n.n. pro *Astartella* Filatova, 1958]

†*Gonilia* Stoliczka, 1871, Palaeont. Indica (6) 3: 278

†*Goodallia* Turton, 1822, Conch. Insul. Brit., xix, 76

*Grotiana* (err. pro *-nia* Speyer, 1860) Tryon, 1884, Struct. Syst. Conch., 3: 228

- †**Grotriania** Speyer, 1860, Z. dtsh. geol. Ges., 12: 496  
**Isocrassina** Chavan, 1949, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (5) 19: 509  
 †**Kaibabella** Chronic, 1952, Bull. Geol. Soc. Amer., 63: 150  
**Laevastarte** Hinsch, 1952, Geol. Jhrb., 67: 155  
 †**Leckhamptonia** Cox & Arkell, 1948, Surv. Moll. Brit. Gr. Oolite, (Palaeontogr. Soc. Monogr.), 27  
 †**Lirotarte** Olsson, 1964, Neog. Moll. Northwestern Ecuador, 40  
*Mactrina* Brown, 1827, Ill. Conch. G. B. & I., pl. xvi, fig. 25 (as *Mactroidea*, Syst. Index, p. ii) [= *Goodallia* Turton, 1822]  
*Maltheria* (err. pro *Math-* Billings, 1858) Hind, 1910, Trans. roy. Soc. Edinburgh, 47: 483  
 †**Matheria** Billings, 1858, Prog. Rep., Geol. Surv. Canada, (1857): 440  
 †**Megapraeonia** Chavan, 1952, Cahiers géol. Thoiry, (15): 125  
*Microdon* Conrad, 1842, Jour. Acad. nat. Sci., Philad., 8: 247 [non Meigen, 1803 (Dipt.)]; see *Eodon* Hall, 1877, + *Microdonella* Oehlert, 1881]  
*Microdonella* Oehlert, 1881, Mem. Soc. géol. France, (3) 2: 26 [n.n. pro *Microdon* Conrad, 1842; see *Eodon* Hall, 1877]  
 †**Middalya** Dickins, 1956, Bull. Australia Bur. Min. Res., Geol. & Geophysics., 29: 36  
 †**Neocrassina** Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1016 [n.n. pro *Crassinella* Bayle, 1878]  
**Nicania** Leach, 1819, in Ross, Voy. Discovery Baffin's Bay, (4to.), App. 2: lxii; 1819, Journ. de Phys., 88: 465  
 †**Nicaniella** Chavan, 1945, Jour. Conchyl., 86: 43  
*Nikania* (err. pro *Nica-* Leach, 1819) [Beck], 1847, Amtl. Ber. Vers. dtsh. Naturf., 24: 115  
 †**Pachytypus** (Munier-Chalmas MS) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1017  
 †**Parisiella** Cossmann, 1887, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 22: 103  
*Parvati* Semper, 1862, Jour. Conchyl., 10: 142 [= *Digitaria* Wood, 1853]  
 †**Praeonia** Stoliczka, 1871, Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 278  
*Praeonia* (err. pro *Prae-* Stoliczka, 1871) Dall, 1900, in Eastman-Zittel, Text-Book Paleont., 1: 395  
*Pridonta* (err. pro *Tri-* Schumacher, 1817) [author ?], 1839, N. Jhrb. Min., (1839): 124  
 †**Prorokia** Böhm, 1883, Palaeontographica, (N.F.) Suppl. 2 (4): 564  
 †**Pruvostiella** Agrawal, 1956, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (6) 5: 435  
 †**Puschia** Rouillier & Vossynsky, 1847, Bull. Soc. imp. Nat. Moscou, 20 (1): 418  
*Rhectocyma* (emend. pro *Rict-* Dall, 1871) Martens, 1873, Zool. Rec., 9 (1872), Moll.: 170  
**Rictocyma** Dall, 1871, Amer. Jour. Conch., 7: 151  
**Sita** Semper, 1862, Jour. Conchyl., 10: 143  
 †**Taxocardia** Olsson & Harbison, 1953, Acad. nat. Sci., Philad., Mon. 8: 69  
 †**Theveninia** Roman, 1921, Trav. Lab. géol. Fac. Sci. Lyon, 1: 124, 126  
 †**Trautscholdia** Cox & Arkell, 1948, Survey Moll. Brit. Gt. Oolite, (Palaeontogr. Soc. Monogr.), 27  
**Tridonta** Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 49, 146  
*Tridonta* (emend. pro *Trid-* Schumacher, 1817) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 378 [non Bory de St. Vincent, 1827 (Prot.)]  
 †**Woodia** Deshayes, 1860, Descr. Anim. s. vert. Bassin Paris, 1: 790

## Subfamily ERIPHYLINAE Chavan, 1952

- †**Astartemya** Stephenson, 1941, Univ. Texas Publ., 4101: 173  
 †**Bruniastarte** Chavan, 1952, Cahiers géol. Thoiry, (15): 128

- †**Crustuloides** Harris, 1919, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 6: 89 (no. 31: 89)  
*Dozia* (err. pro *-zyia* Dewalque, 1868) Meek, 1876, Rep. U.S. geol. Surv. Terr. (Hayden), 9: 121
- †**Dozyia** Dewalque, 1868, Prodrome Descr. géol. Belg., 368; 1880, (ed. 2): 416
- †**Eriphyla** Gabb, 1864, Geol. Surv. Calif., Paleont., 1: 180
- †**Eriphylopsis** Meek, 1876, Rep. U.S. geol. Surv. Terr. (Hayden), 9: 125  
*Freia* Böhm, 1884, Verh. naturh. Ver. Preuss. Rheinlande, 41: 56 [non Claparede & Lachmann, 1858 (Prot.); see *Freiastarte* Chavan, 1952]
- †**Freiastarte** Chavan, 1952, Cahiers géol. Thoiry, (15): 126 [n.n. pro *Freia* Böhm, 1884]
- †**Herzogina** Chavan, 1952, Cahiers géol. Thoiry, (15): 126
- †**Lirodiscus** Conrad, 1869, Amer. Jour. Conch., 5: 46

Subfamily **OPISINAE** Chavan, 1952

- †**Coelopsis** (Munier-Chalmas MS) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1019
- †**Cryptocoelopsis** Bittner, 1895, Abh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 18 (1): 34
- †**Heteropsis** Böhm, 1893, Ber. naturf. Ges. Freiburg-i-Breisgau, (N.F.) 7: 176  
*Heteropsis* Bigot, 1895, Bull. Soc. linn. Normandie, (4) 8: 89 [non Böhm, 1893]
- Ophis* (err. pro *Opis* Defrance, 1824) Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 150
- †**Opis** Defrance, 1824, Tabl. Corps foss., 108 [n.n.]; 1825, Dict. Sci. nat., 36: 219  
*Opisastarte* Frech, 1922, Verh. Geol. Mijnb. Genootsch. Ned., Geol., (5): 225 [= *Trigonastarte* Bigot, 1895]
- †**Opisenia** (Thurmann MS) Etallon, 1862, N. Denkschr. Allg. schweiz. Ges., 19: 196; 1862, Mém. Soc. Emul. Doubs, (3) 6: 146
- †**Opisoma** Stoliczka, 1871, Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 276
- †**Pachyopsis** Bigot, 1895, Bull. Soc. linn. Normandie, (4) 8: 89
- †**Pseudopsis** Cox, 1946, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 27: 44
- †**Seebachia** Holub & Neumayr, 1882, Denkschr. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 44 (1): 274  
*Subachia* (err. pro *See-* Holub & Neumayr, 1882) Salisbury, 1934, Zool. Rec., 70 (1933), Moll.: 100
- †**Trigonastarte** Bigot, 1895, Bull. Soc. linn. Normandie, (4) 8: 88
- †**Trigonopsis** (Munier-Chalmas MS) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1019

Family **CRASSATELLIDAE** Férussac, 1821

Subfamily **CRASSATELLINAE** Férussac, 1821

- Anthonia* (err. pro *-nya* Gabb, 1864) Tryon, 1884, Struct. Syst. Conch 3: 224
- †**Anthonya** Gabb, 1864, Geol. Surv. Calif., Paleont., 1: 181  
*Anthonyia* (err. pro *-nya* Gabb, 1864) Dall, 1900, in Eastman-Zittel, Text-Book Paleont., 1: 397
- †**Bathyormus** Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Publ. 3: 37, 137  
**Bernardina** Dall, 1910, Proc. biol. Soc. Washington, 23: 171
- †**Chattonia** Marwick, 1929, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 59: 904, 909  
*Cranatella* (err. pro *Crassa-* Lamarck, 1799) Baudon, 1853, Jour. Conchyl., 4: 325
- †**Crassatella** Lamarck, 1799, Mém. Soc. H. N. Paris, 85: 1801, Syst. Anim. s. Vert., 119



- Crassatelligenus* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
- †*Crassatellina* Meek, 1871, U.S. geol. Surv. Wyo. & Terr., [Ann. Rept. 4]: 300
- Crassatellistes* (err. pro *-lites* Krueger, 1823) Smith, 1906, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (7) 18: 258
- Crassatellites* Krueger, 1823, Gesch. d. Urwelt, 2: 466 [invalid Code Z. N., Art. 20; =*Crassatella* Lamarck, 1799]
- Crassatillites* (err. pro *-tellites* Krueger, 1823) Li, 1930, Bull. geol. Soc. China, 9: 257
- Crassatina* Kobelt, 1881 [pre Oct.], Illust. Conchylienb., 2: 355; Kobelt in Weinkauff, 1881 [Dec. ?], Conch.-Cab. (N.F.) lief. 306, Mon. Crassatella, 1
- Crassinella* Guppy, 1874, Geol. Mag., (N.S.) Decade 2, 1: 442
- Crassitina* (err. pro *Crassat-* Kobelt, 1881) Tryon, 1884, Struct. Syst. Conch., 3: 224
- Crenocrassatella* Habe, 1951, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda, (2): 105
- Eriphyla* Dall, 1879, Proc. zool. Soc. London, (1879): 132 [non Gabb, 1864 (Astartidae)]
- †*Etea* Conrad, 1873, App. A, p. 5, in Kerr, Geol. Surv. N. Carolina, 1, [separate, 1873; vol., 1875]
- Eucrassatella* Iredale, 1924, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 49: 181, 202
- Hybolophus* Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Publ. 3: 37, 139
- Indocrassatella* Chavan, 1952, Cahiers géol. Thoiry, (14): 119
- †*Landinia* Chavan, 1952, Cahiers géol. Thoiry, (14): 119
- †*Oriocrassatella* Etheridge & Brown, 1907, Parliament. Pap. S. Australia, No. 55 of 1906, Suppl.: 8
- †*Pachythaerus* Conrad, 1869, Amer. Jour. Conch., 5: 47
- †*Plionema* Conrad, 1872, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 24: 51
- †*Procrassatella* Yakovlev, 1928, Ann. Soc. Paléont. Russ., 7: 121
- Pseudoriphyla* Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1022 [= *Crassinella* Guppy, 1874]
- Pseudoriphyla* (err. pro *Pseuder-* Fischer, 1887) Kliushnikov, 1958, Trudy Inst. Geol.-nauk, Akad. Nauk SSSR, 13: 90
- Roissy* (err. pro *-ssya* Schaufuss, 1869) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 183
- Roissya* (Lesson MS) Schaufuss, 1869, Moll. Syst. Cat. Paetel, xi, 21 [= *Crassatella* Lamarck, 1799]
- Salaputium* Iredale, 1924, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 49: 182, 204
- †*Seendia* Casey, 1961, Palaeontology, 3: 579
- †*Spissatella* Finlay, 1926, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 56: 256
- Talabrica* Iredale, 1924, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 49: 181, 204
- Tellidorella* Berry, 1963, Leaflets in Malacology, 1 (23): 140
- †*Uddenia* Stephenson, 1941, Univ. Texas Publ. 4101: 180

Subfamily **SCAMBULINAE** Chavan, 1952

- †*Mediraon* Vokes, 1946, Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist., 87 (3): 144, 178
- †*Remondia* Gabb, 1869, Geol. Surv. Calif., Paleont., 2: 270
- †*Scambula* Conrad, 1869, Amer. Jour. Conch., 5: 48
- Stearnisia* (err. pro *-nsia* White, 1887) Ebersin (ed.), 1960, Osnovy Paleont., 2 (Bivalvia): 104
- †*Stearnisia* White, 1887, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 39: 32

Family **CARDINIIDAE** Zittel, 1881

- Cardinea* (err. pro *-nia* Agassiz, 1838) Agassiz, 1842, in Stutchbury, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., 8 (Suppl.): 482

- †**Cardinia** Agassiz, [1838], Verh. Schweiz. nat. Ges., 23: 104 [n.n.]; [1840 ?], in J. Sowerby, Min. Conch. (German ed.): 57 [invalid ICZN 292]; 1841, in J. Sowerby, Min. Conch. (German ed.): 207 [valid ICZN 292]  
*Cardinia* Roemer, 1839, Verstein. norddeutsch. Oolithengeb. Nachtrag., 38 [invalid ICZN 292]  
 †**Cardinioides** Kobayashi & Ichikawa, 1952, Jap. Jour. Geol. Geogr., 22: 65  
 †**Cardiniomorpha** Cox, 1964, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 36: 39 [n.n. pro *Pseudocardinia* Cox, 1961 + *Cardiniopsis* Tornquist, 1898]  
*Cardiniopsis* Tornquist, 1898, Paläont. Abh., (N.F.) 4 (2): 36 (168) [non Stanton, 1895 (Astartidae); see *Pseudocardina* Cox, 1961 + *Cardiniomorpha* Cox, 1964]  
*Dichora* (err. pro *Dihora* Anon., 1842) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 69  
*Dihora* (err. pro *Ginorga* Gray, 1840 [author ?], 1842, N. Jhrb. Min., (1842), 496 [invalid ICZN 292]  
*Ginorga* Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 150 [n.n.]; Strickland, 1842, Rep. Brit. Assoc. (Plymouth, 1841), Trans. sect.: 65 [invalid ICZN 292] [= *Cardinia* Agassiz, 1841]  
 †**Nidarica** Cox, 1961, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 34 (6): 335  
*Opisina* Cox, 1961, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 34 (6): 328 [a nomen nudum or a lapsus for *Nidarica* Cox, 1961]  
*Pachyodon* Stutchbury, 1842, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., 8: 481 [non v. Meyer, 1838 (Mamm.); = *Cardinia* Agassiz, 1841] [invalid ICZN 292]  
 †**Pseudastarte** Cossmann, 1921, Assoc. Franc. Avanc. Sci. (Strasbourg, 1920); Descr. Pélécyf. Jurass. France, (2) 1: 17  
*Pseudocardinia* Cox, 1961, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 34 (6): 337 [n.n. pro *Cardiniopsis* Tornquist, 1898] [non Martinson, 1959 (Pseudocardinidae); see *Cardiniomorpha* Cox, 1964]  
*Sinemuria* Christol, 1841, Bull. Soc. géol. France, 12: 92 [invalid ICZN 292] [= *Cardinia* Agassiz, 1841]  
*Storhodon* "Brown" in Zittel, 1881, Handb. Paläont., 2: 62 [non Giebel, 1856 (Thyasiridae)] [= *Cardinia* Agassiz, 1841] [invalid ICZN 292]  
*Thalassides* Berger, 1833, N. Jhrb. Min., (1833): 70 [invalid ICZN 292]  
*Thalassites* (emend. pro *-ides* Berger, 1833) Quenstedt, 1843, Flötzgeb. Württemb., 143 [non Swainson, 1837 (Aves)] [invalid ICZN 292]  
 †**Torastarte** Marwick, 1953, N. Zealand geol. Surv., Paleont. Bull. 21: 70

## Superfamily **CARDICEA** Lamarck, 1809

### Family **CARDIIDAE** Lamarck, 1809

#### Subfamily **CARDIINAE** Lamarck, 1809

- Acanthocardia** Gray, 1851, List Brit. Anim. Coll. Brit. Mus., (7): 23  
*Acanthocardium* Römer, 1865, Syst. Conch.-Cab., (2) 10 (2): 17 [= *Acanthocardia* Gray, 1851]  
*Acanthocardia* (err. pro *Acantho-* Gray, 1851) Morais, 1941, Mem. Notic., Mus. Min. Geol., Univ. Coimbra, (10): 4  
*Acardo* Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol, 374 [n.n.] [non Bruguière, 1797 (Hippuritidae)]  
*Acanthocardia* (err. pro *Acantho-* Gray, 1851) Meek, 1876, Rep. U.S. geol. Surv. Terr. (Hayden), 9: 165  
 †**Acrosterigma** Dall, 1900, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (5): 1073  
 †**Africofragum** Eames, 1957, Bull. Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.), 3 (2): 61  
**Afrocardium** Tomlin, 1931, Ann. Natal Mus., 6: 449

- †**Agnocardia** Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec Publ. 3: 37, 264
- Americardia** Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec Publ. 3: 37, 267
- Amphicardium** Martens, 1880, in Moebius, Beitr. Meeresfauna Mauritius, 324 [= *Lyrocardium* Meek, 1876]
- Aphrodita** (err. pro *-dite* Lea, 1834) Leach, 1839, in G. B. Sowerby II, Conch. Man., 7 [non Linnaeus, 1758 (Vermes)]
- Aphrodite** Lea, 1834, Trans. Amer. philos. Soc., (N.S.) 5 (1): 111 [non Link, 1807 (Gastr.); = *Serripes* Gould, 1841]
- Aphroditha** (err. pro *-dite* Lea, 1834) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 14 also as *Aphrodithe*, p. 14)
- Apiocardia** Olsson, 1961, Panama-Pacific Pelecypoda, 252
- Archicardium** Sandberger, 1863, Conchyl. Mainzer Tertiärbeck., 317 [= *Acanthocardia* Gray, 1851]
- †**Arctoprattulum** Keen, 1954, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 35: 317 (no. 153: 11)
- †**Awadia** Abbass, 1962, U. A. R. geol. Surv. & Min. Res. Dept., Paleont. Ser., Mon. 1: 128
- Bingicardium** (err. pro *Ring-* Fischer, 1887) Pilsbry & Lowe, 1932, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 84: 136
- †**Brevicardium** Stephenson, 1941, Univ. Texas Publ. 4101: 203
- Bucardium** Gray, 1853, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 11: 40
- Callicardia** Conrad, 1873, App. A, p. 27, in Kerr, Rep. Geol. N. Carolina, 1 [separate, 1873; vol., 1875] [nomen dubium, fide Keen, 1937, Bull. Mus. roy. Hist. nat. Belg., 13 (7): 20]
- Cardca** (Conrad MS) Whitfield, 1885, U.S. geol. Surv., Monogr. 9: 134 [= *Criocardium* Conrad, 1870]
- Cardia** (err. pro *-dium* Linnaeus, 1758) Graham-Ponton, 1869, Jour. Conchyl., 17: 219
- Cardiarius** Duméril, 1806, Zool. Anal., 333 [= *Cerastoderma* Poli, 1795]
- Cardigenus** Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
- Cardima** (err. pro *-dium* Linnaeus, 1758) Férussac, 1801, Mém. Soc. Méd. Emul. Paris, 4: 402
- Cardinium** (err. pro *-dium* Linnaeus, 1758) Todtmann, 1933, Mitt. Min.-geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 14: 95
- Cardissa** Megerle, 1811, Mag. Ges. Nat. Fr. Berlin, 5: 52 [= *Coreculum* Röding, 1798]
- Cardissa** Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 373 [= *Coreculum* Röding, 1798]
- Cardium** Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10): 678
- Carduim** (err. pro *-dium* Linnaeus, 1758) Bell, 1858, Prog. Rep., Geol. Surv. Canada, (1857): 107
- Carduit** (err. pro *-dium* Linnaeus, 1758) Ossaulenko, 1936, Mem. Inst. geol. Akad. Nauk URSR (Kiev), 1: 117
- Cardum** (err. pro *-dium* Linnaeus, 1758) Li, 1930, Bull. geol. Soc. China, 9: 259
- Cartissa** (? err. pro *Card-* Megerle, 1811) Herrmannsen, 1846, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 1: 189
- Cerastes** Poli, 1791, Test Sicil., 1, Introd.: 30; [non Laurenti, 1768 (Rept.); = *Cerastoderma* Poli, 1795]
- Cerastoderma** Poli, 1795, Test. Sicil., 2: 252, 258
- Ceratoderma** (err. pro *Cerasto-* Poli, 1795) Jousseaume, 1888, Mém. Soc. zool. France, 1: 211
- Ceratodesma** (err. pro *-astoderma* Poli, 1795) Monterosato, 1917, Boll. Soc. zool. Ital., (3) 4: 7
- Circulum** (err. pro *Cor-* Röding, 1798) Gray, 1851, List. Brit. Anim. Coll. Brit. Mus., (7): 23

- Clinocardium** Keen, 1936, Trans. San Diego Soc. nat. Hist., 8: 119  
*Cor* (ex Meuschen) Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 36 [= *Corculum* Röding, 1798]  
**Corculum** Röding, 1798, Mus. Bolten., 188  
*Cardissa* (emend. pro *Card-* Megerie, 1811) Gistel, 1848, Nat. Thierr., xiv  
*Cordium* (emend. pro *Card-* Linnaeus, 1758) Gistel, 1848, Nat. Thierr., xiv  
*Cordium* (err. pro *Card-* Linnaeus, 1758) Bechstein, 1794, Kurzgef. Naturg., 1 (2): 1196  
†**Criocardium** Conrad, 1870, Amer. Jour. Conch., 6: 75  
**Ctenocardia** H. & A. Adams, 1857, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 459  
**Dalloccardia** Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Publ. 3: 37, 264  
**Dinocardium** Dall, 1900, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (5): 1074  
†**Discors** Deshayes, 1858, Descr. Anim. s. Vert. Bassin Paris, 1: 553, 569  
†**Divaricardium** Dollfus & Dautzenberg, 1886, Feuille Jeunes Natural., 16: 95  
*Edulicardium* Monterosato, 1923, R. Comit. Talassogr. Ital., Mem. 107: 4 [= *Cerastoderma* Poli, 1795]  
†**Ethmocardium** White, 1880, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 2: 291  
*Eucardium* Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1037 [= *Acanthocardia* Gray, 1851]  
†**Exocardium** Olsson, 1964, Neog. Moll. Northwestern Ecuador, 55  
*Fragum* (err. pro *-gum* Röding, 1798) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 185  
**Fragum** Röding, 1798, Mus. Bolten., 189  
**Frigidocardium** Habe, 1951, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda, (2): 152 [as *Erig-*, corrected to *Frig-*, 1952, *ibid.* (3): 278]  
**Fulvia** Gray, 1853, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 11: 40  
*Fulvia* H. & A. Adams, 1857, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 457 [non Gray, 1853]  
†**Granocardium** Gabb, 1868, Geol. Surv. Calif., Paleont., 2: 266  
†**Hedecardium** Marwick, 1944, Trans. roy. Soc. N. Zealand, 74 (3): 260  
*Hedycardium* (err. pro *Hede-* Marwick, 1944) Fleming, 1950, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 78: 238  
*Hemicardia* (ex Cuvier) Fleming, 1818, Encycl. Brit., (Suppl. eds. 4-6), 3 (1): 304 [= *Corculum* Röding, 1798]  
**Hemicardia** Spengler, 1799, Skriv. Natur.-Selsk., 5 (1): 4 [see Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Pap. 3: 270 for discussion of nomenclatorial difficulties.]  
*Hemicardium* (ex Cuvier) Schweigger, 1820, Handb. Naturg., 707 [= *Corculum* Röding, 1798]  
*Hemicardium* Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 373 [non Schweigger, 1820]  
*Hemicardium* Dall, 1900, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (5): 1075 [non Schweigger, 1820; = *Hemicardia* Spengler 1799]  
*Hemidardium* (err. pro *-cardium* Schweigger, 1820) Grasset, 1884, Index Test. Viv., 277  
**Hemidiscors** Rovereto, 1898, Atti Soc. Ligustica, 9: 163, 181  
†**Incacardium** Olsson, 1944, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 28: 211 (no. 111: 53)  
†**Integricardium** Rollier, 1912, Abh. Schweiz. pal. Ges., 38: 127  
*Isocardia* Oken, 1815, Lehrb. Naturg., viii, 234 [invalid ICZN 417] [= *Hemicardia* Spengler, 1799]  
†**Jurassicardium** Cossmann, 1906, C. R. Assoc. Franç. Avanc. Sci., 34 (2): 294  
†**Kathocardia** Tucker & Wilson, 1932, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 18: 6 (no. 65: 44)



- Keenaea** Habe, 1951, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda (2): 152
- Laevicardium** Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 373
- Laevicardium* (err. pro *Laevicardium* Swainson, 1840) Lange, 1953, Arq. Mus. Paranaense, 10 (1): 40
- † **Leptocardia** Meek, 1876, Rep. U.S. geol. Surv. Terr. (Hayden), 9: 172
- Levicardium* (err. pro *Laevi-* Swainson, 1840) Carpenter, 1861, Ann. Rep. Smithson. Instn. (1860): 258
- Lichas* Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 149 [n.n.] [non Dalman, 1827 (Trilob.)]
- Liocardium* (emend. pro *Laevi-* Swainson, 1840) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 199, 212
- Loevicardium* (err. pro *Laevi-* Swainson, 1840) Monterosato, 1884, Nomen. Conch. medit., 91
- Lophocardium** Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1038
- † **Loxocardium** Cossmann, 1886, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 21: 172
- Lunulicardia** Gray, 1853, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 11: 41 [cf. *Opisocardium* Bayle, 1879]
- Lyrocardium** Meek, 1876, Rep. U.S. geol. Surv. Terr. (Hayden), 9: 173
- † **Maoricardium** Marwick, 1944, Trans. roy. Soc. N. Zealand, 74 (3): 263
- Memocardium* (err. pro *Nemo-* Meek, 1876) Powell, 1927, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 58: 296
- Mexicardia** Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Publ. 3: 37, 263
- Microcardium** Thiele, 1934, Handbuch., 3: 878
- Microfragum** Habe, 1951, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda (2): 148
- † **Nemocardium** Meek, 1876, Rep. U.S. geol. Surv. Terr. (Hayden), 9: 167
- † **Onestia** McLearn, 1933, Trans. roy. Soc. Canada, Sect. 4, (3) 27: 152
- Opisocardium* Bayle, 1879, Jour. Conchyl., 27: 35 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Lunulicardia* Gray, 1853, not pre-occ. by *Lunulacardium* Muens-ter, 1840 (Lunulacardiidae)]
- Orbis* Blainville, 1825, Dict. Sci. nat., 36: 294 [non Müller, 1767 (Pisces), etc.; = *Acanthocardia* Gray, 1851]
- † **Orthocardium** Tremlett, 1950, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 28 (4-5): 128
- † **Ovicardium** Marwick, 1944, Trans. roy. Soc. N. Zealand, 74 (3): 268
- † **Pachycardium** Conrad, 1869, Amer. Jour. Conch., 5: 96
- Papillicardium** (Monterosato MS) Sacco, 1899, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 27: 44
- Papyridea** Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 374
- Parvicardium** Monterosato, 1884, Nomen. Conch. medit., 19
- Pectunculus* (ex Adanson) Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 33 [non Da Costa, 1778 (Veneridae)]
- Pectunculus* "Adanson" Stoliczka, 1870, Palaeont. Indica (6) 3: 207 [non Da Costa, 1778 (Veneridae)]
- Pectunculus* "Römer" Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 154 [n.n.]
- † **Perucardia** Olsson, 1944, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 28: 209 (no. 111: 51)
- Phlogocardia** Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Publ. 3: 38, 263
- Pingecardium* (err. pro *Ringic-* Fischer, 1887) Clark & Woodford, 1927, Univ. Calif. Publ., Bull. Dept. geol. Sci., 17 (2): 82, 94
- † **Plagiocardium** Cossmann, 1886, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 21: 168
- Pratulum** Iredale, 1924, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 49: 182, 207
- † **Protocardia** Beyrich, 1845, Z. Malakozool., 17
- Protocardia* Conrad, 1860, Jour. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., (2) 4: 278 [non Beyrich, 1845]
- Protocardium* (emend. pro *-cardia* Beyrich, 1854) Stoliczka, 1871, Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 209
- Protocardium* (err. pro *-dia* Beyrich, 1854) Meek & Hayden, 1860, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 12: 418

- Protocardia* (err. pro *-cardia* Beyrich, 1854) Preston, 1921, Zool. Rec., 56 (1919), Moll.: 56
- Regozara** Iredale, 1936, Rec. Australian Mus., 19: 275
- Ringicardium* Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1037 [= *Bucardium* Gray, 1853]
- Rudicardium** (Monterosato MS) Coen, 1914, Ann. Mus. Stor. nat. Genova, 46: 299
- †**Schedocardia** Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Publ. 3: 38, 255
- Seripes* (err. pro *Serri-* Gould, 1841) Nomura, 1933, Jap. Jour. Geol. Geogr., 11: 6
- Serripes** Gould, 1841, Rep. Invert. Mass., 93
- Serrupes* (err. pro *Seru-* Beck, 1847) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 190
- Serupes* (err. pro *Serri-* Gould, 1841) Beck, [1847], Amtl. Ber. Vers. dtser. Naturf., 24: 115
- Sphaerocardium** Coen, 1933, R. Comit. Talassogr. Ital., Mem. 192: 132
- Tachycardium* (err. pro *Trachy-* Mörch, 1853) Csepregy-Meznerics, 1959, Ann. Hist.-nat. Mus. natl. Hung., 51: 88
- †**Tendagurium** Dietrich, 1933, Palaeontographica, Suppl., 7 (2), Lief. 1: :50
- Trachicardium* (err. pro *Trachy-* Mörch, 1853) Römer, 1869, Syst. Conch.-Cab., (2) 10 (2): 46
- Trachycardium** Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 34
- Trifaricardium** Kuroda & Habe, 1951, Ill. Cat. Jap. Shells, (13): 86
- Trigoniocardia** Dall, 1900, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (5): 1075
- Trigonocardia* (err. pro *Trigonio-* Dall, 1900) Cossmann, 1901, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 5: 157
- Tropicardium* (err. pro *Tropido-* Römer, 1868) Preston, 1916, Zool. Rec., 51 (1914), Moll.: 69
- Tropidocardium* Römer, 1868, Syst. Conch.-Cab., (2) 10 (2): 13 [= *Cardium* Linnaeus, 1758]
- †**Varicardium** Marwick, 1944, Trans. roy. Soc. N. Zealand, 74 (3): 266
- Vasticardium** Iredale, 1927, Rec. Australian Mus., 16: 75, 76
- Vepricardium** Iredale, 1929, Australian Zool., 5: 338

#### *Incertae sedis*

The systematic position of the following cardiid-like species is not established:

- †**Carnidia** Bittner, 1901, Result. Wiss. Erforsch. Balatonsees, (I, Pal.) 2 (3): 6
- †**Lithocardiopsis** Munier-Chalmas, 1891, These Étude Tithonique Crét. Tert. Vincentin, 47 [n.n.]; Oppenheim, 1896, Palaeontographica, 43 (3-4): 150 [based upon cast of giant cardiid, fide Oppenheim]
- †**Pascoella** Cox, 1949, Bull. Inst. Geol. Peru, 12: 33

#### Subfamily **LYMNOCARDIINAE** Stoliczka, 1871

- Abichia* Andrussow, 1907, Annu. géol. min. Russie, 9: 108, 113 [non Gemmellaro, 1888 (Ceph.)]
- †**Arpadicardium** Ebersin, 1947, Trudy Paleont. In-ta., Akad. Nauk SSSR, 13 (4): 104
- †**Avardaria** Andrussow, 1923, Mém. Com. géol. Leningrad, (N.S.) 110: 240
- †**Bosphoricardium** Ebersin, 1947, Trudy Paleont. In-ta., Akad. Nauk SSSR, 13 (4): 110
- †**Budmania** Brusina, 1897, Opera Acad. Slav. merid., 18: 34

- †**Diversicostata** Wassoievic & Ebersin, 1930, Trudy Mus. geol., Akad. Nauk SSSR, 6: 114, 129
- †**Ecericardium** Ebersin, 1947, Trudy Paleont. In-ta., Akad. Nauk SSSR, 13 (4): 114
- †**Eoprosodacna** Davidaschvili, 1934, Bull. Soc. Nat. Moscou, Sec. Geol., (N.S.) 42 (3): 397
- †**Euxinicardium** Ebersin, 1947, Trudy Paleont. In-ta., Akad. Nauk SSSR, 13 (4): 57
- Horiadacna* (emend. pro *Horio-* Stefanescu, 1896) Dollfus, 1905, Jour. Conchyl., 53: 61
- †**Horiodacna** Stefanescu, 1896, Mém. Soc. géol. France, Paléont. Mém. 15: 66
- Korobkoviella* Merklin, 1962, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, 144 (2): 421 [n.n.]
- Limnocardium* (emend. pro *Lymn-* Stoliczka, 1870) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1039
- †**Limnodacna** Ebersin, 1936, Trav. Soc. nat. Leningrad, otd. Geol., 65 (1): 101, 102
- †**Limnopagetia** Schlickum, 1963, Arch. Moll., 92: 5
- †**Limnopappia** Schlickum, 1962, Arch. Moll., 91: 109
- †**Lymnocardium** Stoliczka, 1870, Palaeont. Indica (6) 3: 211
- †**Metadacna** Ebersin, 1959, Trudy Paleont. In-ta., Akad. Nauk SSSR, 74: 105
- †**Moquicardium** Ebersin, 1947, Trudy Paleont. In-ta., Akad. Nauk SSSR, 13 (4): 118
- Myocardia** Vest, 1861, Verh. Siebenbürg. Ver., 12: 112
- †**Nargicardium** Ebersin, 1947, Trudy Paleont. In-ta., Akad. Nauk SSSR, 13 (4): 107
- Natella* Ebersin, 1949, Trudy Paleont. In-ta., Akad. Nauk SSSR, 20: 219 [non Watson, 1934 (Mamm.); see *Pachydacna* Ebersin, 1955]
- †**Pachydacna** Ebersin, 1955, Bull. Moskov. Obshch. Isp. Prirody, otd. Geol., 30 (3): 93 [n.n. pro *Natella* Ebersin, 1949]
- †**Pannonicardium** Stevanovic, 1951, Serb. Akad. Wiss., Sonderausgabe, 187, Math.-naturw. Kl., (N.S.) 2: 239, 331
- †**Parapachydacna** Ebersin, 1959, Trudy Paleont. In-ta., Akad. Nauk SSSR, 74: 28, 124
- †**Prionopleura** Ebersin, 1949, Trudy Paleont. In-ta., Akad. Nauk SSSR, 20: 223
- Prosadacna* (err. pro *Proso-* Tournouër, 1882) Fischer, 1886, Jour. Conchyl., 34: 216
- †**Prosochiasta** Ebersin, 1959, Trudy Paleont. In-ta., Akad. Nauk SSSR, 74: 103
- †**Prosodacna** Tournouër, 1882, Jour. Conchyl., 30: 58
- †**Prosodacnomya** Ebersin, 1959, Trudy Paleont. In-ta., Akad. Nauk SSSR, 74: 97
- †**Pseudoprosodacna** Gillet, 1943, Mem. Inst. geol. României, 4: 83
- Psilodon* Cobalescu, 1883, Stud. Géol. Pal., Mém. géol. Scolei militare Jasi, 1: 93 [non Perty, 1830 (Coleopt.)]
- †**Replidacna** Jekelius, 1944, Mem. Inst. geol. României, 5: 106
- Styladacna* (err. pro *Stylo-* Stefanescu, 1896) Dollfus, 1905, Jour. Conchyl., 53: 61
- †**Stylodacna** Stefanescu, 1896, Mém. Soc. géol. France, Paléont. Mém. 15: 65
- †**Succuridacna** Korobkov, 1954, Sprad. metod. Rukov. po tert. Moll., Lamell., 123

†**Tauricardium** Ebersin, 1947, Trudy Paleont. In-ta., Akad. Nauk SSSR, 13 (4): 39

†**Uniocardium** Capellini, 1880, Atti Accad. Lincei, Mem. (3) 5: 417

Subfamily **DIDACNINAE** Ebersin, 1962

†**Brachiodacna** Ebersin, 1964 [fide Ebersin, 1965, Moll.: Vopr. Teor. & Prikl. Malakol., Zool. In-ta., Akad. Nauk SSSR., 16]

†**Caladacna** Andrussow, 1917, Geol. Russie, 4 (2), livr. 2: pl. 2, f. 22

†**Crassadacna** Ebersin, 1962, Trudy Paleont. In-ta., Akad. Nauk SSSR, 91: 108

†**Didacna** Eichwald, 1838, Bull. Soc. imp. Nat. Moscou, 11 (2): 166

†**Didacnomya** Andrussow, 1923, Mém. Com. géol. Leningrad, (N.S.) 110: 80, 96

†**Digressodacna** Davidaschvili & Kitovani, 1964, Soobsh. Akad. nauk Gruz. SSR., 36 (2): [between 385-392, not seen]

*Kaladacna* (err. pro *Cal-* Andrussow, 1917) Andrussow, 1923, Mém. Com. géol. Leningrad, (N.S.) 110: 211

†**Oraphocardium** Ebersin, 1949, Trudy Paleont. In-ta., Akad. Nauk SSSR, 20: 220

†**Oxvdacna** Davidaschvili, 1930, Trudy Gosud. Issledov. Neft. Institut., 6: 24; 1930, Bull. Soc. Nat. Moscou, Sec. Geol., (N.S.) 37: 171

*Phyllicardium* (err. pro *Phylli-* Andrussow, 1903) Pavlovic, 1928, Geologsk. anali Balkansk., 9 (2): 19

*Phyllicardium* (err. pro *Phyllo-* Fischer, 1887) Andrussow, 1903, Mém. Acad. imp. Sci. St. Pétersb., (8) 13 (3): 15

†**Phyllocardium** Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1039

*Plagiadacna* (err. pro *Plagio-* Andrussow, 1903) Dollfus, 1905, Jour. Conchyl., 53: 60

†**Plagiadacna** Andrussow, 1903, Mém. Acad. imp. Sci. St. Pétersb., (8) 13 (3): 14

*Plagiadacna* (err. pro *-dacna* Andrussow, 1903) Salisbury & Edwards, 1960, Zool. Rec., 94 (1957), Moll.: 129

†**Pontalmyra** Stefanescu, 1896, Mém. Soc. géol. France, Paléont. Mém. 15: 69

*Pontolamyna* (err. pro *-talmyra* Stefanescu, 1896) Dybowski & Grochmalicki, 1917, Abh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien., 10: 51

†**Prophylicardium** Jekelius, 1944, Mem. Inst. geol. României, 5: 111

†**Pseudocatillus** Andrussow, 1903, Mém. Acad. imp. Sci. St. Pétersb., (8) 13 (3): 16

†**Pteradacna** Andrussow, 1907, Annu. géol. min. Russie, 9: 108, 112

†**Stenodacna** Andrussow, 1923, Mém. Com. géol. Leningrad, (N.S.), 110: 211

*Submonodacna* Livialt, 1931, Trudy Azerb. neft. issled. In-ta., 2; Baku, Isd-vo. 'Azerb. neft. Khoz.', 26 [not seen, fide Nevesskaia, 1963, Trudy Paleont. In-ta., Akad. Nauk SSSR, 96: 82—listed in synonymy of *Didacna*]

†**Tschaudia** Davidaschvili, 1956, Soobsch. Akad. Nauk, Gruzinskoi SSR, 17 (3): 232

Subfamily **PARADACNINAE** Ebersin, 1964

†**Arcicardium** Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1040

*Chartadacna* Celidje, 1953, Doklady, Akad. Nauk SSSR, 91 (1): 157 [n.n.]



- †**Chartoconcha** Andrussow, 1907, Annu. géol. min. Russie, 9: 108, 113  
 †**Panticapaea** Andrussow, 1923, Mém. Com. géol. Leningrad, (N.S.) 110: 211  
 †**Papyrocardium** Gabunia, 1953, Tr. Sect. Paleobiol., Akad. Nauk Gruz. SSR., 1: p. ? [not seen]  
 †**Paradacna** Andrussow, 1909, Trudy Geol. Comm., (N.S.) 40: 71  
 †**Parvidacna** Ebersin & Stevanovic, 1949, Bull. Mus. d'Hist. nat. Pays Serbe, (A) 2: 152 [n.n.]; Stevanovic, 1950, Bull. Mus. d'Hist. nat. Pays Serbe, (A) 3: 96, 104

Subfamily **PSEUDOCARDITINAE** Ebersin, 1964

- †**Pseudocardita** Oppenheim, 1919, Z. dtsh. geol. Ges., 70: 136

Subfamily **ADACNINAE** Von Vest, 1875

- Adachna* (err. pro *-dacna* Eichwald, 1838) Sacco, 1887, Boll. Soc. malac. Ital., 12: 140  
**Adacna** Eichwald, 1838, Bull. Soc. imp. Nat. Moscou, 1838 (2): 169 (as *Adacne*, p. 171)  
 †**Apscheronia** Andrussow, 1903, Mém. Acad. imp. Sci. St. Pétersb., (8) 13 (3): 15  
 †**Avicardium** Kolessnikov, 1950, Palaeont. SSSR, 10 (3), no. 12: 69  
 †**Caspicardium** Astafieva, 1955, Bull. Moskov. Obshch. Isp. Prirody, otd. Geol. 30 (3): 94  
 †**Catilloides** Andrussow, 1923, Mém. Com. géol. Leningrad, (N.S.) 110: 80, 95  
 †**Didacnoides** Astafieva, 1955, Bull. Moskov. Obshch. Isp. Prirody, otd. Geol., 30 (3): p. ? [not seen]; 1955, Trudy all-Union Geol. In-ta., (VSEGEI), (N.S.) 12: p. ? [not seen]  
 †**Hypania** "Pander" Kupffer, 1831, Ann. Sci. nat., 22: 245  
*Hypanis* (err. pro *-nia* Kupffer, 1831) Ménétriés, 1832, Cat. Rais. Zool. Cauc., 271  
*Hypanis* Pander, 1838, in Eichwald, Bull. Sci. imp. Soc. Nat. Moscou, 11 (2): 169 [= *Hypania* Kupffer, 1831]  
*Hypanaxis* (err. pro *-panis* Pander, 1838) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 185  
 †**Hyrkania** Kolessnikov, 1950, Palaeont. SSSR, 10 (3), no. 12: 149  
 †**Hyrkanomya** Astafieva, 1955, Bull. Moskov. Obshch. Isp. Prirody, otd. Geol., 30 (3): p. ? [not seen]; 1955, Trudy all-Union Geol. In-ta., (VSEGEI), (N.S.) 12: p. ? [not seen]  
*Hyrkania* (err. pro *Hyrcu-* Kolessnikov, 1950) Ebersin, 1955, Doklady, Akad. Nauk SSSR., 103: 311  
 †**Irinia** Popov, 1956, Trudy In-ta. geol., Akad. Nauk Turkmen. SSR, 1: 374  
**Monodacna** Eichwald, 1838, Bull. Soc. imp. Nat. Moscou, 11 (2): 167  
*Monodaena* (err. pro *-dacna* Eichwald, 1838) Sinzow, 1912, Verh. Russ.-Kais. Min. Ges. St. Petersb., (2) 48: 303  
 †**Parapscheronia** Ebersin, 1955, Bull. Moskov. Obshch. Isp. Prirody, otd. Geol., 30 (3): 93  
 †**Plagiodacnopsis** Andrussow, 1923, Mém. Com. géol. Leningrad, (N.S.) 110: 80, 103  
 †**Turkmena** Popov, 1956, Trudy, In-ta. geol., Akad. Nauk Turkmen. SSR, 1: 365

Family **LAHILLIIDAE** Finlay & Marwick, 1937

- Amathusia* Philippi, 1887, Tert. quat. Verstein. Chiles, 135 [non Fabricius, 1807 (Lepid.); see *Theringia*, *Itheringia*, + *Lahillia* Cossmann, 1899]  
*Amathusia* (err. pro *-thusia* Philippi, 1887) Ihering, 1907, Ann. Mus. nac. Buenos Aires, 14 [ser. 3, 7]: 294  
*Itheringia* (correction of *Th-* Cossmann, 1899) Cossmann, 1899, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 3 (2): 90 [non Keyserling, 1891 (Arachn.); see *Lahillia* Cossmann, 1899]  
†*Lahilleona* Finlay & Marwick, 1937, N. Zealand geol. Surv., Paleont. Bull. 15: 31  
†*Lahillia* Cossmann, 1899, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 3 (3): 134 (as *Labillia*, p. 188) [n.n. pro *Itheringia* Cossmann, 1899]  
*Theringia* Cossmann, 1899, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 3 (1): 45 (corrected to *Ih-* Cossmann, 1899, 3 (2): 90)

*Incertae sedis*Family **ARCHAEOCARDIIDAE** Khalfin, 1940

- †*Archaeocardium* Khalfin, 1940, Tomsk Gosydarstv. Univ., Trudy, Nauchn. konf. po izud. i Osvoen. proiz. Sibiri, 2: 264

*Incertae sedis*

- Cardium* Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 164 [non Linnaeus, 1758 (Cardiidae); see *Joachymcardium* Růžicka & Prantl, 1960]  
†*Joachymcardium* Růžicka & Prantl, 1960, Zvlastni otisk z Casop. Narodn. mus., oddil Prirod., 1: 50 [n.n. pro *Cardium* Barrande, 1881]

Superfamily **TRIDACNACEA** Lamarck, 1819Family **TRIDACNIDAE** Lamarck, 1819

- †*Avicularium* Gray, 1853, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 11: 41  
†*Byssocardium* Munier-Chalmas, 1882, in Tournouër, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (3) 10: 224  
*Cametrachaea* (err. pro *Chametrachea* Mörch, 1853) Coates, 1925, Trans. Proc. Perthshire Soc. nat. Sci., 8 (2): 92  
*Cerceis* Gisl, 1848, Nat. Thierr., 172 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Hippopus* Lamarck, 1799] [non Milne-Edwards, 1840 (Crust.)]  
*Chama* Oken, 1815, Lehrb. Naturg., 3: 243 [non Linnaeus, 1758 (Chamidae)] [invalid ICZN 417, 484]  
*Chamaetrachea* (ex Klein) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1034 [= *Tridacna* Bruguière, 1797]  
*Chametrachea* (ex Klein) Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 56  
*Dinodacna* Iredale, 1937, Australian Zool., 8 (4): 238, 261  
*Flodacna* Iredale, 1937, Australian Zool., 8 (4): 238, 261  
*Floracna* (err. pro *Flod-* Iredale, 1937) Chen, 1960, Tunghai Univ. Coll. Sci., Biol. Bull., (2): 14  
*Gataron* (ex Adanson) Berthold, 1827, in Latreille, Nat. Fam. Thierr., 207 [= *Tridacna* Bruguière, 1797]

- †**Goniocardium** Vasseur, 1880, Jour. Conchyl., 28: 182  
*Hippopes* (err. pro *-pus* Lamarck, 1799) Desmarest, 1859, in Chenu, Encycl. Hist. nat., Tabl. Crust. Moll., 4, Tabl. alphab.: 35  
*Hippopigenus* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]  
**Hippopus** Lamarck, 1799, Mém. Soc. H. N. Paris, 86  
*Hippopus* (ex Martini) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 198 [non Lamarck, 1799] [= *Tridacna* Bruguière, 1797]  
*Lithocardita* (err. pro *-tes* Hermannsen, 1847) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 113  
*Lithocardites* Hermannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 1: 611 [n.n.]  
*Lithocardium* Woodward, 1854, Man. Moll., 2: 291 [= *Avicularium* Gray, 1853]  
*Pelvis* Megerle, 1811, Mag. Ges. Nat. Fr. Berlin, 5: 67 [= *Hippopus* Lamarck, 1799]  
**Persikima** Iredale, 1937, Australian Zool., 8 (4): 237, 261  
*Pleurorhynchus* Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 36 [non Phillips, 1836 (Conocardiidae)] [= *Avicularium* Gray, 1853]  
†**Pterocardia** Favre, 1843, Mém. Soc. phys. Hist. nat. Genève, 10: 71  
*Pterocardium* (emend. pro *-dia* Favre, 1843) Rollier, 1912, Mém. Soc. Pal. Suisse, 38: 136  
†**Sawkinsia** Cox, 1941, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 24 (4): 140  
**Sepidacna** Iredale, 1937, Australian Zool., 8 (4): 239, 261  
*Tridachna* (err. pro *-dacna* Lamarck, 1799) Neave, 1940, Nomen. Zool., 4: 552  
*Tridachnes* Röding, 1798, Mus. Bolten., 171 [= *Tridacna* Bruguière, 1797]  
*Tridachnus* (err. pro *-nes* Röding, 1798) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 211  
**Tridacna** Bruguière, 1797, Encycl. Méth. (Tabl. Vers), 2: pl. 235; Lamarck, 1799, Mém. Soc. H. N. Paris, 86  
*Tridacne* Link, 1807, Besch. Nat. Samml. Univ. Rostock, (3): 153 [= *Tridacna* Bruguière, 1797]  
*Tridacnigenus* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]  
**Vulgodacna** Iredale, 1937, Australian Zool., 8 (4): 239, 261

Superfamily **MACTRACEA** Lamarck, 1809

Family **MACTRIDAE** Lamarck, 1809

Subfamily **MACTRINAE** Lamarck, 1809

- †**Allomactra** Tomlin, 1931, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 19: 175 [n.n. pro *Heteromactra* Cossmann, 1909]  
*Anatina* Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 125 [non Lamarck in Bosc, 1816 (Laternulidae)] [= *Labiosa* Möller, 1832]  
†**Andrussella** Korobkov, 1954, Sprav. Metod. Rukov. po tert. Moll., Lamell., 112  
**Austromactra** Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 400  
†**Avimactra** Andrussov, 1905, Verh. Russ.-Kais. min. Ges. St. Pétersb., (2) 43: 393  
†**Barymactra** Cossmann, 1909, in Cossmann & Peyrot, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 63: 241  
*Carinella* G. B. Sowerby II, 1839, Conch. Man., 19 [non Johnston, 1833 (Vermes)]

- Clathodon* (err. pro *Clathro*- Conrad, 1833) G. B. Sowerby II, 1839, Conch. Man., 24
- Clathrodon* (err. pro *Gnath*- Gray in G. B. Sowerby I, 1832) Conrad, 1833, Amer. Jour. Sci., 23 (2): 340
- Coelomactra** Dall, 1895, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 1: 211
- Colombia* (Blainville MS) Rang, 1835, Nouv. Ann. Mus. Hist. nat. (Paris), 3 (3): 217 [= *Rangia* DesMoulins, 1832]
- Colorimactra** Iredale, 1929, Mem. Queensland Mus., 9: 268
- Columbia* (err. pro *Colo*- Rang, 1835) Dall, 1898, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (4): 903
- Crassula** Marwick, 1948, N. Zealand geol. Surv., Paleont. Bull., 16: 23
- †**Crepispisula** Eames, 1957, Bull. Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.), 3 (2): 65
- Cryptodon* Conrad, 1837, Jour. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 7: 235 [non Turton, 1822 (Thyasiridae); see *Schizothaerus* Conrad, 1853]
- †**Cryptomactra** Andrussov, 1902, Verh. Russ.-Kais. min. Ges. St. Pétersb., (2) 39: 474
- Cyclomactra** Dall, 1895, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 1: 211
- †**Cymbophora** Gabb, 1869, Geol. Surv. Calif., Paleont., 2: 181
- Cypricea* Gray, 1853, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 11: 43 [? err. pro *-cia* Gray, 1847; ? = *Anatina* Schumacher, 1817]
- Cypricia* Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 149 [n.n.]; 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 185 [= *Anatina* Schumacher, 1817; cf. *Leucoparia* Mayer, 1867]
- †**Darcinia** Clark, 1946, Geol. Soc. Amer., Mem. 16: 74
- Deikea* Mayer, 1872, Beitr. geol. Karte Schweiz., 11 (Beil.): 498 [n.n.?]
- Diaphoromactra** Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 400
- Eastonia** Gray, 1853, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 11: 42
- Electomactra** Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 400
- Electromactra* (err. pro *Electo*- Iredale, 1930) Thiele, 1934, Handbuch, 3: 901
- †**Eomactra** Cossmann, 1909, in Cossmann & Peyrot, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 63: 241
- †**Geltena** Stephenson, 1946, in Vokes, Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist., 87 (3): 144, 201
- Gnathodon* Gray, 1832, in G. B. Sowerby I, Gen. Shells, (36) [non Oken, 1816 (Pisces); = *Rangia* DesMoulins, 1832]
- Gnatodon* (err. pro *Gnath*- Gray in G. B. Sowerby I, 1832) Rang, 1834, N. Ann. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 3: 217
- Harvella** Gray, 1853, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 11: 42
- Hemimactra** Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 369
- Hemimactza* (err. pro *-tra* Swainson, 1840) Bucquoy, Dautzenberg, & Dollfus, 1896, Moll. Mar. Roussillon, 2: 562
- Hemimactra* (err. pro *-mactra* Swainson, 1840) Douvillé, 1924, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 28: 120
- Heterocardia** Deshayes, 1855, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 22: 339
- Heteromactra* Cossmann, 1909, in Cossmann & Peyrot, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 63: 242 [non Lamy, 1906 (Cyamiidae); see *Allomactra* Tomlin, 1931]
- †**Kymatox** Stenzel & Krause, 1957, Univ. Texas Publ. 5704: 9, 124
- Labiosa** (Schmidt MS) Möller, 1832, Isis (Oken), 130; Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 3
- Leptospisula** Dall, 1895, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 1: 211
- Leucoparia* Mayer, 1867, Vierteljahrschr. naturf. Ges. Zürich, 12: 253, 276 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Cypricia* Gray, 1847]
- Longimactra** Finlay, 1928, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 59: 279
- Lovellia* Mayer, 1867, Vierteljahrschr. naturf. Ges. Zürich, 12: 253, 263, 275, 286 [= *Raeta* Gray, 1853]



- Lutromactra** Iredale, 1929, Mem. Queensland Mus., 9: 268  
*Maera* (err. pro *Mactra* Linnaeus, 1767) Fabricius, 1823, Fortegnelse, 57  
**Mactra** Linnaeus, 1767, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12): 1125 [valid ICZN 94]  
**Mactrella** Gray, 1853, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 11: 41  
**Mactrellona** Marks, 1915, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 33: 355 (no. 139: 85)  
*Mactrigenus* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]  
**Mactrinula** Gray, 1953, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (2) 11: 41  
**Mactroderma** Dall, 1894, Nautilus, 8: 39  
†**Mactrodesma** Conrad, 1869, Amer. Jour. Conch., 4: 247  
**Mactromeris** Conrad, 1868, Amer. Jour. Conch., 3 (3), App.: 45  
†**Mactrona** Marwick, 1952, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 29: 83 [n.n. pro *Mactrula* Marwick, 1948]  
**Mactrotoma** Dall, 1894, Nautilus, 8: 26  
*Mactrula* Marwick, 1948, N. Zealand geol. Surv., Paleont. Bull. 16: 22 [non Risso, 1826 (Ungulinidae); see *Mactrona* Marwick, 1952]  
*Maetra* (err. pro *Mact-* Linnaeus, 1767) Todtmann, 1933, Mitt. Min.-geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 14: 93  
**Maorimactra** Finlay, 1928, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 59: 280  
*Merope* H. & A. Adams, 1856, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 382 [non Newman, 1838 (Insecta)]  
**Meropesta** Iredale, 1929, Mem. Queensland Mus., 9: 268  
**Micromactra** Dall, 1894, Nautilus, 8: 40  
†**Miorangia** Dall, 1894, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 17: 91, 100  
*Moulinea* (err. pro *-nia* Philippi, 1844) Philippi, 1853, Handb. Conch., 472  
*Moulinia* (emend. pro *Mul-* Gray, 1837) Philippi, 1844, Abh. Besch. Conch., 1: 166  
*Mulina* (err. pro *-nia* Gray, 1837) Philippi, 1853, Handb. Conch., 472  
*Mulineia* (err. pro *-nia* Gray, 1837) Shuttleworth, 1856, Jour. Conchyl., 5: 174  
**Mulinia** Gray, 1837 (Feb.), Proc. zool. Soc. London, 4 (46): 104 [n.n.]; 1837 (June), Mag. nat. Hist., (N.S.) 1: 335, 375  
†**Mulinoides** Olsson, 1944, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 28: 217 (no. 111: 59)  
**Nannomactra** Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 400  
*Notopisula* (err. pro *Notosp-* Iredale, 1930) Haas, 1938, Bivalvia, lief. 2 (2), in Bronn, Klass. Ord. Tierr., 3 (Moll. 3): 309  
*Notospicula* (err. pro *-sula* Iredale, 1930) Neave, 1940, Nomen. zool., 3: 357  
**Notospisula** Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 400  
*Ocyperas* (err. pro *Oxy-* Mörch, 1853) [Kobelt], 1905, NachrBl. dtsch. malakozool. Ges., 37: 148  
*Oxypera* (err. pro *-ras* Mörch, 1853) Haas, 1938, Bivalvia, lief. 2 (2), in Bronn, Klass. Ord. Tierr., 3 (Moll. 3): 309  
**Oxyperas** Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 4  
*Papyrina* Mörch, 1853 (April), Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 4 [= *Mactrella* Gray, 1853 (January)]  
†**Perissodon** Conrad, 1862, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 14: 573  
†**Praerangia** Cossmann, 1908, Mém. Mus. Hist. nat. Belg., 5: 35  
†**Pseudocardium** Gabb, 1866, Geol. Surv. Calif., Paleont., 2 (1): 20  
†**Pseudoxyperas** Sacco, 1901, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 29: 26  
†**Pteropsella** Vokes, 1956, Jour. Paleont., 30: 763 [n.n. pro *Pteropsis* Conrad, 1860]  
*Pteropsis* Conrad, 1860, Jour. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., (2) 4: 296 [non Rafinesque, 1814 (Coel.); see *Pteropsella* Vokes, 1956]

- Raeta** Gray, 1853, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 11: 43
- Raetella** Dall, 1895, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 1: 212 [n.n.]; 1898, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (4): 882
- Raetellops** Habe, 1952, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda, (3): 197
- Raetina** Dall, 1895, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 1: 212 [n.n.]; 1898, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (4): 882
- Rangia** DesMoulins, 1832, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 5 (25): 50; Conrad, [? 1832], Amer. Marine. Conch., (4): 56
- Rangianella** Conrad, 1868, Amer. Jour. Conch., 3, Suppl.: 30
- †**Ruellia** Cossmann, 1913, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 49: 35
- †**Sarmatimactra** Korobkov, 1954, Sprav. Metod. Rukov. po. tert. Moll., Lamell., 111
- Scalpomactra** Finlay, 1928, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 58: 432
- Schizodesma* (? emend. pro *Scisso*- Gray, 1837) Gray, 1838, Arch. Naturgesch., 4 (1): 86; G. B. Sowerby II, 1839, Conch. Man., 96 (as *Schisodesma*, p. 116)
- Schizothaerus* Conrad, [Jan. 31, 1853], Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 6: 199 [n.n. pro *Cryptodon* Conrad, 1837] [= *Tresus* Gray, 1853]
- Schizothairus* (err. pro *-thaerus* Conrad, 1853) Carpenter, 1872, Smithson, misc. Coll., (252): 536
- Schizothoerus* (err. pro *-thaerus* Conrad, 1853) Conrad, 1856, Rep. Explor. Surv. (Pacific Railroad), 5 (2), App. art. 2: 324
- Scissodesma** Gray, 1837, Mag. nat. Hist., (N.S.) 1: 335
- Seizocheilus* (? err. pro *Schizothaerus* Conrad, 1853) Carpenter, 1861, Ann. Rep. Smithson. Instn., (1860): 250
- Shizothaerus* (err. pro *Sch-* Conrad, 1853) Conrad, 1868, Amer. Jour. Conch., 3 (3), App.: 46
- Simomactra** Dall, 1894, Nautilus, 8: 40
- Sinomactra* (err. pro *Simo-* Dall, 1894) Cossmann, 1899, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 3: 70
- Spinula* (err. pro *Spis-* Gray, 1837) Woodring, 1925, Carnegie Inst. Wash. Publ. 366: 134
- Spissula* (err. pro *Spisula* Gray, 1837) Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 3
- Spisula** Gray, 1837, Mag. nat. Hist., (N.S.) 1: 372
- Spisula* H. & A. Adams, 1856, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 378 [non Gray, 1837; see *Spisulina* Fischer, 1887]
- Spisulina** Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1116 [n.n. pro *Spisula* H. & A. Adams, 1856]
- †**Spisulona** Marwick, 1948, N. Zealand geol. Surv., Paleont. Bull. 16: 22
- Spizula* (err. pro *Spis-* Gray, 1837) Pictet, 1855, Traité Paleont., (ed. 2), 3: 383
- Standella** Gray, 1853, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 11: 42
- †**Stereomactra** Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Publ. 3: 38, 210
- †**Stiphromactra** Böhm, 1929, Z. dtsh. geol. Ges., 81: 451
- Symmorphomactra** Dall, 1894, Nautilus, 8: 41
- Telemactra** Iredale, 1929, Mem. Queensland Mus., 9: 268
- Thresus* (err. pro *Tr-* Gray, 1853) Mayer-Eymar, 1887, Jour. Conchyl., 35: 321
- Toleomactra* (err. pro *Tele-* Iredale, 1929) Preston, 1930, Zool. Rec., 66 (1929), Moll.: 92
- Tresus** Gray, 1853 (Jan.), Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 11: 42 [not preoccupied by *Tresus* Walckenaer, 1833 (vernacular usage)] [cf. *Schizothaerus* Conrad, 1853]
- Trigonella* Da Costa, 1778, Brit. Conch., 196 [= *Mactra* Linnaeus, 1767]
- Ttigonella* (err. pro *Tri-* Da Costa, 1778) Rochebrune, 1881, Bull. Soc. philom. Paris, (7) 6: 49

- Tumbeziconcha** Pilsbry & Olsson, 1935, *Nautilus*, 48: 119  
*Valeda* (err. pro *Vel-* Conrad, 1870) Conrad, 1873, App. A, p. 9, in Kerr, Rep. Geol. Surv. N. Carolina, 1 [separate, 1873; vol. 1875]  
*Veleda* Conrad, 1870, Amer. Jour. Conch., 6: 74 [non Blackwell, 1859 (Arach.)]

*Incertae sedis*

- †**Blagroveia** Cox, 1931, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 19: 183 [possibly related to *Pteropsella* Vokes + *Kymatox* Stenzel & Krause, 1957, fide Stenzel, Krause, and Twining, 1957, Univ. Texas Publ. 5704: 126]  
 †**Rakhia** Eames, 1951, Philos. Trans. roy. Soc. London, (B), no. 627, 235: 424 [superficially similar to *Blagroveia* Cox, 1931; hinge and internal structures unknown]

Subfamily **LUTRARIINAE** H. & A. Adams, 1856

- Cacaphonia* (err. pro *-nia* Gistl, 1847) H. & A. Adams, 1856, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 383  
*Cacaphonia* Gistl, [1847], Handb. Naturges., (1850): 565; 1848, Nat. Thierr., 172 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Lutraria* Lamarck, 1799; cf. *Eustylon* Gistl, 1848]  
**Darina** Gray, 1853, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 11: 42  
*Eustylon* Gistl, 1848, Nat. Thierr., xiv [unnecessary n.n. pro *Cacaphonia* Gistl, 1847]  
**Goniomactra** Mayer, 1867, Vierteljahrschr. naturf. Ges. Zürich, 12: 253, 276  
*Laminaria* Mayer, 1867, Vierteljahrschr. naturf. Ges. Zürich, 12: 253, 276 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Vanganella* Gray, 1853; non *Laminaria* Gray, 1821 (Gastr.)]  
*Lutraria* (err. pro *Lut-* Lamarck, 1799) Carpenter, 1861, Ann. Rep. Smithson. Instn., (1860): 250  
*Lubraria* (err. pro *Lutr-* Lamarck, 1799) Carpenter, 1861, Ann. Rep. Smithson. Instn., (1860): 255  
*Lutaria* (err. pro *Lutr-* Lamack, 1799) Reichenbach, 1828, Zool. Thierr., 1: 86  
*Luthraria* (err. pro *Lutr-* Lamarck, 1799) Kowalewski, 1930, Bull. Serv. Géol. Pologne, 6 (1): 75  
*Luticola* (emend. pro *Lutri-* Blainville, 1824) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 217  
**Lutraria** Lamarck, 1799, Mém. Soc. H. N. Paris, 85  
*Lutrarigenus* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]  
**Lutricola** Blainville, 1824, Dict. Sci. nat., 32: 348  
**Lutrophora** Dall, 1895, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 1: 212  
*Lutaria* (err. pro *Lutr-* Lamarck, 1799) Merklin, 1965, Referat. Zhurn., Geol., 1965 (1), Paleozool.: 45  
*Myomactra* Mayer, 1867, Vierteljahrschr. naturf. Ges. Zürich, 12: 253, 276 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Resania* Gray, 1853]  
**Psammophila** (Leach MS) Brown, 1827, Ill. Conch. G. B. & I., pl. xii, fig. 1 [in synonymy]  
*Rasania* (err. pro *Res-* Gray, 1853) Merklin, 1965, Referat. Zhurn., Geol., 1965 (1), Paleozool.: 45  
**Resania** Gray, 1853, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 11: 43; 1853, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 19: 305 [cf. *Myomactra* Mayer, 1867]  
*Vanganella* Gray, 1853 (June), Proc. zool. Soc. London, 19: 125 [= *Resania* Gray, 1853 (January)] [cf. *Laminaria* Mayer, 1867]

*Vanginella* (err. pro *Vangan-* Gray, 1853) Pfeiffer, 1869, Malak. Bl., 16: 129

Subfamily **ZENATIINAE** Dall, 1895

*Metabola* Mayer, 1867, Vierteljahrschr. naturf. Ges. Zürich, 12: 253, 270, 276 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Zenatia* Gray, 1853]

**Zenatia** Gray, 1853, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 11: 43 [cf. *Metabola* Mayer, 1867]

**Zenatina** Gill & Darragh, 1963, Trans. roy. Soc. Victoria, 77: 180

†**Zenatiopsis** Tate, 1879, Trans. Rep. philos. Soc. Adelaide, (1878-79): 129

Family **ANATINELLIDAE** Gray, 1853

**Anatinella** G. B. Sowerby I, 1833, Gen. Shells, (40), pl. 41

Family **MESODESMATIDAE** Deshayes, 1839

*Alactodea* (err. pro *At-* Dall, 1895) Haas, 1938, Bivalvia, lief. 2 (2), in Bronn, Klass. Ord. Tierr., 3 (Moll. 3): 309

**Amesodesma** Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 402

*Anapa* Gray, 1853, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 11: 44 [non Gray, 1847 (Erycinidae); see *Anapella* Dall, 1895]

**Anapella** Dall, 1895, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 1: 213 [n.n. pro *Anapa* Gray, 1853]

**Argyrodonax** Dall, 1911, Nautilus, 25: 85

**Atactodea** Dall, 1895, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 1: 213

*Atactoidea* (err. pro *-odea* Dall, 1895) Preston, 1920, Zool. Rec., 55 (1918), Moll.: 51

*Caecell* (err. pro *-ella* Gray, 1853) Takatsuki, 1927, Sci. Rep. Tohoku imp. Univ., (4, Geol.) 3 (1): 26

**Caecella** Gray, 1853, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 11: 43

**Ceronia** Gray, 1853, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 11: 44

*Coeella* (err. pro *Cae-* Gray, 1853) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 49

**Davila** Gray, 1853, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 11: 44

*Davilla* (err. pro *-ila* Gray, 1853) Tryon, 1884, Struct. Syst. Conch., 3: 162

**Donacilla** "Lamarek" Blainville, 1819, Dict. Sci. nat., 13: 429 [n.n.]; Philippi, 1836, Enum. Moll. Siciliae, 1: 37

**Ervilia** Turton, 1822, Conch. Insul. Brit., xviii, 55

*Ervilla* (err. pro *-ilia* Turton, 1822) Fleming, 1828, Hist. Brit. Anim., 409

*Ervilla* (err. pro *Ervilia* Turton, 1822) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 80

*Machaena* (Leach MS) Gray, 1843 in Dieffenbach, Trav. N. Zealand, 2: 252 [= *Paphies* Lesson, 1831]

†**Macdropsis** Conrad, 1854, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 7: 30 [n.n. pro *Triquetra* Conrad, 1846]

*Meradesma* (err. pro *Meso-* Deshayes, 1831) Gould, 1855, U.S. Astron. Exp., [2]: 263

**Mesodesma** Deshayes, 1831, Encycl. Méth. (Vers), 2 (2): 441

*Nesis* Monterosato, 1875, Atti Acad. Sci. Lett. Arti Palermo, (N.S.) 5: 4, 17 [n.n.]; Sacco, 1901, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz.

Piemonte e Liguria, 29: 21 [non Mulsant, 1850 (Coleopt.), etc.]

*Paphia* Lamarek, 1799, Mém. Soc. H. N. Paris, 85 [n.n.] [non Röding, 1798 (Veneridae)]

*Paphia* Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 186 [non Röding, 1798 (Veneridae) = *Atactodea* Dall, 1895]

**Paphies** Lesson, 1831, Voy. "Coquille," Zool., 2 (1): 424



**Rochefortina** Dall, 1924, Proc. biol. Soc. Washington, 37: 88

**Spondervilia** Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 402

**Taria** Gray, 1853, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 11: 44

**Triquetra** Conrad, 1846, Amer. Jour. Sci., (2) 1: 217 [non Blainville, 1828 (Veneridae); see *Mactropsis* Conrad, 1854]

#### Family **CARDILIIDAE** Fischer, 1887

**Cardilia** Deshayes, 1835, in Lamarck, Anim. s. vert., (ed. 2) 6: 448

**Cardilla** (err. pro *-ilia* Deshayes, 1835) Lycett, 1848, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 2: 258

†**Cardilona** Marwick, 1943, Trans. Roy. Soc. N. Zealand, 73 (3): 185

**Hemicyclodonta** (? emend. pro *-onosta* Deshayes in Blainville, 1825)

Deshayes, 1850, Traité elem. Conch., 1 (2): 251

**Hemicyclonosta** Deshayes, 1825, in Blainville, Man. Malacol., 660

**Hemicycloster** (err. pro *-stera* Bronn, 1838) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 94

**Hemicyclostera** (err. pro *-onosta* Deshayes in Blainville, 1825) Bronn, 1838, Lethaea Geogn., 2: 806

**Hemicyclostoma** (err. pro *-clonosta* Deshayes in Blainville, 1825) Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 136, 150

**Hemicyclostera** (err. pro *Hemi-* Bronn, 1838) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 95

**Leptina** (Bonelli MS) Pictet, 1855, Traité Paléont., (ed. 2), 3: 500 [non Meigen, 1830 (Dipt.)]

#### Superfamily **SOLENACEA** Lamarck, 1809

##### Family **SOLENIDAE** Lamarck, 1809

**Artusius** Leach, 1852, Syn. Moll. Gt. Brit., 259, 263 [= *Pharus* (Leach MS) Brown, 1844]

**Ceratisolen** Forbes, 1848, in Forbes & Hanley, Hist. Brit. Moll., 1: 255 [= *Pharus* (Leach MS) Brown, 1844]

**Ensatella** Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 365 [= *Ensis* Schumacher, 1817]

**Ensis** Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 47, 143

†**Eosolen** Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Publ. 3: 37, 290

**Erratisolen** (err. pro *Cera-* Forbes, 1848) Carpenter, 1859, Ann. Rep. New York Cab., 12: 103

**Fistula** (ex-Martini) Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 6 [= *Solen* Linnaeus, 1758]

**Hypogella** Gray, 1854, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 14: 23 [= *Solena* Mörch, 1853]

**Leguminaria** Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 42, 126 [= *Siliqua* Megerle, 1811]

†**Leptosolen** Conrad, 1865, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 17: 184

**Listera** Leach, 1852, Syn. Moll. Gt. Brit., 259, 261 [non Turton, 1822 (Scrobiculariidae)]

**Machaera** Gould, 1841, Rep. Invert. Mass., 32 [non Cuvier, 1832 (Pisces)]

**Machera** (err. pro *-aera* Gould, 1841) Seeley, 1864, Geologist, 7: 49

**Neosiliqua** Habe, 1965, Venus, 23: 194

**Neosolen** Ghosh, 1920, Rec. Indian Mus., 19: 57

†**Ospriasolen** Conrad, 1868, Geol. N. Jersey, (App. A), 727

**Pharax** (err. pro *Phaxas* Leach, 1852) Haas, 1938, Bivalvia, lief. 2 (2), in Bronn, Klass. Ord. Tierr., 3 (Moll. 3): 312

**Pharella** Gray, 1854, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 14: 24

- Pharus** Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 135, 150 [n.n.]; 1840, (ed. 42A): 139; (Leach MS) Brown, 1844, Ill. Conch. G. B. & I., (ed. 2): 113
- Phaxas** Leach, 1852, Syn. Moll. Gt. Brit., 259, 262
- †**Plectosolen** Conrad, 1866, Amer. Jour. Conch., 2: 103
- Polia** d'Orbigny, 1845, Paléont. Franç., Crét., 3 (Lam.): 390 [non Ochseneheimer, 1816 (Lepid.), etc.; = *Pharus* (Leach MS) Brown, 1844]
- Salen* (err. pro *Sol*- Linnaeus, 1758) Brusina, 1870, Ipsa Chiereghinii Conch., 50
- Seratisolen* (err. pro *Cer*- Forbes, 1848) Mayer, 1853, Mitt. naturf. Ges. Bern, (1853): 78
- Silex* (err. pro *Solen* Linnaeus, 1758) Quoy & Gaimard, 1835, Voy. "Astrolabe," Zool., 3 (2): 731
- Siliqua** Megerle, 1811, Mag. Ges. Nat. Fr. Berlin, 5: 44
- Solccurtoides* DesMoulins, 1832, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 5: 108, 113 [= *Siliqua* Megerle, 1811]
- Solen** Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10): 672
- Solena** Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 7
- Solena* Ghosh, 1920, Rec. Indian Mus., 19: 56 [non Mörch, 1853]
- Solenaria* (emend. pro *Solen* Linnaeus, 1758) Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 146
- Solenaria* Stoliczka, 1870, Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 95 [non Rafinesque, 1815]
- Solenarius* (emend. pro *Solen* Linnaeus, 1758) Duméril, 1806, Zool. Anal., 168
- Solenia* (emend. pro *Solen* Linnaeus, 1758) Oken, 1823, Isis (Oken), Litt. Anz., 527
- Solenigenus* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
- Solex* (err. pro *-en* Linnaeus, 1758) [Clessin], 1892, Malak. Bl., (N.F.) 11: 77
- Subcultellus* Ghosh, 1920, Rec. Indian Mus., 19: 60 [= *Phaxas* Leach, 1852]
- Vagina* Megerle, 1811, Mag. Ges. Nat. Fr. Berlin, 5: 44 [= *Solen* Linnaeus, 1758]

#### Family **NOVACULINIDAE** Ghosh, 1920

- Laconsilla* (err. pro *Loncos*- Rafinesque, 1831) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 104
- Loncosilla* Rafinesque, 1831, Cont. Mon. Shells Ohio, 7 [nom. dub.]
- Lonosilla* (err. pro *Lonco*- Rafinesque, 1831) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 115
- Navaculina* (err. pro *Nov*- Benson, 1830) d'Orbigny, 1846, Voy. Amér. mérid., 5 (3): 522
- Novaculina** Benson, 1830, Gleanings in Science, 2: 63
- Sinonovacula** Prashad, 1924, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 16: 40, 45

#### Family **CULTELLIDAE** Davies, 1935

- †**Ceroniola** Wilckens, 1904, N. Jhrb. Min. Geol. Palaeont., (Beil.) 18: 249
- Cultellus** Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 43, 150
- Cultrensis** Coen, 1933, Not. Ist. Biolog. Rovigno, 6: 5, 8
- Ensiculus** Adams, 1860, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 28: 369

Superfamily **DONACACEA** Fleming, 1828Family **SOWERBYIDAE** Cox, 1929

*Isodon* (emend. pro *-donta* Buvignier, 1851) Douvillé, 1912, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (4) 12: 448 [non Say, 1822 (Mamm.), etc.]

†**Isodonta** Buvignier, 1851, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (2) 8: 353

†**Rhaetidia** Bittner, 1895, Abh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 18: 222

†**Sowerbya** d'Orbigny [1850], Prodr. Paléont., 1: 362

Family **TANCREDIIDAE** Meek, 1864

†**Corbicellopsis** Cox, 1929, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (10) 3: 570, 572, 577

†**Corburella** Lycett, 1850, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 6: 422

*Delia* Loriol, 1891, Abh. schweiz. Pal. Ges., 18: 246 [non Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 (Dipt.)]

†**Hettangia** (Terquem MS) Buvignier, 1852, Stat. Géol. Min. Dep. Meuse, Atlas, 14

†**Isotancredia** Chavan, 1950, Bull. Inst. roy. Sci. nat. Belg., 26 (11): 12

†**Meekia** Gabb, 1864, Geol. Surv. Calif., Paleont., 1 (3): 191

†**Mygallia** Saul & Popenoe, 1962, Univ. Calif. Publ., Bull. Dept. Geol. Sci., 40 (5): 302

†**Palaeomya** Zittel & Goubert, 1861, Jour. Conchyl., 9: 194

†**Paratancredia** Chavan, 1950, Bull. Inst. roy. Sci. nat. Belg., 26 (11): 12

†**Protodonax** Vokes, 1945, Jour. Paleont., 19: 295

†**Rosenbuschia** Roeder, 1882, Beitr. Kennt. Terr. Chailles (Inaug. Diss.), 96

†**Sakawanella** Ichikawa, 1950, Jour. Fac. Sci., Univ. Tokyo, (2) 7 (3): 245

†**Tancredia** Lycett, 1850, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 6: 407

Family **DONACIDAE** Fleming, 1828

*Capisteria* Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 187 [n.n.]

**Capsella** Gray, 1851, List Brit. Anim. Coll. Brit. Mus., 7: 47

**Chion** Scopoli, 1777, Intr. Hist. Nat., 398

*Cunerus* (err. pro *Cuneus* Da Costa, 1778) Paetel, 1890, Cat. Conch.-Samml., (ed. 4), 3: 56

**Cuneus** Da Costa, 1778, Brit. Conch., 202

*Danax* (err. pro *Don-* Linnaeus, 1758) Oyama, 1943, in Nishimura & Watanabe, Bull. Res. Inst., 3 (3): 73

**Deltachion** Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 398

*Domax* (err. pro *Don-* Linnaeus, 1758) [author?], 1839, Hand-Book Conch., 46

*Donaciarius* (emend. pro *Donax* Linnaeus, 1758) Duméril, 1806, Zool. Anal., 335

*Donaciacardium* Vest, 1875, Jhrb. dtsch. malakozool. Ges., 2: 322, 324 [= *Hemidonax* Mörch, 1871]

*Donacigenus* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]

**Donacina** Férussac, 1821, Tabl. Syst. Moll., xxxvi

*Donacina* Menke, 1828, Syn. Meth. Moll., 69 [? non Férussac, 1821]

*Donaciacardium* (err. pro *Donacie-* Vest, 1875) Martens, 1878, Zool. Rec., 13 (1876), Moll.: 57

*Donacites* Schlotheim, 1813, Taschenb. Min., 36 [invalid, Code Z. N., art. 20] [= *Donax* Linnaeus, 1758]

**Donax** Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10): 682

†**Egerella** Stoliczka, 1870, Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 133 [n.n. pro *Egeria* Lea, 1833]

- Egeria* Roissy, 1805, in Sonnini ed. Buffon (Moll. 6): 324 [= *Galatea* Bruguière, 1797]  
*Egeria* Lea, 1833, Contrib. to Geol., 49 [non Roissy, 1805; see *Egerella* Stoliczka, 1870]  
† **Eodonax** Cox, 1929, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (10) 3: 569, 584  
*Ephigenia* (err. pro *Iph*- Gray, 1840) Jousseaume, 1882, Bull. Soc. zool. France, 7: 431  
*Finlaria* (err. pro *Fischeria* Bernardi, 1860) Paetel, 1890, Cat. Conch-Samml., (ed. 4) 3: 60  
*Fischeria* Bernardi, 1860, Monogr. Gen. Galatea, Fischeria, 45 [non Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 (Dipt.); see *Profischeria* Dall, 1903]  
*Fisheria* (err. pro *Fisch*- Bernardi, 1860) Hall, 1867, Ann. Rep. New York Cab., 20: 22  
*Galataea* (err. pro *-tea* Bruguière, 1797) Leach, 1823, Syn. Brit. Mus., 59  
**Galatea** Bruguière, 1797, Encycl. Méth. (Tabl. Vers) 2: pl. 250  
*Galateia* (err. pro *-tea* Bruguière, 1797) Brito Capello, 1878, Mem. Acad. Lisboa, (N.S.) 5 (2): 2, 3  
*Galateigenus* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]  
*Galateola* Fleming, 1828, Hist. Brit. Anim., 409 [n.n.]  
*Galathaea* (err. pro *-tea* Bruguière, 1797) Bory de St. Vincent, 1827, Encycl. Méth. (Vers), 151  
*Galathca* (emend. pro *-tea* Bruguière, 1797) Lamarck, 1805, Ann. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 5 (30): 431 [non Fabricius, 1793 (Crust.)]  
**Grammatodonax** Dall, 1900, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (5): 963  
*Haicana* (? err. pro *Hecuba* Schumacher, 1817) Sacco, 1901, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz Piemonte e Liguria, 29: 3  
**Hecuba** Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 52, 157  
**Hemidonax** Mörch, 1871, Malak. Bl., 17: 121  
*Iphegenia* (err. pro *Iphig*- Schumacher, 1817) Coates, 1925, Trans. Proc. Perthshire Soc. nat. Sci., 8 (2): 87  
**Iphigenia** Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 51, 155  
**Latona** Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 52, 156  
*Liodonax* Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1102  
*Liodonax* Cossmann, 1910, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 64: 309 [non Fischer, 1887 (Donacidae)]  
**Machaerodonax** Römer, 1870, Syst. Conch.-Cab., (N.F.) 10 (3): 77  
† **Macrodonax** Olsson, 1944, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 28: 220 (no. 111: 62)  
*Megadesma* Bowdich, 1822, Elem. Conch., 2: 8 [= *Galatea* Bruguière, 1797]  
† **Notodonax** Feruglio, 1935, Bol. Inform. Petrol. YPF, Buenos Aires, 128, 130; 1936, Mem. Inst. geol. Univ. Padova, 11 (3): 125  
† **Paradonax** Cossmann, 1910, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 64: 307  
† **Platydonax** Dall, 1900, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (5): 963  
**Plebidonax** Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 398  
*Potamophila* (emend. pro *Galatea* Bruguière, 1797) G. B. Sowerby I, 1822, Gen. Shells, (3)  
**Profischeria** Dall, 1903, Proc. biol. Soc. Washington, 16: 6 [n.n. pro *Fischeria* Bernardi, 1860]  
**Serrula** Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 18  
**Tentidonax** Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 398

Superfamily **TELLINACEA** Blainville, 1824

Family **TELLINIDAE** Blainville, 1824

- † **Acorylus** Olsson & Harbison, 1953, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Mon. 8: 128  
*Acropagia* (err. pro *Arco*- Brown, 1827) Carus, 1868-75, in Carus & Gerstaecker, Handb. Zool., 1: 734



- †**Aenona** Conrad, 1870, Amer. Jour. Conch., 6: 74  
*Aeona* (err. pro *Aen-* Conrad, 1870) White, 1886, N. Jhrb. Min. Geol. Pal., (1886): 124
- Aeretica** Dall, 1900, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (5): 1038
- †**Agnomyax** Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Publ. 3: 37, 283  
*Angelus* (err. pro *Angulus* Megerle, 1811) Aldrich, 1911, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 5: 4 (no. 22: 4)
- Angulus** Megerle, 1811, Mag. Ges. Nat. Fr. Berlin, 5: 47
- Apolymetis** Salisbury, 1929, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 18: 258 [n.n. pro *Polymetis* Salisbury, 1929]
- †**Arcopagella** Meek, 1871, U.S. geol. Surv. Wyo & Terr., [Ann. Rept. 4]: 308
- Arcopagia** (Leach MS) Brown, 1827, Ill. Conch. G. B. & I., pl. 16, fig. 8
- Arcopaginula** Lamy, 1918, Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, (1918): 168
- †**Arcopagiopsis** Cossmann, 1886, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 21: 81
- Arcopella** (Monterosato MS) Thiele, 1934, Handbuch, 3: 914  
*Arcopogia* (err. pro *-pagia* Brown, 1827) Guéranger, 1867, Album Paléont. Sarthe, 12
- Ardeamya** Olsson, 1961, Panama-Pacific Pelecypoda, 417  
*Arcopagia* (err. pro *Arco-* Brown, 1827) Martens, 1860, Proc. zool. Soc. London, (1860): 18
- †**Asaphinella** Cossmann, 1887, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 21: 97
- †**Ascitellina** Marwick, 1928, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 58: 467
- Austromacoma** Olsson, 1961, Panama-Pacific Pelecypoda, 419  
*Barrytellina* (err. pro *Bary-* Marwick, 1924) Marwick, 1934, Proc. 5th. Pacific Sci. Congr. (Canada, 1933), 2: 958
- †**Bartrumia** Marwick, 1934, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 21: 10
- †**Barytellina** Marwick, 1924, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 16: 25
- Bathytellina** Kuroda & Habe, 1958, Publ. Seto Mar. Biol. Lab., Kyoto Univ., 7 (1): 46
- †**Bendemacoma** Eames, 1957, Bull. Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.), 3 (2): 66  
*Bosempra* (Leach MS) Brown, 1844, Ill. Conch. G. B. & I., (ed. 2): 100 [in synonymy]
- Cadella** Dall, Bartsch & Rehder, 1938, Bull. Bishop Mus., Honolulu, 153: 196
- Capsa* Lamarck, 1799, Mém. Soc. H. N. Paris, 84 [non Bruguière, 1797 (Psammobiidae)]
- Capsaria* (emend. pro *Capsa* Lamarck, 1799) Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 147
- Capsigenus* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
- Caspa* (err. pro. *Capsa* Lamarck, 1799) Bosc. 1802, H. N. Coq., 3: 18
- Clathrotellina** Thiele, 1934, Handbuch, 3: 917
- †**Cyclotellina** Cossmann, 1886, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 21: 79  
*Cydlippe* Leach, 1852, Syn. Moll. Gt. Brit., 314 [non Escholtz, 1829 (Coel.)]
- Cydippina** Dall, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 23: 292
- Cymatoica** Dall, 1889, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 12: 292
- Diodonta* Deshayes, 1846, Expl. Algér., (6): explic. pl. 68, fig. 145 [non Hartmann, 1843 (Gastr.)]
- Donacilla* Gray, 1851, List Brit. Anim. Coll. Brit. Mus., 7: 39 [non Blainville, 1819 (Mesodesmatidae); see *Moera* H. & A. Adams, 1856, + *Moerella* Fischer, 1887]
- †**Elliptotellina** Cossmann, 1886, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 21: 71
- Elpidollina** Olsson, 1961, Panama-Pacific Pelecypoda, 407
- Eurytellina** Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1147
- Eutellina* Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1147 [= *Tellina* Linnaeus, 1758]

- Exotica** (Jousseume MS) Lamy, 1918, Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 24: 116  
*Faberlina* (err. pro *Fabul*- Gray, 1851) Suter, 1913, Man. N. Zealand Moll., 952  
**Fabulina** Gray, 1851, List Brit. Anim. Coll. Brit. Mus., 7: 40  
†**Finlayella** Laws, 1933, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 63: 319  
**Florimetis** Olsson & Harbison, 1953, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Mon. 8: 129  
**Fragilia** Deshayes, 1848, Expl. Algér. (Moll.), 552  
*Gastrana* (err. pro *-trana* Schumacher, 1817) Möller, 1832, Isis (Oken), (1832): 135  
**Gastrana** Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 44, 132  
*Gastranea* (err. pro *-trana* Schumacher, 1817) G. B. Sowerby II, 1839, Conch. Man., 46  
†**Gastranopsis** Cossmann, 1906, Bull. Soc. Sci. nat. Ouest France, (2) 6: 228  
**Hemimetis** Thiele, 1934, Handbuch, 3: 915  
†**Hercodon** Conrad, 1873, App. A, p. 10, in Kerr, Geol. Surv. N. Carolina, 1 [separate, 1873; vol. 1875]  
†**Herouvalia** Cossmann, 1891, in Harris & Burrows, Eocene & Olig. Beds Paris Basin (Geol. Ass.), 67, 103, 114; 1892, Mém. Soc. malac. Belg. (1891): 28  
**Hertellina** Olsson, 1961, Panama-Pacific Pelecypoda, 409  
**Heteromacoma** Habe, 1952, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda (3): 218  
*Homala* (emend. pro *Om*- Schumacher, 1817) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 184 [non Escholtz, 1831 (Coleopt.)]  
**Homalina** Stoliczka, 1870, Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 118  
**Iraqitellina** Dance & Eames, 1966, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 37 (1): 37  
**Jactellina** Iredale, 1929, Mem. Queensland Mus., 9: 266  
**Laciolina** Iredale, 1937, Australian Zool., 8 (4): 241  
**Leporimetis** Iredale, 1930, Mem. Queensland Mus., 10: 74  
*Limicola* (Leach MS) Brown, 1844, Ill. Conch. G. B. & I., (ed. 2): 101 [in synonymy]  
*Limicola* Leach, 1852, Syn. Moll. Gt. Brit., 296 [non Koch, 1816 (Aves)]  
†**Linearia** Conrad, 1860, Jour. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., (2) 4: 279  
*Liotellina* Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1147 [n.n. pro *Musculus* Mörch, 1853; = *Tellina* Linnaeus, 1758]  
†**Liothyris** Conrad, 1873, App. A, p. 9, in Kerr, Geol. Surv. N. Carolina, 1 [separate, 1873; vol., 1875]  
**Loxoglypta** Dall, Bartsch & Rehder, 1938, Bull. Bishop Mus., Honolulu, 153: 192  
*Lutricola* Cooper, 1863, Rept. Brit. Assoc., (1863): 639 [non Blainville, 1824 (Mactridae)]  
**Lyratellina** Olsson, 1961, Panama-Pacific Pelecypoda, 383  
**Macalia** Adams, 1860, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 28: 369  
*Macalina* (err. pro *-lia* Adams, 1860) Habe, 1952, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda (3): 222  
†**Macaliopsis** Cossmann, 1886, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 21: 75  
**Macoma** Leach, 1819, in Ross, Voy Discov. Baffin's Bay (4to), App., 2: lxii  
**Macomona** Finlay, 1926, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 466  
†**Macomopsis** Sacco, 1901, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 29: 107  
†**Macoploma** Pilsbry & Olsson, 1941, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 93: 69  
*Macroma* (err. pro *Macoma* Leach, 1819) Gray, 1825, Ann. Phil., [2] 9: 136  
*Macrotona* (err. pro *Macoma* Leach, 1819) Trueman, 1942, Jour. Roy. micr. Soc., (3) 62: 70, 90

- Maera* (err. pro *Moera* H. & A. Adams, 1856) H. & A. Adams, 1858, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: Index xxvii
- Maoritellina** Finlay, 1926, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 466
- Matis* (err. pro *Metis* H. & A. Adams, 1856) Preston, 1920, Zool. Rec., 55 (1918), Moll.: 51
- Merisca** Dall, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 23: 290
- Metis* H. & A. Adams, 1856, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 399 [non Philippi, 1843 (Crust.)]; see *Polymetis* Salisbury, 1929, + *Apolymetis* Salisbury, 1929]
- Metris* (err. pro *Metis* H. & A. Adams, 1856) Semmes, 1919, Sci. Surv. Porto Rico & Virgin Is., 1 (1): 58
- Moera* H. & A. Adams, 1856, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 396 [n.n. pro *Donacilla* Gray, 1851] [non Hübner, 1819 (Lepid.), etc.; see *Moerella* Fischer, 1887]
- Moerella** Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1147 [n.n. pro *Moera* H. & A. Adams, 1856]
- Musculus* (ex Martini) Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 13 [non Röding, 1798 (Mytilidae); see *Liotellina* Fischer, 1887]
- Obtellina** Iredale, 1929, Mem. Queensland Mus., 9: 266
- †**Oene** Conrad, 1873, App. A, p. 9, in Kerr, Geol. Surv. N. Carolina, 1 [separate, 1873; vol., 1875] (also as *Aene*, p. 16)
- Omala** Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 43, 128
- †**Oudardia** Monterosato, 1884, Nomen. Conch. medit., 22
- Palaeomaera* (err. pro -*moera* Stoliczka, 1870) Crosse, 1872, Jour. Conchyl., 20: 189
- Palaeomera* (err. pro -*moera* Stoliczka, 1870) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 150
- †**Palaeomoera** Stoliczka, 1870, Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 116
- †**Panacoma** Olsson, 1942, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 27: 195 (no. 106: 43)
- Peraconoderma* (err. pro *Peronaeo*- Poli, 1795) Haas, 1938, Bivalvia, lief. 2 (2), in Bronn, Klass. Ord. Tierr., 3 (Moll. 3): 310
- Peronaea* (err. pro *Peron*- Poli, 1791) Martens, 1873, List. Moll. N. Zealand, 42
- Permidea* (? err. pro *Peron*- Dall, 1900) Pallary, 1938, Jour. Conchyl., 82: 56
- Peronacoderma* (err. pro *Peronaeo*- Poli, 1795) Tapparone-Canefri, 1874, Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. nat., Genova, 6: 564
- Peronaea** Poli, 1791, Test Sicil., 1, Introd.: 29
- Peronaeoderma* Poli, 1795, Test. Sicil., 2: 252, 257 [= *Peronaea* Poli, 1791]
- Peroneoderma* (err. pro *Peronaeo*- Poli, 1795) Therese, 1900, NachrBl. dtsh. malakozool. Ges., 32: 55
- Peronidia** Dall, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 23: 291
- Pharaonella** Lamy, 1918, Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 24: 31
- Phylloda** Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 49, 148
- Phyllode* (err. pro -*da* Schumacher, 1817) Blainville, 1826, Dict. Sci. nat., (ed. 2) 40: 107
- Phyllodella** Hertlein & Strong, 1949, Zoologica, 34 (2): 87
- Phyllodina** Dall, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 23: 290
- Pinguimacoma** Iredale, 1936, Rec. Australian Mus., 19: 282
- Pinguitellina** Iredale, 1927, Rec. Australian Mus., 16: 76
- Pisostrigilla** Olsson, 1961, Panama-Pacific Pelecypoda, 390
- Pistris** Thiele, 1934, Handbuch, 3: 917 [n.n. pro *Pristis* "Jousseume" Lamy, 1918]
- Polymetis* Salisbury, 1929, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 18: 255 [n.n. pro *Metis* H. & A. Adams, 1856] [non *Polymetis* Walsingham, 1908 (Lepid.)]; see *Apolymetis* Salisbury, 1929]

- Pristipagia** Iredale, 1936, Rec. Australian Mus., 19: 281  
*Pristis* "Jousseau" Lamy, 1918, Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 24: 29  
 [non Link, 1790 (Pisces), etc.: see *Pistris* Thiele, 1934]  
**Psammacoma** Dall, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 23: 292; 1900, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (5): 1045  
*Psammocoma* (err. pro *-acoma* Dall, 1900) Ramond, 1901, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 5: 230  
**Psammothalia** Olsson, 1961, Panama-Pacific Pelecypoda, 416  
**Psammotreta** Dall, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 23: 292; 1900, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (5): 1045 [cf. *Scrobiculina* Dall, 1900]  
**Pseudarcopagia** Bertin, 1878, N. Arch. Mus. Paris, (2) 1: 229, 264  
*Pseudorarcopagia* (err. pro *Pseudar-* Bertin, 1878) Tate & May, 1901, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 26: 426  
**Pseudometis** Lamy, 1918, Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 24: 170  
*Punigapia* (err. pro *-pagia* Iredale, 1930) Thiele, 1934, Handbuch, 3: 911  
**Punipagia** Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 398  
**Quadrans** Bertin, 1878, N. Arch. Mus. Paris, (2) 1: 265  
**Quidnipagus** Iredale, 1929, Mem. Queensland Mus., 9: 266  
**Rexithaerus** (Conrad MS) Tryon, 1869, Amer. Jour. Conch., 4 (App.): 104  
**Rombergia** Dall, 1900, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (5): 1038  
**Rostrimacoma** Salisburys, 1934, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 21: 78, 82  
**Salmacoma** Iredale, 1929, Mem. Queensland Mus., 9: 267  
*Schumacheria* Cossmann, 1902, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 6: 52 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Scrobiculina* Dall, 1900, non *Scrobiculinus* Monterosato, 1884] [= *Psammotreta* Dall, 1900, fide Boss, 1964]  
**Scissula** Dall, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 23: 291; 1900, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (5): 1014  
**Scissulina** Dall, 1924, Proc. biol. Soc. Washington, 37: 88  
*Scrobiculina* Dall, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 23: 290 [cf. *Schumacheria* Cossmann, 1902] [= *Psammotreta* Dall, 1900, fide Boss, 1964]  
**Scutarcopagia** Pilsbry, 1918, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 69: 332  
**Serratina** Pallary, 1922, Expl. Scient. Maroc., 1912-20; Malac., 95  
**Simplicistrigilla** Olsson, 1961, Panama-Pacific Pelecypoda, 390  
**Sinomacoma** Yamamoto & Habe, 1959, Bull. Asamushi Mar. Biol. Stat., Tohoku Univ., 9 (3): 102  
†**Sinuosisipagia** Cossmann, 1921, Mém. Soc. géol. France, Paléont. Mém. 55: 41  
*Strigella* (err. pro *-gilla* Turton, 1822) Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 150  
**Strigilla** Turton, 1822, Conch. Insul. Brit., xvi, 117  
*Strigillia* (err. pro *-lla* Turton, 1822) G. B. Sowerby III, 1894, Jour. Conch., 7: 376  
*Strigillina* (err. pro *-gilla* Turton, 1822) Stoliczka, 1870, Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 120 [non Dunker, 1861 (*Scrobiculariidae*)]  
*Strigula* Pfeiffer, 1861, Malak. Bl., 7: Index vii [non Perry, 1811 (Gastr.)]  
*Striotellina* Thiele, 1934, Handbuch, 3: 917 [= *Serratina* Pallary, 1922]  
*Telinella* (err. pro *Tell-* Mörch, 1853) H. & A. Adams, 1856, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 394  
*Tellena* (err. pro *Tellina* Linnaeus, 1758) Fleming, 1822, Phil. Zool., 2: 507  
*Tellenides* (err. pro *Tellin-* Lamarek, 1818) Gray, 1825, Ann. Phil., (2) 9: 136  
**Tellidora** (Mörch MS) H. & A. Adams, 1856, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 401  
*Tellimera* (emend. pro *Tellinimera* Conrad, 1860) Conrad, 1870, Amer. Jour. Conch., 6: 73  
**Tellina** Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10): 674



- Tellinangulus** Thiele, 1934, Handbuch, 3: 919  
*Tellinarius* (emend. pro. *Tellina* Linnaeus, 1758) Froriep, 1806, Dumeril's Anal. Zool., 342  
**Tellinella** (Gray MS) Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 13  
*Tellinidea* (err. pro -des Lamarck, 1818) Swainson, 1835, Elem. mod. Conch., 33  
**Tellinidella** Hertlein & Strong, 1949, Zoologica, 34 (2): 79  
**Tellinides** Lamarck, 1818, Anim. s. Vert., 5: 535  
*Tellinigenus* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]  
**Tellinimactra** "Jousseau" Lamy, 1918, Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 24: 169  
†**Tellinimera** Conrad, 1860, Jour. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., (2) 4: 278  
*Tellinites* Schlotheim, 1813, Taschenb. Min., 71 [invalid, Code Z. N., art. 20; = *Tellina* Linnaeus, 1758]  
*Tellinodora* (err. pro *Tellid-* H. & A. Adams, 1856) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 204  
**Tellinota** Iredale, 1936, Rec. Australian Mus., 19: 281  
*Tellinula* Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 14 [= *Fabulina* Gray, 1851]  
**Tellinungula** Römer, 1873, Syst. Conch.-Cab., (2) 10 (4): 217, 268  
†**Tellipiura** Olsson, 1944, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 28: 221 (no. 111: 63)  
**Temnoconcha** Dall, 1921, Nautilus, 34: 132  
**Zearcopagia** Finlay, 1926, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 466

Family **PSAMMOBIIDAE** Fleming, 1828 [**Garidae** Stoliczka, 1871]

- Acaphis* (err. pro *Asa-* Modeer, 1793) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 1  
**Amphichaena** Philippi, 1847, Arch. Naturgesch., 13 (1): 63  
*Amphidona* (err. pro *Amphichaena* Philippi, 1847) Mörch, 1858, Jour. Conchyl., 7: 137 [corrected in errata, p. 418]  
†**Amphipsammus** Cossmann, 1913, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 49: 33  
†**Asaphinoides** Hodson, 1931, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 16: 101 (no. 60: 7)  
**Asaphis** Modeer, 1793, K. Vetensk. Akad. Nya Handl., 14: 176, 182  
**Aulus** Oken, 1815, Lehrb. Nat., 3 (1): viii, 225 [invalid ICZN 417]; 1835, Allg. Naturg., 1: 297  
*Capsa* Bruguière, 1797, Encycl. Méth. (Tabl. Vers), 2: pl. 231; Lamarck, 1801 [non 1799], Syst. Anim. s. Vert., 126 [= *Asaphis* Modeer, 1793]  
*Capsella* Deshayes, 1855, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 22: 347 [non Gray, 1851 (Donacidae)]  
*Capsula* Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 43, 130 [= *Asaphis* Modeer, 1793]  
*Carum* (err. pro *Garum* Dall, 1898) Veselinov, 1954, Bull. Inst. géol. Rep. Macedonienne, 4: 126  
*Corbula* Röding, 1798, Mus. Bolten., 184 [non Bruguière, 1797 (Corbulidae)] [= *Asaphis* Modeer, 1793]  
**Dysmea** Dall, Bartsch & Rehder, 1938, Bull. Bishop Mus., Honolulu, 153: 173  
**Elizia** Gray, 1854, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 14: 24  
**Flavomala** Iredale, 1936, Rec. Australian Mus., 19: 283  
**Florisarka** Iredale, 1936, Rec. Australian Mus., 19: 283  
*Gari* Cossmann, 1886, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 21: 91 [non Schumacher, 1817; see *Garum* Dall, 1900, non 1898]  
**Gari** Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 44, 131  
†**Garum** Dall, 1898, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 50: 60  
*Garum* Dall, 1900, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (5): 975 [n.n. pro *Gari* Cossmann, 1886] [non *Garum* Dall, 1898]

- Gobraeus* (Leach MS) Brown, 1844, Ill. Conch. G. B. & I. (ed. 2): 102 [in synonymy]; Leach, 1852, Syn. Moll. Gt. Brit., 264 [= *Psammocola* Blainville, 1824]
- Grammatomya** Dall, 1898, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 50: 57
- Hapломochlia* Gistel, [1847], Handb. Naturges., (1850): 565; 1848, Nat. Thierr., 172 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Psammobia* Lamarck, 1818]
- Heterodonax* (err. pro *Hetero-* Mörch, 1853) Ihering, 1907, An. Mus. nac. Buenos Aires, (3) 7: 530
- Heterodonax** Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 17
- Heteroglypta** Martens, 1880, in Moebius, Beitr. Meeresfauna Mauritius. 331
- Heteroglypta* Moazzo, 1939, Mém. Inst. Egypte, 38: 96 [non Martens, 1880]
- Isarcha* Gistel, 1848, Nat. Thierr., 172 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Sanguinolaria* Lamarck, 1799]
- Kermadysmea** Powell, 1958, Rec. Auckland Inst. & Mus., 5: 73
- †**Latossiliqua** de Gregorio, 1894, Ann. Géol. Paléont., liv. 13: 18
- Lobaria* Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 41, 122 [non Mueller, 1776 (Gastr.)] [= *Sanguinolaria* Lamarck, 1799]
- Macropsammus* Cossmann, 1902, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 36: 16 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Soletellina* Cossmann, 1886 + *Psammoica* Dall, 1900]
- †**Macrosolen** (Mayer-Eymar MS) Zittel, 1883, Palaeontographica, 30: 116
- Milligaretta** Iredale, 1936, Rec. Australian Mus., 19: 282
- Nuttalia* (err. pro *-allia* Dall, 1898) Fischer, 1899, Jour. Conchyl., 47: 442
- Nuttalina* (err. pro *-allia* Dall, 1898) Clark, 1925, Univ. Calif. Pub., Bull. Dep. geol. Sci., 15 (4): 97
- Nuttallia** Dall, 1898, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 50: 58
- Procos* Gistel, [1847], Handb. Naturges., (1850): 566; 1848, Nat. Thierr., 172 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Capsa* Bruguière, 1797]
- Psammobia* (err. pro *-mobia* Lamarck, 1818) Carpenter, 1857, Rep. Brit. Ass. (Cheltenham, 1856), 26: 245
- Psammobella** Gray, 1851, List Brit. Anim. Brit. Mus., 7: 36
- Psammobia** Lamarck, 1818, Anim. s. vert., 5: 511
- Psammobia* Cossmann, 1886, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 21: 92 [non Lamarck, 1818]
- Psammocola** Blainville. 1824, Dict. Sci. nat., 32: 349
- †**Psammodonax** Cossmann, 1886, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 21: 96
- Psammodria* (err. pro *-bia* Lamarck, 1818) Koninck, 1885, Ann. Mus. roy. Hist. nat. Belg., 11 (5): 140
- †**Psammoica** Dall, 1900, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (5): 975 [n.n. pro *Soletellina* Cossmann, 1886] [non *Psammoica* Solier, 1835 (Coleopt.) a nude name; see *Macropsammus* Cossmann, 1902]
- Psammolia* (err. pro *-obia* Lamarck, 1818) Gray, 1821, London med. Repos., 15: 237
- Psammospaerica** Jousseume, 1894, Bull. Soc. philom. Paris, (8) 6: 99 (as *Psammospaerita*, p. 104)
- Psammotaea** Lamarck, 1818, Anim. s. Vert., 5: 516
- †**Psammotaena** Dall, 1900, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (5): 976
- Psammotaenia* (err. pro *-taena* Dall, 1900) Cossmann & Pissarro, 1905, Bull. Soc. géol. Normandie, 24: 24
- Psammotalla* (err. pro *-tella* H. & A. Adams, 1856) Jousseume, 1894, Bull. Soc. philom. Paris, (8) 6: 104
- Psammotea* (err. pro *-taea* Lamarck, 1818) Schweigger, 1820, Handb. Naturg., 705

- Psammotella** Hermannsen, 1852, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., Suppl., 114  
*Psammotella* (Deshayes MS) H. & A. Adams, 1856, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 393; Reeve, 1857, Conch. Icon, 10: pl. 1 [non Hermannsen, 1852; see *Psammotellina* Fischer, 1887]
- Psammotellina** Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1105 [n.n. pro *Psammotella* H. & A. Adams, 1856]
- Psammotheca* (err. pro *-teca* Lamarck, 1818) Voigt, 1834, in Cuvier, Das Thierr., 3: 566
- Psammovola* (err. pro *-mocola* Blainville, 1824) Schaufuss, 1869, Moll. Syst. Cat. Paetel, xi, 19
- Psanobella* (err. pro *Psammo-* Gray, 1851) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 173
- Psamobia* (err. pro *Psammo-* Lamarck, 1818) Kačarava, 1960, Tr. Geol. In-ta., Akad. Nauk Georgie SSR, 11: 52
- Psamocola* (err. pro *Psammo-* Blainville, 1824) Coates, 1925, Trans. Proc. Perthshire Soc. nat. Sci., 8 (2): 92
- Psamotaea* (err. pro *Psammo-* Lamarck, 1818) Costa, 1829, Cat. Test. Sicil., xiv
- Psamotella* (err. pro *Psammo-* H. & A. Adams, 1856) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1105
- Psamotena* (err. pro *Psammo-* Dall, 1900) Dukooizen, 1924, Spom. Srpska Akad. Belgrade, 63: 11
- Psemmobia* (err. pro *Psammo-* Lamarck, 1818) Preston, 1919, Zool. Rec., 53 (1916), Moll.: 51
- Psmamotellina* (err. pro *Psammo-* Fischer, 1887) Prashad, 1921, Rec. Indian Mus., 22: 466
- Psommobia* (err. pro *Psammo-* Lamarck, 1818) Monterosato, 1884, Nomen. Conch. medit., 30
- Sanguinaria* (err. pro *-nolaria* Lamarck, 1799) W[eyenbergh], 1875, Period. Zool., Buenos Aires, 2: 303
- Sanguinolaria** Lamarck, 1799, Mém. Soc. H. N. Paris, 84
- Sanguinolarigenus* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
- Sanguinularia* (err. pro *-nolaria* Lamarck, 1799) Goldfuss, 1820, Handb. Zool., 1: 615
- Solenotelina* (err. pro *-tellina* Agassiz, 1846) Preston, 1916, Zool. Rec., 51 (1914), Moll.: 69
- Soletellina* (emend. pro *Solet-* Blainville, 1824) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 344
- Solenotellina* (emend. pro *Solet-* Cossmann, 1886) Cossmann, 1896, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 31: 52
- Soletelleria* (err. pro *-llina* Blainville, 1824) Salisbury, 1934, Zool. Rec., 70 (1933), Moll.: 105
- Soletellina** Blainville, 1824, Dict. Sci. nat., 32: 350
- Soletellina* Cossmann, 1886, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 21: 88 [non Blainville, 1824; see *Psammoica* Dall, 1900 + *Macropsammus* Cossmann, 1902]
- †**Solyma** Conrad, 1870, Amer. Jour. Conch., 6: 75
- Strigilaria* (emend. pro *Sanguinolaria* Lamarck, 1799) Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 146

#### Family SOLECURTIDAE d'Orbigny, 1846

- Adasius* Leach, 1852, Syn. Moll. Gt. Brit., 264, 266 [= *Solecurtus* Blainville, 1824]
- †**Azor** Leach, 1824, in J. de C. Sowerby, Min. Conch., 5 (80): 91

- Azor* (Leach MS) Brown, 1844, Ill. Conch. G. B. & I., (ed. 2): 113 [non Leach in J. de C. Sowerby, 1824; see *Azorinus* Récluz, 1869 + *Zozia* Winckworth, 1930]
- Azorinus*** Récluz, 1869, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 27: 67 [n.n. pro *Azor* (Leach MS) Brown, 1844]
- Clunaculum*** Dall, 1899, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 111
- Cultellus* Conrad, 1837, Jour. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 7: 232 [non Schumacher, 1817 (Cultellidae)]
- Cutellus* (err. pro *Cult-* Conrad, 1837) G. B. Sowerby II, 1839, Conch. Man., 33
- Cyrtosolen* (emend. pro *Solecirtus* Blainville, 1824) Herrmannsen, 1848, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 2: 468
- Macha* Oken, 1835, Allg. Naturges., 5 (1): 298 [= *Solecirtus* Blainville, 1824]
- Maka* (err. pro *Macha* Oken, 1835) Monterosato, 1884, Nomen. Conch. medit., 30
- Mesopleura*** Conrad, 1868, Amer. Jour. Conch., 3 (3), App.: 23
- Psammobia* Risso, 1826, H. N. Europe., 4: 375 [non Lamarck, 1818 (Psammobiidae); see *Psammosolen* Risso, 1826, + *Solecirtus* Blainville, 1824]
- Psammosolen* Risso, 1826, H. N. Europe, 5: 385 [= *Solecirtus* Blainville, 1824]
- Psammosolen* Hupé, 1874, in Gay, Hist. Fisica Pol. Chile, 8 (Moll.): 365 [non Risso, 1826]
- Psamosolen* (err. pro *Psammo-* Risso, 1826) Woodring, 1925, Carnegie Inst. Wash. Publ. 366: 182
- Siliicaria* (err. pro *Siliquaria* Schumacher, 1817) Blainville, 1827, Dict. Sci. nat., 49: 214
- Siliquaria* Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 43, 129 [non Bruguière, 1798 (Gastr.)] [= *Tagelus* Gray, 1847]
- Solecirtellus*** Ghosh, 1920, Rec. Indian Mus., 19: 69
- Solecirtus* (err. pro *-tus* Blainville, 1824) Emmons, 1858, Rep. N. Carolina geol. Survey, (1858): 299
- Solecirtus*** Blainville, 1824, Dict. Sci. nat., 32: 351
- Solenecirtus* (err. pro *Solec-* Blainville, 1824) Coppi, 1881, Paleont. Modense, 12
- Solenicirtus* (err. pro *Solec-* Blainville, 1824) Clark, 1851, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 7: 471
- Solenocirtellus* (emend. pro *Solec-* Ghosh, 1920) Thiele, 1934, Handbuch, 3: 910
- Solenocirtus* (err. pro *Solecirtus* Blainville, 1824) Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 366
- Solenocirtus* (emend. pro *Solec-* Blainville, 1824) G. B. Sowerby II, 1842, Conch. Man., (ed. 2): 262
- Subtagelus* Ghosh, 1920, Rec. Indian Mus., 19: 72 [= *Mesopleura* Conrad, 1868]
- Tagalus* (emend. pro *Tage-* Gray, 1847) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1107
- Tagelus*** Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 189
- Zozia* Winckworth, 1930, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 19: 15 [n.n. pro *Azor* (Leach MS) Brown, 1844; cf. *Azorinus* Recluz, 1869]
- †***Zoziella*** Eames, 1951, Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. London (B) no. 627, 235: 434

Family **SCROBICULARIIDAE** H. & A. Adams, 1856

***Abra*** (Leach MS) Lamarck, 1818, Anim. s. Vert., 5: 492



- Abranda** Iredale, 1924, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 49: 182, 212
- Abrina** Habe, 1962, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda (3): 210
- Arenaria** Megerle, 1811, Mag. Ges. Nat. Fr. Berlin, 5: 47 [non Brisson, 1760 (Aves)]
- Dorvillea** Leach, 1852, Syn. Moll. Gr. Brit., 283, 286
- Endopleura** Adams, 1864, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (3) 13: 209
- Eumontrouziera* Hedley, 1915, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 39: 703 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Montrouzieria* Souverbie, 1863, not preoccupied by *Montrouziera* Bigot, 1860 (Dipt.)]
- Habra* (emend. pro *Abra* Lamarck, 1818) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 170
- Iacra** H. & A. Adams, 1856, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 409
- Laevignonus* (err. pro *Lav-* Férussac, 1821) Paetel, 1890, Cat. Conch.-Samml., (ed. 4), 3: 61
- Lavigno* Récluz, 1844-45, in Chenu, Illustr. Conch., 1 (*Lavigno*): 8 [= *Scrobicularia* Schumacher, 1816 + *Lavignonus* Férussac, 1821]
- Lavignon* (emend. pro -*gno* Récluz, 1844-45) d'Orbigny, 1845, Paleont. Franç., Crét., 3 (Lam.): 403
- Lavignona* (err. pro -*gno* Récluz, 1844-45) Mörch, 1835, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 16
- Lavignonus* Férussac, 1821, Tabl. Syst. Moll., xlv; Potiez & Michaud, 1844, Gal. Moll. Douai, 2: 249 [= *Scrobicularia* Schumacher, 1816]
- Leiomya** Adams, 1864, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (3) 13: 208
- Leptomya** Adams, 1864, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (3) 13: 208
- Leptomyaria** Habe, 1960, Publ. Seto Mar. Biol. Lab., Kyoto Univ., 8 (2): 287
- Ligula* Montagu, 1808, Test. Brit. Suppl., 22 [non Bloch, 1782 (Vermes)] [invalid ICZN Declaration 76]
- Limicola* Gray, 1857, Fig. Moll. Animals, 5: 20 [non Koch, 1816 (Aves)] [= *Abra* (Leach MS) Lamarck, 1818]
- Liomya* (emend. pro *Lcio-* Adams, 1864) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1155
- Listera* Turton, 1822, Conch. Insul. Brit., xiv, 50 [= *Scrobicularia* Schumacher, 1816]
- Lonoa** Dall, Bartsch & Rehder, 1938, Bull. Bishop Mus., Honolulu, 153: 178
- Lutricularia** Monterosato, 1884, Nomen. Conch. medit., 28
- Martinea* (Da Costa MS) Bucquoy, Dautzenberg & Dollfus, 1898, Moll. Mar. Roussillon, 2: 698 [= *Scrobicularia* Schumacher, 1816]
- Montrouzieria** Souverbie, 1863, Jour. Conchyl., 11: 284, 410 [as -*iera*, p. 282, but corrected in errata, p. 410, to -*ieria*; cf. *Eumontrouziera* Hedley, 1915]
- Onixa* (err. pro *Orixa* Gray, 1852) Hooley, 1905, Pap. Proc. Hampshire Field Club, 5 (1): 51
- Orixa* Leach, 1852, Syn. Moll. Gt. Brit., 277, 280 [= *Abra* (Leach MS) Lamarck, 1818]
- Scrobibularia* (err. pro *Scrobicu-* Schumacher, 1816) Servain, 1870, Ann. Malac., 1: 84
- †**Scrobiculabra** Wood, 1877, Monogr. Eoc. Biv. England (Palaeontogr. Soc. Monogr.), 1, Suppl.: 20
- Scrobicularia** Schumacher, 1816, Overs. K. Danske Vidensk. Selsk. Förh., 7
- Scrobicularia* Cossmann, 1886, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 21: 67 [non Schumacher, 1816; see *Septeulia* Cossmann, 1913]
- Scrobicularis* (err. pro -*aria* Schumacher, 1816) Carpenter, 1859, Ann. Rep. New York Cab., 12: 102

- †**Septeulia** Cossmann, 1913, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 49: 37 [n.n. pro *Serobicularia* Cossmann, 1886]  
*Sinodesmia* (err. pro *Syndosmya* Récluz, 1843) d'Orbigny, 1852, Prodr. Paléont., 3: 101 (also as *Sinodesmya*, p. 155)  
**Souleyetia** Récluz, 1869, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, (3) 7: 48  
*Srobicularia* (err. pro *Sero-* Schumacher, 1816) Grasset, 1884, Index Test. Viv., 251  
**Strigillina** Dunker, 1861, Malak. Bl., 8: 43  
*Syndesmia* (emend. pro *Syndosmya* Récluz, 1843) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 358  
*Syndesmya* (emend. pro *Syndos-* Récluz, 1843) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1151  
†**Syndesmyella** Sacco, 1901, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 29: 122  
*Syndomya* (err. pro *-osmya* Récluz, 1843) Carpenter, 1859, Ann. Rep. New York Cab., 12: 102  
*Syndosmia* (err. pro *-mya* Récluz, 1843) Seguenza, 1880, Mem. Real Accad. Lincei, (3a) 6: 118  
**Syndosmya** Récluz, 1843, Rev. Zool. (Soc. Cuv.), 6: 296, 359  
**Theora** H. & A. Adams, 1856, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 369

#### Family SEMELIDAE Stoliczka, 1870

- Amphidesma** Lamarck, 1818, Anim. s. Vert., 5: 489  
**Cumingia** G. B. Sowerby I, 1833, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 1: 34; 1833, Gen. Shells, (40)  
*Cumingia* (err. pro *-gia* G. B. Sowerby I, 1833) Lange, 1953, Arq. Mus. Paranaense, 10: 43  
*Cummingia* (err. pro *Cumin-* G. B. Sowerby I, 1833) Gistl, 1848, Nat. Thierr., viii  
**Elegantula** de Gregorio, 1885, Boll. Soc. malac. Ital., 10: 137  
*Harpax* Gistl, 1848, Nat. Thierr., viii [unnecessary n.n. pro *Cumingia* G. B. Sowerby I, 1833] [non Parkinson, 1811 (Plicatulidae)]  
**Mikrola** Meyer, 1887, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 39: 53  
**Semelangulus** Iredale, 1924, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 49: 182, 212  
**Semele** Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 53, 165  
**Semelina** Dall, 1900, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (5): 986  
*Thyella* Adams, 1866, Proc. zool. Soc. London, (1865): 754 [non Walengren, 1858 (Lepid.); see *Thyellisca* Vokes, 1956]  
**Thyellisca** Vokes, 1956, Jour. Paleont., 30: 762 [n.n. pro *Thyella* Adams, 1866]

#### Family QUENSTEDTIIDAE Cox, 1929

- †**Corbicella** Morris & Lycett, 1854, Monogr. Moll. Gt. Oolite (Palaeontogr. Soc. Monogr.), (2) Bivalves: 94  
*Quenstedtia* (err. pro *Quen-* Morris & Lycett, 1854) Voronetz, 1936, Trans. Arctic Inst. Leningrad, 37: 33  
†**Quenstedtia** Morris & Lycett, 1854, Monogr. Moll. Gt. Oolite (Palaeontogr. Soc. Monogr.), (2) Bivalves: 96  
†**Tatella** Etheridge, 1901, Queensland Dept. Mines, Bull. Geol. Surv., 13: 27

#### Family ICANOTIIDAE Casey, 1961

- †**Icanotia** Stoliczka, 1870, Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 145

*Iscanotia* (err. pro *Ican-* Stoliczka, 1870) Dall, 1900, in Eastman-Zittel, Text-Book Paleont., 1: 416

†*Scittila* Casey, 1961, Palaeontology, 3 (4): 583

Suborder VENERINA Vokes, emend.<sup>7</sup>

[Pliodontina March, 1912]

Superfamily ARCTICACEA Newton, 1891

Family ARCTICIDAE Newton, 1891

†*Agelasina* Riedel, 1932, Beitr. Geol. Erforsch. dtsch. Schutzgebiete, 16: 57

*Akebiconcha* Kuroda, 1943, Venus, 12: 14, 17

†*Ambonicardia* Whitfield, 1885, U.S. geol. Surv., Monogr. 9: 24

†*Anisocardia* Munier-Chalmas, 1863, Jour. Conchyl., 11: 288

*Anisocardia* Cossmann, 1886, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 21: 156 [non Munier-Chalmas, 1863]

†*Antiquicyprina* Casey, 1952, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 29: 153

*Apocardia* Dollfus, 1863, Fauna Kimm. Cap de la Heve, 23, 71 [= *Anisocardia* Munier-Chalmas, 1863]

*Arctica* Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 48, 145

*Armida* Gistel, 1848, Nat. Thierr., 172 [n.n. pro *Cyprina* Lamarck, 1818; = *Aretica* Schumacher, 1817]

*Artica* (err. pro *Aret-* Schumacher, 1817) Collinge, 1892, Jour. Malac., 2: 87

*Asmida* (err. pro *Arm-* Gistel, 1848) Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 38

*Atalanta* Seeley, 1864, Geologist, 7: 50 [non Meigen, 1800 (Dipt.); cf. *Hartwellia* Kitchin, 1926]

†*Bradicardia* Loriol, 1891, Abh. schweiz. pal. Ges., 18 (5): 190

*Bruntrutia* Cossmann, 1902, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 6: 116 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Kobyia* Loriol, 1901, not preocc. by *Kobyia* Gregory, 1900]

*Cabralia* Böhm, 1899, Z. dtsch. geol. Ges., 50 (Protok.): 37 [non Moore, 1882 (Lepid.)]

*Cardiodonta* (Stoliczka MS) Laube, 1867, Denkschr. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 27 (2): 39 [non Hall, 1850 (Brach.)]

†*Cicatrea* Stoliczka, 1870, Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 192

*Ciprina* (err. pro *Cyp-* Lamarck, 1818) Sassi, 1827, Giorn. Ligustico, 1 (5): 473

†*Coelocyprina* Douvillé, 1921, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (4) 21: 120

†*Collignonicardia* Mahmoud, 1955, Publ. Inst. Desert Egypte, 8: 121

*Cyclas* Link, 1807, Beschr. Nat. Samml. Univ. Rostock, (3): 150 [non Bruguière, 1797 (Pisidiidae)]

*Cyprina* Lamarck, 1818, Anim. s. Vert., 5: 556 [= *Arctica* Schumacher, 1817]

*Cypriniadea* Rovereto, 1900, Atti Univ. Genova, 15: 96 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Cyprina* Lamarck, 1818 + *Arctica* Schumacher, 1817]

*Cyprinopsis* Conrad, 1869, Amer. Jour. Conch., 5: 101 [non Fitzinger, 1832 (Pisces)]

<sup>7</sup>Newell, 1965, uses the term *Arcticina*, but under his proposed use of the concept of nomenclatorial types as roots of names, the typical suborder of his Order Veneroida should bear the same root as his nomenclatorial type.

- †**Dietrichia** Reck, 1921, CentrBl. Min., Geol., Palaeont., Stuttgart (1921), no. 14: 434  
*Djeffarella* Freneix & Busson, 1963, C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris, 257 (9): 1632 [n.n.]
- †**Epicyprina** Casey, 1952, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 29: 154  
*Goniosoma* Conrad, 1869, Amer. Jour. Conch., 5: 43 [non Perty, 1833 (Arachn.)]
- †**Gythemon** Casey, 1952, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 29: 150
- †**Hartwellia** Kitchin, 1926, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (9) 18: 438  
*Isicyprina* (err. pro *Iso-* Röder, 1882) Shenirev, 1964, Referat. Zhurn., Geol., 1964 (7), Paleozool.: 38  
*Isocyprina* (err. pro *-prina* Röder, 1882) Salisbury, 1950, Zool. Rec., 84 (1947), Moll.: 118
- †**Isocyprina** Röder, 1882, Beitr. Kennt. Terrain Chailles (Inaug. Diss.), 90
- †**Kobyia** Loriol, 1901, Abh. schweiz. pal. Ges., 28: 58 [cf. *Bruntrutia* Cossmann, 1902]
- †**Loparia** Oppenheim, 1901, Beitr. Pal. Oesterr.-Ung., 13 (4): 236
- †**Microcyprina** Cossmann, 1921, Mém. Soc. géol. France, Paléont. Mém. 55: 70  
*Nympha* (ex Martini) Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 38 [non Fitzinger, 1826 (Rept.)] [= *Arctica* Schumacher, 1817]
- †**Petalocardia** Vincent, 1925, Ann. Soc. roy. Zool. Belg., 55: 62  
*Petroderma* Kuroda, 1945, Venus, 14: 29 [= *Samarangia* Dall, 1902]
- †**Platopsis** Whitfield, 1891, Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist., 3: 399  
*Platopsis* (err. pro *-opsis* Whitfield, 1891) Cossmann, 1899, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 3: 94
- †**Plesiocyprina** (Munier-Chalmas MS) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1072
- †**Procyprina** Casey, 1952, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 29: 143  
*Pronoe* Agassiz, 1843, Act. Soc. helvet. Sci. nat. (Lausanne), 304 [non Guérin, 1838 (Crust.); see *Pronoella* Fischer, 1887] [original as *Pronoë*]
- †**Pronoella** Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1087 [n.n. pro *Pronoe* Agassiz, 1843]  
*Pronoilla* (err. pro *-noella* Fischer, 1887) Dollfus, 1919, Jour. Conchyl., 64: 239  
*Prononella* (err. pro *-noella* Fischer, 1887) Cossmann, 1913, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 17: 217
- †**Proveniella** Casey, 1952, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 29: 139
- †**Pseudisocardia** Douvillé, 1912, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (4) 12: 459
- †**Pseudotrapezium** Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1075
- †**Pygocardia** (Munier-Chalmas MS) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1071
- †**Rollierella** Cossmann, 1924, Mém. Soc. géol. min. Bretagne, 1: 48, 49 [n.n. pro *Rollieria* Cossmann, 1924]  
*Rollieria* Cossmann, 1924, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (4) 24: 667 [non Cossmann, 1920 (Nuculanidae); see *Rollierella* Cossmann, 1924]  
*Rollieria* Cossmann, 1923, Assoc. Franç. Avanc. Sci.; Descr. Jurass. France, (2) art. 3 [non Cossmann, 1920 (Nuculanidae), ? nec Cossmann, 1924 (Arcticiidae)]
- Roudaircia* (err. pro *-reia* Fischer, 1887) Salisbury, 1950, Zool. Rec., 84 (1947), Moll.: 118  
*Roudaircia* (emend. pro *-ria* Munier-Chalmas, 1881) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1072
- †**Roudairia** Munier-Chalmas, 1881, Extraits Miss. C. Roudaire Chotts tunisiens, 2 (Paléont.): 74



- Roudereia* (err. pro *-airia* Munier-Chalmas, 1881) Gigout, 1951, Notes et Mém., Serv. géol. Maroc, (86): 369
- Samarangia** Dall, 1902, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 26: 361
- Smarangia* (err. pro *Sam-* Dall, 1902) Cossmann, 1903, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 7: 114
- †**Somarctica** Tamura, 1960, Trans. Palaeont. Soc. Japan, (N.S.) (39): 288
- †**Staffinella** Casey, 1952, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 29: 132
- †**Tealbya** Casey, 1952, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 29: 129
- †**Tortartica** Casey, 1961, Palaeontology, 3: 585
- †**Trigonocardia** Zittel, 1881, Handb. Palaeont., 1 (2): 105
- †**Vectianella** Casey, 1952, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 29: 142
- Venelicardia* (err. pro *Venil-* Stoliczka, 1870) Roman & Mazera, 1920, Arch. Mus. Hist. nat. Lyon, 12: 102
- †**Venericyprina** Casey, 1952, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 29: 136
- †**Veniella** Stoliczka, 1870, Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 189 [n.n. pro *Venilia* Morton, 1833]
- Veniellicardia* (err. pro *Venili-* Stoliczka, 1870) Whitfield, 1885, U.S. geol. Surv., Monogr. 9: 24
- Venilia* Morton, 1833, Amer. Jour. Sci., 23: 294 [non Rafinesque, 1815 (Crust.); see *Veniella* Stoliczka, 1870]
- †**Venilicardia** Stoliczka, 1870, Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 190
- Venitia* (err. pro *-ilia* Morton, 1833) Giebel, 1852, Allg. Palaeont., 170
- †**Yokoyamaina** Hayami, 1958, Jap. Jour. Geol. Geogr., 29: 11, 23

#### *Incertae sedis*

- †**Agapella** Vokes, 1946, Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist., 87 (3): 144, 197
- †**Gibboconcha** de Gregorio, 1930, Ann. Géol. Paléont., livr. 53: 30 [an indeterminate form, fide Cox]

The following group of genera have been variously referred to the Veneridae, Crassatellidae, Astartidae, and Arcticidae; their systematic position is uncertain:

- †**Mokattamia** Mayer, 1889, Vierteljahrschr. naturf. Ges. Zürich, 34: 395
- Pleuroconcha* Conrad, 1872, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 24: 50 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Radioconcha* Conrad, 1869]
- Pleuroconchus* (err. pro *-cha* Conrad, 1872) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 166
- †**Ptychomya** Agassiz, 1845, Étude crit. Moll. foss., 2 (2): xviii
- †**Radioconcha** Conrad, 1869, Amer. Jour. Conch., 5: 47

#### Family **NEOMIODONTIDAE** Casey, 1955

- †**Amphiarus** Vokes, 1946, Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist., 87 (3): 144, 175
- Bidentina* Oppenheim, 1895, Riv. ital. Paleont., 1: 147, 148 [n.n. pro *Miodon* Sandberger, 1871; cf. *Neomiodon* Fischer, 1887, + *Miodontopsis* Dall, 1903]
- †**Crenotrapezium** Hayami, 1958, Jap. Jour. Geol. Geogr., 29 (1-3): 11, 13
- †**Cyrenopsis** Etheridge, 1902, Mem. geol. Surv. N.S. Wales, Palaeont., 11: 28
- †**Eomiodon** Cox, 1935, Palaeont. Indica, (N.S.) 20 (5): 6, 7
- †**Miodomeris** Chavan, 1938, Jour. Conchyl., 72: 98 [n.n. pro *Eomiodon* Chavan, 1936; cf. *Chavanella* Jaworski, 1938]
- Miodon* Sandberger, 1871, Land-u. Süssw. Conch. Vorwelt, 35 [non Duméril, 1859 (Rept.); see *Neomiodon* Fischer, 1887, *Bidentina* Oppenheim, 1895, + *Miodontopsis* Dall, 1903]
- Miodontopsis* Dall, 1903, Proc. biol. Soc. Washington, 16: 5 [n.n. pro *Miodon* Sandberger, 1871; cf. *Neomiodon* Fischer, 1887, + *Bidentina* Oppenheim, 1895]

- †**Musculiopsis** MacNeil, 1939, Jour. Paleont., 13: 356  
 †**Myrene** Casey, 1955, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 31: 218  
 †**Neomiodon** Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1187 [n.n. pro *Miodon* Sandberger, 1871; cf. *Bidentina* Oppenheim, 1895, + *Miodontopsis* Dall, 1903]  
 †**Protocyprina** Vokes, 1946, Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist., 87 (3): 144, 170  
 †**Protomiodon** Anderson & Cox, 1948, Proc. Roy. Physic. Soc., 23 (2): 109

Family **TRAPEZIIDAE** Lamy, 1920

- Coealliophaga* (err. pro *Corall-* Blainville, 1824) Preston, 1930, Zool. Rec., 66 (1929), Moll.: 88  
**Coralliophaga** Blainville, 1824, Dict. Sci. nat., 32: 343  
*Cypriocardia* Lamarck, 1819, Anim. s. vert., 6: 27 [= *Trapezium* Megerle, 1811]  
*Eotrapezinum* (err. pro *-zium* Douvillé, 1912) Dollfus, 1919, Jour. Conchyl., 64: 239  
 †**Eotrapezium** Douvillé, 1912, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (4) 12: 455  
**Glossocardia** Stoliczka, 1870, Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 189  
**Isorropodon** Sturany, 1896, Denkschr. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 63 (2): 17  
*Libithina* (err. pro *-tina* Schumacher, 1817) Janšin, 1953, Geol. Severnogo Priarb., Mater. Posnan. Geol. Stroen., (N.S.) 15 (19): 403  
*Libitina* Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 54, 168 [= *Trapezium* Megerle, 1811]  
*Lithophagella* Gray, 1854, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 14: 21 [= *Coralliophaga* Blainville, 1824]  
**Neotrapezium** Habe, 1951, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda, (2): 119  
*Oryctomia* (err. pro *-mya* Dall, 1898) Cossmann, 1904, Rev. crit. Paléozoöl., 8: 39  
 †**Oryctomya** Dall, 1898, Nautilus, 11: 135  
 †**Pseudopleurophorus** Chavan, 1954, Bull. Dir. Mines et Geol. de l'A.E.F., (6): 93  
 †**Schedotrapezium** Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Pub. 3: 38, 173  
 †**Tortucardia** Olsson, 1944, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 28: 204 (no. 111: 46)  
**Trapezium** Megerle, 1811, Mag. Ges. Nat. Fr. Berlin, 5: 68

Family **EULOXIDAE** Gardner, 1943

- †**Euloxa** Conrad, 1862, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 14: 578, 585

*Incertae sedis*

Family **POLLICIDAE** Stephenson, 1953

- †**Naritra** Stephenson, 1954, U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 264-B: 31  
 †**Pollex** Stephenson, 1953, U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 242: 94

Superfamily **DREISSENACEA** Gray, 1840

Family **DREISSENIDAE** Gray, 1840

[ICZN Direction 41]

- Caelogonia* (err. pro *Coe-* Bronn, 1837) Gray, 1851, List. Brit. Anim. Coll. Brit. Mus., 7: 122  
*Coelogonia* (err. pro *Tichogonia* Rossmässler, 1835) Bronn, 1837, N. Jhrb. Min., (1837): 164, 431  
*Cogeria* (err. pro *Cong-* Partsch, 1835) Suklje & Poljak, 1934, Bull. Serv. geol. Royaume Yougoslav., 4 (1): 193

- Congera* (err. pro *-ria* Partsch, 1835) Pavlovich, 1927, Posebna Izdaña Srpska Kraljevska Akad., 17: 9
- †**Conger** Partsch, 1835, Ann. Wiener Mus., 1: 97
- Dithalamia* (err. pro *-lmia* Jay, 1835) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 71
- Dithalmia** Jay, 1835, Catal. Shells, 19 (as *Dythalmia*, 1836, ed. 2: 25)
- Dreissena* (err. pro *Dreissena* Beneden, 1835) Clessin, 1880, Malak. Bl., (N.F.) 2: 148 [invalid ICZN 351]
- Dreissena** Beneden, 1835, Bull. Acad. roy., Bruxelles, 2: 166 [valid ICZN 351] (as *Driessena*, pp. 25, 44, + *Driessena*, Index p. iii; both spellings invalid ICZN 351)
- Dreissencia* (err. pro *Dreissena* Beneden, 1835) Gillet, 1922, Bull. Soc. Hist. nat. Yonne, 75 (2): 84 [invalid ICZN 351]
- Dreissenia* (emend. pro *Dreissena* Beneden, 1835) Bronn, 1848, Index Palaeont., 437 [invalid ICZN 351]
- †**Dreissenomya** Fuchs, 1870, Verh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, (1870): 320
- Dreissena* (emend. pro *Dreissena* Beneden, 1835) Moquin-Tandon, 1856, Hist. nat. Moll. France, 2: 547, 598 [invalid ICZN 351]
- Dreissensia* (err. pro *Dreissena* Beneden, 1835) Bronn, 1862, Klass. Ord., Weichthiere, 3: 352, 360, 364, etc. [invalid ICZN 351]
- Dreissensiomya* (emend. pro *-senomya* Fuchs, 1870) Fischer, 1886, Man. Conch., 973
- Dreissina* (err. pro *-sena* Beneden, 1835) G. B. Sowerby II, 1839, Conch. Man. (ed. 1): 40 [invalid ICZN 351]
- Dreistena* (err. pro *-ssena* Beneden, 1835) Boué, 1940, Turquie d'Europe, 1: 477 [invalid ICZN 351]
- Dresseina* (err. pro *Dreissena* Beneden, 1835) Conrad, 1874, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 26: 29 [invalid ICZN 351]
- Dressena* (err. pro *Dreis-* Beneden, 1835) Germain, 1931, Faune France, 22: 775 [invalid ICZN 351]
- Dreysseina* (err. pro *Dreissena* Beneden, 1835) Munier-Chalmas, 1864, Bull. Soc. linn. Normandie, 8: 97 [invalid ICZN 351]
- Dreyssena* (err. pro *Drei-* Beneden, 1835) Philippi, 1853, Handb. Conchyl. Malacoz., 364 [invalid ICZN 351]
- Dreyssenomya* (err. pro *Dreiss-* Fuchs, 1870) Neumayr, 1891, Denkschr. Akad. Wiss. Wien., 58: 706
- Dreyssensia* (err. pro *Dreissena* Beneden, 1835) Hebert & Munier-Chalmas, 1877, C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris, 85: 126 [invalid ICZN 351]
- Dreyssentia* (err. pro *Dreissena* Beneden, 1835) Bernard, 1895, Elém. Paléont., 561 [invalid ICZN 351]
- Driessensia* (err. pro *Dreissena* Beneden, 1835) Delwaque, 1863, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (2) 20: 797
- Dythalamia* (err. pro *Dithalmia* Jay, 1835) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 73
- †**Encephalus** Münster, 1831, Zeitung f. Geogn., 9: 92; Goldfuss, 1837, Petref. German., 2 (6): 171
- Mytiloides* (err. pro *Mytilopsis* Conrad, 1857) Conrad, 1874, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 26: 83
- Mytilina* Cantraine, 1837, Ann. Sci. nat., [2 (Zool.)], 7: 302, 306 [non Bory de St. Vincent, 1824 (Rotifera); = *Dreissena* Beneden, 1835]
- Mytilinia* (err. pro *-na* Cantraine, 1837) Kennard & Woodward, 1926, Synon. Brit. non-mar. Moll., 295
- Mytiloides* (err. pro *-lopsis* Conrad, 1857) Conrad, 1874, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 26: 29
- Mytilomya* (ex Cantraine) Bronn, 1838, Leth. Geogn., 2: 921 (in synonymy) [= *Dreissena* Beneden, 1835]
- Mytilopsis** Conrad, 1857, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 9: 167

- Mytolimax* (err. pro *Mytilomya* Bronn, 1838) Schaufuss, 1869, Moll. Syst. Cat. Paetel, 22
- Mytolomia* (err. pro *Mytilomya* Bronn, 1838) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 133
- Praxis* H. & A. Adams, 1857, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 522 [non Guenée, 1852 (Lepid.)]
- †*Prodreissensia* Rovereto, 1898, Atti Soc. Ligustica, 9: 159 (also as *Prodeissensia*, p. 174)
- Sinomytilus* Thiele, 1934, Handbuch, 3: 801
- †*Sinucongeria* Loerenthey, 1894, Földtani Közlöny, 24, (Suppl.): 75
- †*Teyseyreomya* Bolgiu, 1954, Rev. Univ. C. Parhon et Polytech. d. Bucarest, 4-5: 257
- Tichogonia* Rossmässler, 1835, Icones L. u. S. Moll. Europe, 1 (1): 112
- Tychogonia* (err. pro *Tich-* Rossmässler, 1835) Berge, 1847, Conch.-Buch, 83

Superfamily **GLOSSACEA** Gray, 1847

Family **GLOSSIDAE** Gray, 1847

- †*Aralocardia* "Vialov" Korobkov, 1954, Sprav. metod. Rukov. po tert. Moll., Lamell., 148
- Bucarda* "Brug." Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 146 [n.n.]
- Bucardia* Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 48, 143 [= *Glossus* Poli, 1795]
- Bucardita* (? err. pro *-dites* Schlotheim, 1820) Krueger, 1823, Gesch. d. Urwelt, 2: 452
- Bucardites* Schlotheim, 1820, Die Petref., 206 [invalid, Code Z. N., Art. 20; = *Bucardia* Schumacher, 1817, + *Glossus* Poli, 1795]
- Bucardium* (emend. pro *Bucc-* Megerle, 1811) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 54
- Buccardites* Schlotheim, 1813, Taschenb. Min., 72 [invalid, Code Z.N., Art. 20; = *Bucardium* Megerle, 1811, + *Glossus* Poli, 1795]
- Bucardium* Megerle, 1811, Mag. Ges. Nat. Fr. Berlin, 5: 52 [= *Glossus* Poli, 1795]
- †*Cytherocardia* Sacco, 1900, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 28: 5
- Diceratia* Oken, 1815, Lehrb. Zool., 829 [invalid ICZN 417] [= *Glossus* Poli, 1795]
- Diceratis* (err. pro *-tia* Oken, 1815) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 69
- †*Fissilunula* Etheridge, 1902, Mem. geol. Surv. N. S. Wales, Palaeont., 11: 31
- Glossiderma* (err. pro *Glosso-* Poli, 1795) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 87
- Glossoderma* Poli, 1795, Test. Sicil., 2: 253, 259 [= *Glossus* Poli, 1795]
- Glossus** Poli, 1795, Test. Sicil., 2: 112
- Glossus* Cossmann, 1886, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 21: 162 [non Poli, 1795]
- Isordia* (err. pro *Isocard-* Lamarck, 1799) Fleming, 1822, Phil. Zool., 2: 506, 507
- Isocarda* (err. pro *-dia* Lamarck, 1799) Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 146
- Isocardia* Lamarck, 1799, Mém. Soc. H. N. Paris, 86 [= *Glossus* Poli, 1795]
- Isocardigenus* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., Tab. vii [invalid ICZN 315, 427]



- Isocardium* (emend. pro *-dia* Lamarck, 1799) Froriep, 1806, Duméril's Anal. Zool., 169
- Isocardium* Link, 1807, Beschr. Nat. Samml. Univ. Rostock, (4): 19 [= *Glossus* Poli, 1795]
- Isocordia* (err. pro *-cardia* Lamarck, 1799) Sacco, 1901, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 29: 131
- Isocardia* (err. pro *Isoc-* Lamarck, 1799) Merklin, 1964, Referat. Zhurn., Geol., 1964 (5), Paleozool.: 40
- Meiocardia** H. & A. Adams, 1857, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 461
- Miocardellia* (err. pro *-diella* Sacco, 1904) Cossmann, 1905, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 9: 240
- Miocardia* (emend. pro *Meio-* H. & A. Adams, 1857) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1074
- †**Miocardiella** Sacco, 1904, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 30: 161
- Miocardiella* (err. pro *-ella* Sacco, 1904) Cossmann, 1905, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 9: 90
- †**Miocardiopsis** Glibert, 1936, Mém. Mus. Hist. nat. Belg., 78: 94
- Miocardiopsis* (err. pro *Miocard-* Glibert, 1936) Selin, 1964, Strat. Moll. Olig. Great Tokmakskogo . . . Region, 137
- Sulcacardia* (err. pro *Sulco-* Rovereto, 1898) Sacco, 1904, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 30: 161
- Sulcocardia** Rovereto, 1898, Atti Soc. Ligustica, 9: 165, 183
- Tychocardia* Römer, 1868, Syst. Conch.-Cab., (2) 10 (2): 5 [= *Glossus* Poli, 1795]

#### Family DICEROCARDIIDAE Kutassy, 1934

- Conucardia* (err. pro *Corn-* Koken, 1913) Diener, 1923, Foss. Catal., (1, Anim.) 19: 213
- †**Cornucardia** Koken, 1913, Abh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, (2) 16 (4): 33 [n.n. pro *Craspedodon* Bittner, 1901]
- Craspedodon* Bittner, 1901, Res. Wiss. Erforsch. Balatonsees, 1 (i), Anh. Paleont. Bd. 2 (3): 8 (separate issued 1901, vol. 1912) [non Dollo, 1883 (Rept.); see *Cornucardia* Koken, 1913]
- Craspedon* (err. pro *-pedodon* Bittner, 1901) Ebersin (ed.), 1960, Osnovy Paleont., 3 (Bivalvia): 104
- Diceratocardium* (emend. pro *Dicero-* Stoppani, 1856) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1070
- †**Dicerocardium** Stoppani, 1856, Géol. Paléont. Lombardie, 248
- †**Liocardia** Agassiz, 1842, Étud. crit. Moll. foss., 2 (1): 26
- †**Physocardia** Wöhrmann, 1894, Jhrb. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 43: 671

#### Family VESICOMYIDAE Lamy, 1920

- Archivesica** Dall, 1908, Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard, 43: 418
- Callogonia** Dall, 1889, Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard, 18: 440
- Veneriglossa** Dall, 1886, Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard, 12: 275
- Vesicomya* (err. pro *Vesi-* Dall, 1886) [Kobelt], 1913, NachrBl. dtsh. malakozool. Ges., 45: 194
- Vesicomia* (err. pro *-mya* Dall, 1886) [? Kobelt], 1886, NachrBl. dtsh. malakozool. Ges., 18: 159
- Vesicomya** Dall, 1886, Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard, 12: 272
- †**Waisiuconcha** Beets, 1942, Leidsche Geol. Mededeel., 13: 315, 316

#### Family PLIOCARDIIDAE Woodring, 1925

- †**Pliocardia** Woodring, 1925, Carnegie Inst. Wash. Publ. 366: 147

Family **KELLIELLIDAE** Fischer, 1887

- †**Allopagus** Stoliczka, 1871, *Palaeont. Indica*, (6) 3: 224, 225  
 †**Alveinus** Conrad, 1865, *Amer. Jour. Conch.*, 1: 10 [n.n.], 138  
 †**Calyptogena** Dall, 1891, *Proc. U.S. natl. Mus.*, 14: 189  
 †**Davidschvilia** Merklin, 1950, *Trudy Pal. In-ta*, Akad. Nauk SSSR, 28: 69  
 †**Ectenagena** Woodring, 1938, *U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap.* 190: 51  
 †**Eocrassina** Cossmann, 1913, *Ann. Soc. zool. malac. Belg.*, 49: 108  
*Hippagus* Deshayes, 1860, *Descr. Anim. s. Vert. Bassin Paris*, 1: 809  
 [non Lea, 1833 (*Mytilidae*)]  
*Keliella* (err. pro *Kelli-* Sars, 1865) Bourguignat, 1890, *Bull. Soc. malac. France*, 7: 326  
**Kelliella** Sars, 1865, *Förh. Vidensk. Selsk. Christiania*, (1865): 198  
*Kellyella* (emend pro *Kellie-* Sars, 1865) Fischer, 1887, *Man. Conch.*, 1022  
 †**Lutetia** Deshayes, 1860, *Descr. Anim. s. Vert. Bassin Paris*, 1: 787  
**Notolepton** Finlay, 1926, *Trans. N. Zealand Inst.*, 57: 463  
**Pauliella** Munier-Chalmas, 1895, *Bull. Soc. géol. France*, (3) 23, C. R.: liv  
 †**Phreagena** Woodring, 1938, *U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap.* 190: 50  
*Pleurophopsis* (err. pro *-phopsis* Van Winkle, 1919) Cossmann, 1920, *Rev. crit. Paléozool.*, 24: 29  
 †**Pleurophopsis** Van Winkle, 1919, *Bull. Amer. Paleont.*, 8: 23 (no. 33: 23) (as *Pleuropopsis*, p. 24)  
*Pleurophoropsis* (emend. pro *-phopsis* Van Winkle, 1919) Cossmann, 1920, *Rev. crit. Paléozool.*, 24: 29  
*Spaniodon* Reuss, 1867, *S. B. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-naturw. Kl.*, 55 (1): 32, 134 [non Pictet, 1851 (*Pisces*); see *Spaniodontella* Golubi-atnikov, 1902]  
 †**Spaniodontella** Golubiaticnikov, 1902, *Izvest. Geol. Komitet*, 21 (3): 210 (ex Andrussov MS) [n.n. pro *Spaniodon* Reuss, 1867]  
**Turtonia** Alder, 1848, *Trans. Tyneside Nat. Field Club*, 1 (2): 189

Superfamily **CORBICULACEA** Gray, 1847Family **CORBICULIDAE** Gray, 1847

- †**Acyrena** Lebedew, 1959, *Trudy Tomsk Politechn. Inst.*, 99: 60  
*Americana* Clessin, 1879, *Syst. Conch.-Cab.*, 9 (3): 228 [= *Polymesoda* Rafinesque, 1820]  
*Anomala* Deshayes, 1854, *Cat. Bivalves Brit. Mus.* 2: 255 [non v. Block, 1799 (*Hymen.*); see *Egeta* H. & A. Adams, 1858]  
**Batissa** Gray, 1853, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.*, (2) 11: 38  
*Batista* (err. pro *-issa* Gray, 1853) Dollfus, 1915, *Paléont. Voy. Célèbes* Abendanon, 13; 1918, in Abendanon, *Voy. Celèbes*, 3: 989  
*Bautisa* (err. pro *Batissa* Gray, 1853) Paetel, 1875, *Fam. Gatt. Moll.*, 22  
*Cirena* (err. pro *Cyr-* Lamarek, 1818) Sacco, 1887, *Boll. Soc. malac. Ital.*, 12: 142  
*Cirene* (err. pro *Cyrena* Lamarek, 1818) Costa, 1866, *Atti Acad. Sci. Fis. nat. Soc. Napoli*, 3: 27  
**Corbicula** Megerle, 1811, *Mag. Ges. Nat. Fr. Berlin*, 5: 56 [valid ICZN 335]  
**Corbiculella** Ihering, 1907, *Ann. Mus. nac. Buenos Aires*, 14: 462, 469  
**Corbiculina** Dall, 1903, *Proc. biol. Soc. Washington*, 16: 6; 1903, *Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad.*, 3 (6): 1449  
*Corbicula* (err. pro *-cula* Megerle, 1811) Dalgliesh, 1907, *Jour. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, 17: 956

- †**Corbiculopsis** Whitfield, 1891, Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist., 3: 408  
*Corbulica* (err. pro *-bicula* Megerle, 1811) Chenu, 1862, Man. Conch., 2: 102
- †**Costocyrena** Matsumoto, 1953, Cret. Syst. Jap. Islands, 63 [invalid, no diagnosis or type designation]; Casey, 1955, Jour. Washington Acad. Sci., 45: 369
- Cyanocyclus** Blainville, 1818, Dict. Sci. nat., 12: 280  
*Cyprinella* Gabb, 1864, Geol. Surv. Calif., Paleont., 1: 170 [non Girard, 1856 (Pisces); see *Diodus* Gabb, 1868]
- Cyrena* Lamarck, 1818, Anim. s. vert., 5: 551 [= *Corbicula* Megerle, 1811]
- Cyrene* (err. pro *-na* Lamarck, 1818) Schlueter, 1838, Kurzg. syst. Verz. Conch., 34
- Cyrenobatissa** Suzuki & Oyama, 1943, Venus, 12: 142, 147
- Cyrenocapsa** Fischer, 1872, Ann. Lyceum New York, 10: 195
- Cyrenocyclus* (emend. pro *Cyano-* Blainville, 1818) Agassiz, 1845, Nomen. Syst. gen. Moll., 26; 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 114 [original as *Cyreno-cyclus*]
- Cyrenodonax** Dall, 1903, Proc. biol. Soc. Washington, 16: 6; 1903, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (6): 1450
- Cyrnea* (err. pro *-rena* Lamarck, 1818) Deshayes, 1858, Descr. Anim. s. Vert. Bassin Paris, 1: 484
- †**Dentonia** Stephenson, 1953, U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 242: 98
- †**Diodus** Gabb, 1868, Geol. Surv. Calif., Paleont., 2: 242 [n.n. pro *Cyprinella* Gabb, 1864]
- Ditypodon** Sandberger, 1875, Land-u. Süssw.-Conch. Vorwelt, 666
- †**Donacopsis** Sandberger, 1872, Land-u. Süssw.-Conch. Vorwelt, 164
- Egeta** H. & A. Adams, 1858, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 651 [n.n. pro *Anomala* Deshayes, 1854]
- Egetaria** Mörch, 1861, Malak. Bl., 7: 194
- †**Eocallista** Douvillé, 1921, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (4) 21: 124
- Eucorbicula** Crosse & Fischer, 1894, Rech. Zool., Hist. Faune Amér. Centr. & Mexique, (7) 2: 624
- †**Filosina** Casey, 1956, Jour. Washington Acad. Sci., 45 (12): 369
- †**Fulpia** Stephenson, 1946, Jour. Paleont., 20: 69
- Geloina** Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 149 [n.n.]; 1842, (ed. 44): 75; 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 184
- Gelonia* (err. pro *-oina* Gray, 1840) Meek, 1876, Rep. U.S. geol. Surv. Terr. (Hayden), 9: 157
- Gyanocyclus* (err. pro *Cy-* Blainville, 1818) Haas, 1925, Arch. Moll., 57: 287
- Gyrena* (err. pro *Cy-* Lamarck, 1818) de Gregorio, 1930, Ann. Géol. Paléont., livr. 53: 29
- †**Hemicorbicula** Casey, 1956, Jour. Washington Acad. Sci., 45 (12): 367
- Indica* Clessin, 1879, Syst. Conch.-Cab., 9 (3): 229 [= *Geloina* Gray, 1842]
- †**Isodoma** Deshayes, 1858, Descr. Anim. s. Vert. Bassin Paris, 1: 481
- †**Isodomella** Kobayashi & Suzuki, 1939, Jap. Jour. Geol. Geogr., 16 (3-4): 219
- †**Izumia** Ichikawa, 1963, Jour. Geosci., Osaka City Univ., 7 (5): 122
- †**Kija** Lebedew, 1959, Trudy Tomsk Politechn. Inst., 99: 73
- †**Leptesthes** Meek, 1871, U.S. geol. Surv. Wyo. & Terr., [Ann. Rept. 4]: 316
- Leptosiphon** Fischer, 1872, Ann. Lyceum New York, 10: 195
- †**Limnocyrena** Martinson, 1961, Mes. Caen. Moll. Continent. otl. Sib. Platform, Trudy Baikal. Limnol. Sta., Akad. Nauk SSSR, Sibiri Otdel., 19: 211

- †**Loxoptychodon** Sandberger, 1872, Land-u. Süßw.-Conch. Vorwelt, 163  
 †**Mesocorbicula** Suzuki & Oyama, 1943, Venus, 12: 143, 147  
 †**Nemettia** Casey, 1956, Jour. Washington Acad. Sci., 45 (12): 371  
**Neocorbicula** Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1092  
**Neocyrena** Crosse & Fischer, 1894, Rech. Zool., Hist. Faune Amér. Centr. & Mexique, (7) 2: 631  
 †**Paracorbicula** Kobayashi & Suzuki, 1939, Jap. Jour. Geol. Geogr., 16 (3-4): 220  
 †**Pharodina** Stephenson, 1953, U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 242: 109  
 †**Plesiastarte** Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1017  
*Polymeroda* (err. pro *-mesoda* Rafinesque, 1820) Deshayes, 1854, Cat. Conch. Brit. Mus., (2): 241  
**Polymesoda** Rafinesque, 1820, Ann. gén. Sci. Phys. (Bruxelles), 5: 319  
 †**Pseudasaphis** Matsumoto, 1938, Jour. Geol. Soc. Japan, 45: 17  
**Pseudocyrena** Bourguignat, 1854, Rev. Mag. Zool., (2) 6: 673  
**Serrilaminula** Lindholm, 1933, Arch. Moll., 65: 268  
 †**Sogamosa** Pilsbry & Olsson, 1935, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 87: 18  
**Soleilletia** Bourguignat, 1885, Moll. Terr. Fluv. Soleillet Voy. Choa, 32  
 †**Tellinocyclas** Dall, 1903, Proc. biol. Soc. Washington, 16: 6  
 †**Tetoria** Kobayashi & Suzuki, 1937, Jap. Jour. Geol. Geogr., 14: 44  
*Velarita* (err. pro *Velor-* Gray, 1842) Martens, 1860, Malak. Bl., 7: 59  
*Velorita* Gray, 1846, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 149 [n.n.]; 1842, (ed. 44): 75; 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 184 [= *Villorita* Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834]  
 †**Veloritina** Meek, 1873, Ann. Rep. U.S. geol. Surv. Terr., 6 (1872): 493  
 †**Villarita** Dunker, 1846, Mon. norddeutsch. Weald., 29  
**Villorita** Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834, Cuvier's Anim. Kingd., 12: 601  
*Villosita* (err. pro *-rita* Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834) Cossmann, 1915, Rev. crit. Palaeozool., 19: 46

#### Family **PISIDIIDAE** Gray, 1857

[ICZN Declaration 27]

- Afropisidium** Kuiper, 1962, Jour. Conchyl., 102: 55  
**Amesoda** Rafinesque, 1820, Ann. gén. Sci. Phys. (Bruxelles), 5: 319 (also as *Ameroda*)  
*Amesodon* (emend. pro *Ameroda* and *Amesoda* Rafinesque, 1820) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 17  
*Amisoda* (err. pro *Ames-* Rafinesque, 1820) Deshayes, 1854, Cat. Conch. Brit. Mus., (2): 261  
**Australpera** Iredale, 1943, Australian Zool., 10 (2): 196  
**Byssanodonta** d'Orbigny, 1846, Voy. Amér. Mérid. (Moll.), 621 (as *Bysoanodonta*, pl. 84)  
*Byssodonta* (err. pro *Byssano-* d'Orbigny, 1846) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 197  
*Caliculina* (err. pro *Caly-* Clessin, 1872) Crosse & Fischer, 1894, Rech. zool., Hist. Faune Amér. Centr. & Mexique, (7) 2: 651  
*Calyculina* Clessin, 1872, Malak. Bl., 19: 159; Westerlund, 1873, Fauna Moll. Terr. Fluv. Suec. Norv. Dan., 2: 490, 515 [= *Musculium* Link, 1807]  
*Carneola* Westerlund, 1873, Fauna Moll. Terr. Fluv. Suec. Norv. Dan., 2: 490 (as *Corneola*, p. 503; non *Corneola* Held, 1837 (Gastr.)) [= *Musculium* Link, 1807]  
**Clessinella** Waagen, 1905, S. B. Akad. Wien, Math.-naturw. Kl., 114 (1): 171



- Clessinia* Piaget, 1913, Jour. Conchyl., 60: 224 [? n.n. pro *Fossarina* Westerlund, 1873] [non Doering, 1874 (Gastr.), etc.; see *Cletella* Strand, 1928]
- Cletella** Strand, 1928, Arch. Naturgesch., 92 (1926) A8: 68 [n.n. pro *Clessinia* Piaget, 1913]
- Cordula* Leach, 1852, Syn. Moll. Gt. Brit., 288, 292 [= *Pisidium* Pfeiffer, 1821]
- Cornea* Megerle, 1811, Mag. Ges. Nat. Fr. Berlin, 5: 56 [= *Sphaerium* Scopoli, 1777]
- Corneicyclas* (err. pro *Corneo-* Blainville, 1818) Hesse, 1916, NachrBl. dtsh. malakozool. Ges., 48: 123
- Corneicyclas* (err. pro *Corneoc-* Blainville, 1818) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 100
- Corneocyclas** Blainville, 1818, Dict. Sci. nat., 12: 278
- Corrugaria* Conrad, 1853, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 6: 267 [n.n.]
- Cycladea* (emend. pro *Cyclas* Lamarck, 1799) Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 146
- Cycladigenus* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
- Cycladina* Clessin, 1871, Malak. Bl., 18: 189 [non Berthold, 1827, in Latreille, apparently a family name; nec Cantraine, 1835]
- Cycladites* Krueger, 1823, Gesch. d. Urwelt, 2: 469 [invalid, Code Z.N., Art. 20; = *Cyclas* Lamarck, 1799]
- Cyclas* Bruguière, 1797, Encycl. Méth. (Tabl. Vers), 2: pl. 301; Lamarck, 1799, Mém. Soc. H. N. Paris, 84 [= *Sphaerium* Scopoli, 1777]
- Cyclocalyx** Dall, 1903, Proc. biol. Soc. Washington, 16: 7
- Cyelos* (err. pro *-las* Lamarck, 1799) Krueger, 1823, Gesch. d. Urwelt, 2: 469
- Cyclus* (err. pro *-las* Bruguière, 1797) Anton, 1837, Arch. Naturg., 3 (1): 284
- Cyclus* (err. pro *-las* Lamarck, 1799) Jurine, 1817, Helvet. Almanac, 37
- Cyglas* (err. pro *Cycl-* Lamarck, 1799) Oken, 1835, Allg. Naturges., 5 (1): 303
- Cymatocyclas** Dall, 1903, Proc. biol. Soc. Washington, 16: 7
- Cyrenastrum** Bourguignat, 1854, Rev. Mag. Zool., (2) 6: 668, 674
- Englesia* (err. pro *Euglesa* (Leach MS) Jenyns, 1832) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 76
- Euglesa** (Leach MS) Jenyns, 1832, Trans. Cambr. phil. Soc., 4: 302 [in synonymy]; Gray, 1840, in Turton, Manual, (ed. 2): 284 (as *Englesia*, p. 282)
- Eupera** Bourguignat, 1854, Rev. Mag. Zool., (2) 6: 84
- Eupisidium* Odhner, 1921, Jour. Conch., 16: 222 [= *Pisidium* Pfeiffer, 1821]
- Flumina* (err. pro *Fluminina* Westerlund, 1873) Picaglia, 1892, Boll. Soc. malac. Ital., 16: 192
- Fluminina* (Clessin MS) Westerlund, 1873, Fauna Moll. Terr. Fluv. Suec. Norv. Dan., 2: 529 [= *Pisidium* Pfeiffer, 1821]
- Flumininea* (err. pro *-ina* Westerlund, 1873) Clessin, 1877, Dtsch. Excurs.-Moll. Fauna, 502
- Fluminium* (err. pro *-ina* Westerlund, 1873) Müller, 1921, Arch. Moll., 52: 188
- Fontinalina** Sterki, 1918, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 10: 473
- Fossarina* (Clessin MS) Westerlund, 1873, Fauna Moll. Terr. Fluv. Suec. Norv. Dan., 2: 535 [non Adams & Angas, 1864 (Gastr.); see *Clessinia* Piaget, 1913 + *Cletella* Strand, 1928]

- Galileja* Costa, 1839, Corrisp. Zool., 181 [= *Pisidium* Pfeiffer, 1821, fide Thiele, 1934, who uses "*Galileia*;" original work not seen]
- Lacustrina** Sterki, 1916, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 10: 473
- Limosina* Clessin, 1872, Malak. Bl., 19: 160 [non Macquart, 1835 (Dipt.)]
- Musculinum* (err. pro *-lium* Link, 1807) Müller, 1921, Arch. Moll., 52: 188
- Musculium** Link, 1807, Besch. Nat. Samml. Univ. Rostock, (3): 152
- Musculium* H. & A. Adams, 1857, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 451 [non Link, 1807]
- Musculum* (err. pro *-lium* Link, 1807) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 130
- Neopisidium** Odhner, 1921, Jour. Conch., 16: 222
- Odhnerpisidium** Kuiper, 1962, Jour. Conchyl., 102: 55
- Pera* (Leach MS) Alder, 1831, Trans. nat. Hist. Soc. Northumberland, 1: 41 [in synonymy]
- Phymesoda* Rafinesque, 1820, Ann. gén. Sci. Phys. (Bruxelles), 5: 319 (also as *Phymeroda*) [= *Musculium* Link, 1807]
- Physemoda* (err. pro *Phymes-* Rafinesque, 1820) Prime, 1865, Mon. Amer. Corbiculidae, 62 [in synonymy]
- Pindium* (err. pro *Pisid-* Pfeiffer, 1821) Humphreys, 1845, Contrib. Fauna Cork (Cuv. Soc.), Gastr., 7
- Piscidium* (err. pro *Pisi-* Pfeiffer, 1821) Brown [1845-49], Ill. Foss. Conch. G. B. & I., 209
- Pisidia* (err. pro *-dium* Pfeiffer, 1821) Desmarest, 1859, in Chenu, Encycl. Hist. nat., Tabl. Crust. Moll., 4: Tabl. alphab., 43
- Pisidium** Pfeiffer, 1821, Naturg. dtsch. Land-Moll., (1): 17, 123 [valid ICZN 335]
- Pisielium* (err. pro *Pisid-* Pfeiffer) 1821, Bowler-Kelley, 1928, C. R. Assoc. Franç. Avanc. Sci., 52 (La Rochelle): 454
- Pisum* Bourguignat, 1854, Rev. Mag. Zool., (2) 6: 85 [non Megerle, 1811 (Brach.), etc.]
- Pisum* Gray, 1853, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 11: 38 [non Megerle, 1811 (Brach.)]
- Primella* Cooper, 1890, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., (2) 3: 82 [= *Musculium* Link, 1807]
- Pseudeupera** Germain, 1913, Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 19: 295
- Pseudocorbicula** Dautzenberg, 1908, Jour. Conchyl., 56: 32
- Psidium* (err. pro *Pisi-* Pfeiffer, 1821) Goldfuss, 1832, Naturh. Atlas, 4: 81
- Rivulina** (Clessin MS) Westerlund, 1873, Fauna Moll. Terr. Fluv. Suec. Norv. Dan., 2: 532
- Securilla** Drouët, 1855, Mém. Soc. roy. Sci. Liège, 10: 164
- Serratisphoerium** Germain, 1909, Arch. Zool. exp. gen. Paris, (5) 1: 114
- Sphaerium* (err. pro *Spha-* Scopoli, 1777) Schlesch, 1925, Arch. Moll., 57 (3): 93
- Speleopisidium** Zhadin, 1952, Opr. faune SSSR., Zool. In-ta., Akad. Nauk SSSR, 46: 325, 338
- Sphaeriastrum** Bourguignat, 1854, Rev. Mag. Zool., (2) 6: 668, 674
- Sphaerinova** Iredale, 1943, Australian Zool., 10 (2): 195
- Sphaerium** Scopoli, 1777, Intr. Hist. nat., 397 [valid ICZN 94]
- Spoerium* (err. pro *Sphae-* Scopoli, 1777) Bowler-Kelley, 1929, C. R. Assoc. Franç. Avanc. Sci., 52 (La Rochelle): 454
- Sulcastrum** Sterki, 1930, Nautilus, 43: 93
- Trigonosphaerium** Kobelt, 1913, NachrBl. dtsch. malakozool. Ges., 45: 88
- Tropidocyclus** Dall, 1903, Proc. biol. Soc. Washington, 16: 7

*Incertae sedis*

See note *Incertae sedis* Unioninae. The following "group names" have been proposed for species groups of Pisidiidae:

**Amnicana** Fagot, 1892, Bull. Soc. Ramond, 27: 35

**Casertiana** Fagot, 1892, Bull. Soc. Ramond, 27: 35

**Hensewiana** (err. pro *Henslow-* Fagot, 1892) Neave, 1939, Nomen. Zool., 2: 619

**Henslowiana** Fagot, 1892, Bull. Soc. Ramond, 27: 36

**Pusillana** Fagot, 1892, Bull. Soc. Ramond, 27: 33

Superfamily **VENERACEA** Rafinesque, 1815Family **VENERIDAE** Rafinesque, 1815Subfamily **VENERINAE** Rafinesque, 1815

†**Ameghinomya** Ihering, 1907, An. Mus. nac. Buenos Aires, 14: 71, 306

**Antigona** Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 51, 154

*Antigone* (err. pro *-na* Schumacher, 1817) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 184

*Artena* Conrad, 1870, Amer. Jour. Conch., 6: 76 [non Walker, 1858 (Lepid.); see *Melosia* Dall, 1915 + *Netara* Frizzell, 1936]

*Artenia* (err. pro *-na* Conrad, 1870) Tryon, 1884, Struct. syst. Conch., 3: 178

†**Bassinaria** Marwick, 1928, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 58: 470

*Circumphallus* (err. pro *-alus* Mörch, 1853) Palmer, 1927, Palaeontogr. Amer., 1 (5): 135

**Circumphalus** (ex Klein) Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 23

*Circunomphalus* (err. pro *Circum-* Mörch, 1853) Haas, 1938, Bivalvia, lief. 2 (2), in Bronn, Klass. Ord. Tierr., 3 (Moll. 3): 307

*Circumphalus* (err. pro *Circum-* Mörch, 1853) Schaufuss, 1869, Moll. Syst. Cat. Paetel, 19

*Citherea* (err. pro *Cyth-* Röding, 1798) Munier-Chalmas, 1881, Extraits Miss. C. Roudaire Chotts tunisiens, 2 (Paléont.): 72

*Clausina* Brown, 1827, Ill. Conch. G. B. & I., pl. xix, fig. 12 [= *Venus* Linnaeus, 1758]

*Cythaerea* (err. pro *-therca* Röding, 1798) Borson, 1825, Mem. R. Accad. Sci. Torino, 29: 267

*Cythera* Röding, 1798, Mus. Bolten., 177 [non Fabricius, 1794 (Dipt.); = *Periglypta* Jukes-Browne, 1914]

*Dorsina* (err. pro *Dos-* Gray, 1835) Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 149

**Dosina** Gray, 1835, in Yate, Account N. Zealand: Cat. Shells, (ed. 1): 309

*Dosinula* Finlay, 1926, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 470 [= *Dosina* Gray, 1835]

*Entigona* (err. pro *An-* Schumacher, 1817) Otuka, 1934, Jour. geol. Soc. Tokyo, 41: 568

**Globivenus** Coen, 1934, Boll. Soc. venez. Stor. nat., 1 (4): 52

†**Hina** Marwick, 1927, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 602

†**Kuia** Marwick, 1927, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 597

†**Marama** Marwick, 1927, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 597, 601

*Murma* (err. pro *-rama* Marwick, 1927) Keen, 1951, Minutes Conch. Club S. Calif., (113): 3

- †**Melosia** Dall, 1915, Bull. U.S. natl. Mus., 90: 166 (expl. pl. 25)  
 †**Netara** Frizzell, 1936, Bull. Mus. roy. Hist. nat. Belg., 12 (34): 46 [n.n. pro *Artena* Conrad, 1870] [cf. *Melosia* Dall, 1915]  
*Omphala* (Megerle MS) Scudder, 1882, Nomen. Zool., Suppl. List., 233 [n.n.] [U.S. natl. Mus. Bull. 19]  
*Omphaloclastrum* (ex Klein) Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 24 [= *Antigona* Schumacher, 1817]  
**Periglypta** Jukes-Browne, 1914, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 11: 72 [n.n. pro *Cytherea* Röding, 1798]  
*Peryglypta* (err. pro *Peri-* Jukes-Browne, 1914) Csepregy-Meznerics, 1954, Ann. Inst. geol. Hung., 41 (4): 174  
**Plurigens** Finlay, 1930, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 61: 245  
**Proxichione** Iredale, 1929, Australian Zool., 5: 339  
*Tenus* (err. pro *Venus* Linnaeus, 1758) Michelotti, 1839, Ann. Sci. Lomb.-Ven., 9: 163  
**Tigammona** Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 396  
*Venerigenus* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]  
*Venerites* Menke, 1818, Pyrmont u. seine Umgegend., (teste Agassiz 1845, Nom. Syst. gen. Moll, 96) [not seen, probably invalid under Art. 20, Code Z. N.]  
*Ventricola* Römer, 1867, Malak. Bl., 14: 115 [= *Venus* Linnaeus, 1758]  
**Ventricolaria** Keen, 1954, Jour. Paleont., 28: 217  
**Ventriculoidea** Sacco, 1900, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 28: 31  
*Ventricula* (err. pro *-cola* Römer, 1867) Martens, 1880, in Moebius, Beitr. Meeresfauna Mauritius, 326  
**Venus** Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10): 684  
*Venusarius* (emend. pro *Venus* Linnaeus, 1758) Duméril, 1806, Zool. Anal., 168  
*Venusarius* Froriep, 1806, Duméril's Anal. Zool., 189 [= *Venus* Linnaeus, 1758]

#### Subfamily CIRCINAE Dall, 1913

- Circe** Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 50, 152  
**Circenita** Jousseume, 1888, Mém. Soc. zool. France, 1: 208  
*Circenita* (err. pro *-enita* Jousseume, 1888) Jousseume, 1892, Ann. Sci. nat. Paris, Zool., (7) 12: 348  
*Cista* (err. pro *Cri-* Römer, 1857) de Gregorio, 1885, Boll. Soc. malac. Ital., 10: 214  
**Crenocirce** Habe, 1960, Publ. Seto mar. biol. Lab., 8 (2): 286  
*Crista* Römer, 1857, Krit. Unters. Venus, 15 [= *Gafrarium* Röding, 1798]  
**Dorisca** Dall, Bartsch & Rehder, 1938, Bull. Bishop Mus., Honolulu, 153: 157, 159  
**Fluctiger** Iredale, 1924, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 49: 182, 209  
*Fluctiger* (err. pro *-tiger* Iredale, 1924) Ebersin (ed.), 1960, Osnovy Palaeont., 3 (Bivalvia): 126  
**Gafrarium** Röding, 1798, Mus. Boltzen., 176  
**Gouldia** C. B. Adams, 1847, Cat. Shells Coll. Adams, 29  
**Gouldiopa** Iredale, 1924, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 49: 182, 209  
**Laevicirce** Habe, 1951, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda (2): 160  
 †**Merefrissa** Jukes-Browne, 1908, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 8: 160  
**Microcirce** Habe, 1951, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda (2): 160  
*Parmulina* Dall, 1902, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 26: 351 [non Pénard, 1902 (Prot.); see *Parmulophora* Dall, 1905]



- Parmulophora** Dall, 1905, *Nautilus*, 18: 113 [n.n. pro *Parmulina* Dall, 1902]  
*Parmulopliora* (err. pro *-phora* Dall, 1905) Cossmann, 1905, *Rev. crit. Paléozool.*, 9: 117  
**Privigna** Dall, Bartsch & Rehder, 1938, *Bull. Bishop Mus.*, Honolulu, 153: 157, 160  
**Radiocrista** Dall, 1902, *Proc. U.S. natl. Mus.*, 26: 350  
**Redicirce** Iredale, 1936, *Rec. Australian Mus.*, 19: 276  
*Thetis* C. B. Adams, [1846], *Proc. Boston Soc. nat. Hist.*, 2 (1845): 9 [non J. de C. Sowerby, 1826 (*Mactromyidae*); = *Gouldia* Adams, 1847]

Subfamily **SUNETTINAE** Stoliczka, 1870

- †**Aeora** Conrad, 1870, *Amer. Jour. Conch.*, 6: 72  
*Cuneus* Megerle, 1811, *Mag. Ges. Nat. Fr. Berlin*, 5: 50 [non Da Costa, 1778 (*Donacidae*)]  
*Cyclosunetta* Fischer-Piette, 1939, *Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris*, (2) 11: 146 [n.n. pro *Sunettina* Jousseau, 1891; = *Sunemeroe* Iredale, 1930]  
**Dosinimeria** Mordvilko, 1949, *Atlas rukov. form. Iskop. faun SSSR*, 10 [Upper Cretaceous]: 139  
*Dosiniopse* (err. pro *-opsis* Conrad, 1864) Nagao, 1934, *Jour. Fac. Sci. imp. Univ. Hokkaido*, (4, Geol.) 2: expl. pl. 24  
†**Dosiniopsella** Casey, 1952, *Proc. malac. Soc. London*, 29: 165  
†**Dosiniopsis** Conrad, 1864, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.*, 16: 213  
*Dosinopsis* (err. pro *-iopsis* Conrad, 1864) Paetel, 1875, *Fam. Gatt. Moll.*, 73  
**Meroe** Schumacher, 1817, *Essai Vers test.*, 49, 149 [original as *Meroë*]  
†**Meroena** Jukes-Browne, 1908, *Proc. malac. Soc. London*, 8: 164  
†**Paraesa** Casey, 1952, *Proc. malac. Soc. London*, 29: 171  
†**Pseudaphrodina** Casey, 1952, *Proc. malac. Soc. London*, 29: 169  
†**Pseudocallistina** Mordvilko, 1937, *Atlas rukov. form. Iskop. faun. SSSR*, 10 [Lower Cretaceous]: 140  
†**Resatrix** Casey, 1952, *Proc. malac. Soc. London*, 29: 158  
*Solanderina* Dall, 1902, *Proc. U.S. natl. Mus.*, 26: 350 [= *Sunettina* Pfeiffer, 1869]  
**Sunemeroe** Iredale, 1930, *Rec. Australian Mus.*, 17: 395 [n.n. pro *Sunettina* Jousseau, 1891; cf. *Cyclosunetta* Fischer-Piette, 1939] [original as *Sunemeroë*]  
**Sunetta** Link, 1807, *Beschr. Nat. Samml. Univ. Rostock*, (3): 148  
**Sunettina** Pfeiffer, 1869, *Syst. Conch.-Cab.*, 11 (1): 86  
*Sunettina* Jousseau, 1891, *Le Naturaliste*, (2) 5: 208 [non Pfeiffer, 1869; see *Sunemeroe* Iredale, 1930, + *Cyclosunetta* Fischer-Piette, 1939]  
*Sunneta* (err. pro *Sunetta* Link, 1807) Fulton, 1922, *Proc. malac. Soc. London*, 15: 22  
*Sunnetina* (err. pro *Sunett-* Jousseau, 1891) Fulton, 1922, *Proc. malac. Soc. London*, 15: 22  
†**Vectorbis** Casey, 1952, *Proc. malac. Soc. London*, 29: 162

Subfamily **MERETRICINAE** Fischer, 1887

- †**Anofia** Reyment, 1955, *Colonial Geol. Min. Res.*, 5 (2): 145  
†**Aphrodina** Conrad, 1869, *Amer. Jour. Conch.*, 4: 246  
†**Callistina** Jukes-Browne, 1908, *Proc. malac. Soc. London*, 8: 156

- Comus** Cox, 1930, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 19: 20  
*Cysherca* (err. pro *Cyth-* Lamarck, 1806) Coen, 1933, R. Com. Talassogr. ital., Mem. 192: 123  
*Cytheraea* (err. pro *-therea* Lamarck, 1806) Monterosato, 1870, Boll. Soc. malac. Ital., 3: 45  
*Cythera* (err. pro *-rea* Lamarck, 1806) Hupé, 1873, in Gay, Hist. Fisica Pol. Chile, 8 (Zool.): 330  
*Cytherca* (err. pro *-rea* Lamarck, 1806) Emmons, 1858, Rep. N. Carolina geol. Surv., (1858): 294  
*Cytherea* Lamarck, 1806, Ann. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 7 (38): 132 (as *Cytheraea*, p. 133) [non Fabricius, 1794 (Dipt.)]; = *Meretrix* Lamarck, 1799]  
*Cythereites* Krueger, 1823, Gesch. d. Urwelt, 2: 449 [invalid, Code Z. N., art. 20; = *Cytherea* Lamarck, 1806]  
*Cytheria* (err. pro *-rea* Lamarck, 1806) Brown, 1827, Ill. Conch. G. B. & I., pl. xix, f. 2  
*Cytherigenus* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]  
*Cytherina* (err. pro *-crea* Lamarck, 1806) W[eyenbergh], 1875, Period. Zool., Buenos Aires, 2: 302  
†**Cytheriopsis** Conrad, 1865, Amer. Jour. Conch., 1: 7, 146  
*Cythoea* (err. pro *-therea* Lamarck, 1806) Coates, 1925, Trans. Proc. Perthshire Soc. nat. Sci., 8 (2): 88  
†**Eomeretrix** Turner, 1938, Geol. Soc. Amer., Spec. Pap. 10: 59  
*Eumeretrix* (err. pro *Eom-* Turner, 1938) Jaworski, 1939, Fortschr. Paläont., 2: 163  
**Eutivela** Dall, 1891, Nautilus, 5: 27  
*Grateloupea* (emend. pro *-lupia* DesMoulins, 1828) Gray, 1838, The Analyst, 8 (24): 304  
†**Grateloupia** (emend. pro *-lupia* DesMoulins, 1828) [author ] 1830, Jhrb. f. Min., 1: 133  
*Grateloupina* Dall, 1902, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 26: 348 [= *Cytheriopsis* Conrad, 1865]  
*Gratelupia* DesMoulins, 1828, Bull. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 2 (12): 243 [named for Grateloup, hence should be *Grateloupia*]  
*Gratteloupia* (err. pro *Gratelupia* DesMoulins, 1828) d'Orbigny, 1852, Prodr. Paléont., 3: 105  
†**Larma** Stephenson, 1953, U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 242: 106  
**Meretrix** Lamarck, 1799, Mém. Soc. H. N. Paris, 85  
†**Mesocallista** Cox, 1952, Bull. Gold Coast geol. Surv., 17: 23  
†**Naulia** Cox, 1952, Bull. Gold Coast geol. Surv., 17: 21  
**Pachydesma** Conrad, 1854, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 7: 31 [n.n. pro *Trigonella* Conrad, 1837]  
*Pachydusa* (err. pro *-desma* Conrad, 1854) Hall, 1867, Ann. Rep. New York Cab., 20: 23  
**Planitivela** Olsson, 1961, Panama-Pacific Pelecypoda, 266  
†**Rohea** Marwick, 1938, Trans. Roy. Soc. N. Zealand, 68: 80  
†**Sechurina** Olsson, 1944, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 28: 215 (no. 111: 57)  
†**Tikia** Marwick, 1927, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 595  
**Tivela** Link, 1807, Beschr. Nat. Samml. Univ. Rostock, (3): 152  
†**Tivelina** Cossmann, 1886, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 21: 119  
*Transenella* (err. pro *-ennella* Dall, 1883) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1080  
**Transennella** Dall, 1883, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 6: 340, 341  
*Transennella* (err. pro *Transen-* Dall, 1883) [Kobelt], 1903, NachrBl. dtsh. malakozool. Ges., 35: 61

*Trigona* Megerle, 1811, Mag. Ges. Nat. Fr. Berlin, 5: 55, [non Jurine, 1807 (Hymen).]

*Trigonella* Conrad, 1837, Jour. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 7: 253 [non Da Costa, 1778 (Mactridae); see *Pachydesma* Conrad, 1854]

†*Xenoloupia* Clark, 1946, Geol. Soc. Amer., Mem. 16: 70

Subfamily **PITARINAE** Stewart, 1930

**Agriopoma** Dall, 1902, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 24: 509

**Amiantis** Carpenter, 1864, Rep. Brit. Assoc., 33 (Newcastle, 1863): 640

*Amyantis* "Conrad" (err. pro *Amia*- Carpenter, 1864) Carus, 1868-75, in Carus & Gerstaecker, Handb. Zool., 1: 738

**Aphrodora** Jukes-Browne, 1914, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 11: 61 [n.n. pro *Leucothea* Jukes-Browne, 1913]

†**Atopodontia** Cossmann, 1886, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 21: 98, 110

*Calista* (err. pro *Call*- Poli, 1791) Gray, 1852, Syn. Moll. Gt. Brit., 305

*Calistoderma* (err. pro *Call*- Poli, 1795) Deshayes, 1853, Cat. Conch. Coll. Brit. Mus., (1): 54

**Callista** Poli, 1791, Test Sicil., 1, Introd.: 30

*Calliste* (err. pro *-sta* Poli, 1791) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 31

*Callistoderma* Poli, 1795, Test. Sicil., 2: 252, 258 [= *Callista* Poli, 1791]

*Callizona* Jukes-Browne, 1913, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 10: 346 [non Doubleday, 1848 (Lepid.); see *Tinctora* Jukes-Browne, 1914, *Jukes-brownia* Cossmann, 1920 + *Callizonata* Strand, 1928]

*Callizonata* Strand, 1928, Arch. Naturgesch., 92 (1926), A8: 40 [n.n. pro *Callizona* Jukes-Browne, 1913; = *Tinctora* Jukes-Browne, 1914]

*Callocallista* (err. pro *Callocardia* Adams, 1864) Weaver, 1916, Univ. Washington Pub. Geol., 1 (1): 40

**Callocardia** Adams, 1864, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (3) 13: 307

†**Calpitarina** Jukes-Browne, 1908, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 8: 155

†**Calva** Popenoe, 1937, Jour. Paleont., 11: 394

*Cardiopsis* (err. pro *Cord*- Cossmann, 1910) Florei, 1961, Stud. si Cercetari Geologie, Acad. Rep. Popul. Romine, 6 (4): 675

*Cariatis* (err. pro *Cary*- Römer, 1862) Dohrn, 1880, Jhrb. dtsch. malakozool. Ges., 7: 168

*Caryates* (err. pro *-tis* Römer, 1862) Whitfield, 1891, Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist., 3: 410

*Caryathis* (err. pro *-atis* Römer, 1862) Vélain, 1876, C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris, 83: 285

*Caryatis* Römer, 1862, Malak. Bl., 9: 58, 60 [non Hübner, 1819 (Lepid.)]

†**Chimela** Casey, 1952, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 29: 173

*Chione* Gray, 1838, The Analyst, 8: 305 [non Megerle, 1811 (Veneridae: Chioninae); = *Callista* Poli, 1791]

*Chione* Leach, 1852, Syn. Moll. Gt. Brit., 302 [non Megerle, 1811 (Veneridae: Chioninae); = *Callista* Poli, 1791]

†**Chionella** Cossmann, 1886, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 21: 117

†**Cordiopsis** Cossmann, 1910, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 64: 387

*Coryalis* (err. pro *Caryatis* Römer, 1862) Coates, 1925, Trans. Proc. Perthshire Soc. nat. Sci., 8 (2): 88

**Costacallista** Palmer, 1927, Palaeontogr. Amer., 1 (5): 73, 84

**Costellipitar** Habe, 1951, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda, (2): 162

*Dione* Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 183 [non Hübner, 1819 (Lepid.), etc.; = *Hysteroconcha* Dall, 1902]

**Eucallista** Dall, 1902, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 26: 352

- Finlaya* Marwick, 1927, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 596 [non Theobald, 1903 (Dipt.); see *Marwickia* Finlay, 1930]
- †**Fossacallista** Marwick, 1938, Trans. Roy. Soc. N. Zealand, 68: 74
- †**Gilbertharrisella** Hodson, 1927, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 13: 54 (no. 49: 54)  
*Hypanthosoma* (err. pro *Hyphanto-* Dall, 1902) Woodring, 1925, Carnegie Inst. Wash. Publ. 366: 152  
*Hyphantosana* (err. pro *-soma* Dall, 1902) Cossmann, 1903, Rev. crit. Paléozoöl., 7: 114
- †**Hyphantosoma** Dall, 1902, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 26: 354
- Hysteroconcha** "Fischer" Dall, 1902, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 26: 354 [cf. *Dione* Gray, 1847]  
*Jukesbrownia* Cossmann, 1920, Rev. crit. Paléozoöl., 24: 82 [original as *Jukes-Brownia*] [n.n. pro *Callizona* Jukes-Browne, 1913; = *Tinctora* Jukes-Browne, 1914]
- †**Katherinella** Tegland, 1929, Univ. Calif. Publ., Bull. Dept. geol. Sci., 18 (10): 280
- Lamelliconcha** Dall, 1902, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 26: 354  
*Lioconcha* (err. pro *Lio-* Mörch, 1853) Dickerson, 1925, Geol. Min. Res. Philippine Is., 329
- Lepidocardia** Dall, 1902, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 26: 356  
*Leucothea* Jukes-Browne, 1913, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 10: 346 [non Mertens, 1833 (Coel.); see *Aphrodora* Jukes-Browne, 1914]
- Lioconcha** Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 26  
*Lionconcha* (err. pro *Liocon-* Mörch, 1853) Römer, 1868, Monogr. Moll. Gatt. Venus, 172
- Macrocallista** Meek, 1876, Rep. U.S. geol. Surv. Terr. (Hayden), 9: 179
- †**Marwickia** Finlay, 1930, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 61: 38 [n.n. pro *Finlaya* Marwick, 1927]
- Megapitaria** Grant & Gale, 1931, San Diego Soc. nat. Hist., Mem. 1: 12, 346
- †**Meisenia** Makiyama, 1936, Mem. Coll. Sci., Kyoto imp. Univ., (B) 11 (4): 215
- †**Microcallista** Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Pub. 3: 37, 244
- Nanopitar** Rehder, 1943, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 93: 88
- †**Nitidavenus** Vokes, 1939, Ann. New York Acad. Sci., 38: 82
- Notocallista** Iredale, 1924, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 49: 182, 210
- †**Omnivenus** Palmer, 1927, Palaeontogr. Amer., 1 (5): 115  
*Paradione* Dall, 1909, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 8: 197; 1909, U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 59: 120 [= *Chionella* Cossmann, 1886]  
*Pataria* (err. pro *Pit-* Dall, 1902) Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Pap. 3: 237  
*Pilar* (err. pro *Pitar* Römer, 1857) Pallary, 1912, Mém. Inst. Egypte, 7 (3): 167
- Pitar** Römer, 1857, Krit. Untersuch. Venus, 15  
*Pitara* (err. pro *-ria* Dall, 1902) Weaver, 1916, Univ. Washington Publ. Geol., 1 (1): 41
- †**Pitarella** Palmer, 1927, Palaeontogr. Amer., 1 (5): 35
- Pitarenus** Rehder & Abbott, 1951, Rev. Soc. Malac. "Carlos de la Torre," 8 (2): 57  
*Pitaria* (emend. pro *Pitar* Römer, 1857) Dall, 1902, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 26: 353
- Pitarina** Jukes-Browne, 1913, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 10: 346
- †**Pseudamiantis** Kuroda, 1933, Iwanami-Koza, Geol. Palaeont. Ser., Gastr. & Lamell., 63  
*Pseudoamiantis* (err. pro *Pseudam-* Kuroda, 1933) Kuroda & Habe, 1951, Ill. Cat. Jap. Shells, (12): 78
- †**Rhabdopitaria** Palmer, 1927, Palaeontogr. Amer., 1 (5): 211



- Saxidomus** Conrad, 1837, Jour. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 7: 249  
 †**Sinodiopsis** Eames, 1957, Bull. Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.), 3 (2): 64  
**Striacallista** Marwick, 1938, Trans. Roy. Soc. N. Zealand, 68 (3): 68  
**Sulcilioconcha** Habe, 1951, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda (2): 158  
**Tinctora** Jukes-Browne, 1914, Proc. malac. Soc. London 11: 61 [n.n. pro *Callizona* Jukes-Browne, 1913] [cf. *Jukesbrownia* Cossmann, 1920 + *Callizonata* Strand, 1928]  
*Tinotora* (err. pro *Tinct-* Jukes-Browne, 1914) Cossmann, 1915, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 19: 132  
 †**Trigonocallista** Rennie, 1930, Ann. S. Afric. Mus., 28: 197  
 †**Venidia** Clark, 1946, Geol. Soc. Amer., Mem. 16: 69

Subfamily **DOSINIINAE** H. & A. Adams, 1857

- Amphitaca* (err. pro *-pithaea* Leach, 1852) Bucquoy, Dautzenberg & Dollfus, 1893, Moll. Mar. Rouissillon, 2: 340, 342  
*Amphithaea* (err. pro *Ampi-* Leach, 1852) Dall, 1902, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 26: 346  
*Ampithaea* Leach, 1852, Syn. Moll. Gt. Brit., 312 [= *Pectunculus* Da Costa, 1778]  
*Arctoa* (emend. pro *Arctoë* Risso, 1826) Herrmannsen, 1846, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 1: 76  
**Arctoe** Risso, 1826, H. N. Europe, 4: 361 [original as *Arctoë*]  
*Artemes* (err. pro *-mis* Conrad, 1831) Emmons, 1858, Rep. N. Carolina geol. Surv., (1858): 295  
*Artemiderma* (err. pro *Arthem-* Poli, 1795) Blainville, 1818, Dict. Sci. nat., 10: 216  
*Artemidoderma* (emend. pro *Arthemiderma* Poli, 1795) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 34 (also as *Arthemidoderma*)  
*Artemis* (emend. pro *Arth-* Poli, 1791) Conrad, 1831, Amer. Mar. Shells; 1832, Foss. Tert. Form., 20 [non Kirby & Spence, 1828 (Lepid.)]  
*Arthemiderma* Poli, 1795, Test. Sicil., 2: 252, 258 [= *Pectunculus* Da Costa, 1778]  
*Arthemis* Poli, 1791, Test Sicil., 1, Introd.: 30 [= *Pectunculus* Da Costa, 1778]  
*Artimus* (err. pro *-temis* Conrad, 1831) Emmons, 1858, Rep. N. Carolina geol. Surv., (1858): 296  
*Asa* Basterot, 1825, Mém. Soc. Hist. nat. Paris, 21 [(2) 2]: 90 [= *Pectunculus* Da Costa, 1778]  
**Austrodosinia** Dall, 1902, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 26: 347  
**Bonartemis** Iredale, 1929, Mem. Queensland Mus., 9: 265  
*Cerana* Gisl. 1848, Nat. Thierr., viii [unnecessary n.n. pro "*Artemis*," i.e. *Arthemis*, Poli, 1791; not preocc. in botany]  
*Circompholos* (ex Klein) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 183 [= *Pectunculus* Da Costa, 1778]  
 †**Dollfusia** Cossmann, 1886, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 21: 116, 128  
**Dosinella** Dall, 1902, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 26: 347  
**Dosinia** Scopoli, 1777, Intr. Hist. Nat., 399  
*Dosinica* (err. pro *-isca* Dall, 1902) Haas, 1938, Bivalvia, lief. 2 (2), in Bronn, Klass. Ord. Tierr., 3 (Moll. 3): 307  
**Dosinidia** Dall, 1902, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 26: 347  
**Dosinisca** Dall, 1902, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 26: 347  
**Dosinobia** Finlay & Marwick, 1937, N. Zealand geol. Surv., Paleont. Bull. 15: 34  
**Dosinorbis** Dall, 1902, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 26: 347

- Dossinia* (err. pro *Dosi-* Scopoli, 1777) Crosse, 1870, Jour. Conchyl., 18: 438  
*Exoleta* Brown, 1827, Ill. Conch. G. B. & I., pl. xx, f. 2  
**Fallartemis** Iredale, 1930, Mem. Queensland Mus., 10: 75  
†**Kakahuia** Marwick, 1927, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 584  
†**Kaneharaia** Makiyama, 1936, Mem. Coll. Sci., Kyoto imp. Univ., (B) 11 (4): 213  
†**Kereia** Marwick, 1927, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 583  
**Meridosinia** Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 394  
*Orbiculus* Megerle, 1811, Mag. Ges. Nat. Fr. Berlin, 5: 58 [= *Pectunculus* Da Costa, 1778]  
*Paradosinia* (err. pro *Pard-* Iredale, 1929) Frizzell, 1936, Bull. Mus. roy. Hist. nat. Belg., 12 (34): 48  
**Pardosinia** Iredale, 1929, Mem. Queensland Mus., 9: 264  
*Pectonculus* (err. pro *Pectun-* Da Costa, 1778) Latreille, 1804, N. Dict. Sci. nat., 24: Tabl. méth., 115  
*Pectunculus* (err. pro *-lus* Da Costa, 1778) Conrad, 1860, Jour. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., (2) 4: 276  
**Pectunculus** Da Costa, 1778, Brit. Conch., 183  
*Pectunculus* (err. pro *-culus* Da Costa, 1778) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 154  
*Pectundulus* (err. pro *-tunculus* Da Costa, 1778) Tate, 1881, Proc. roy. Soc. Tasmania, (1880): 32  
†**Pelecyora** Dall, 1902, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 26: 346  
*Phacosma* (err. pro *-soma* Jukes-Browne, 1912) Preston, 1913, Zool. Rec., 49 (1912): 913  
**Phacosoma** Jukes-Browne, 1912, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 10: 100  
†**Raina** Marwick, 1927, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 583  
**Semelartemis** Iredale, 1930, Mem. Queensland Mus., 10: 76, 87  
**Sinodia** Jukes-Browne, 1908, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 8: 151

#### Subfamily CYCLININAE Frizzell, 1936

- Cyclina** Deshayes, 1850, Traité élém. Conch., 1 (2): 2, 623  
**Cyclinella** Dall, 1902, Nautilus, 16: 44  
**Cyclinorbis** Makiyama, 1926, Mem. Coll. Sci., Kyoto imp. Univ., (B) 2 (3): 158  
*Cyetina* (err. pro *-clina* Deshayes, 1850) Inaba, 1958, Contr. Mukaishima mar. Biol. Sta., (58-59): 33  
*Eocyetina* Dall, 1908, Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard, 43: 241 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Cyclina* Deshayes, 1850, not preocc. by *Cyclinus* Kirby, 1837]  
**Frighione** Fletcher, 1938, Rept. Br. A. N. Z. Antarct. Exped., 2A (6): 109  
†**Lucioploma** Olsson, 1942, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 27: 191 (no. 106: 39)  
**Paleomarcia** Fletcher, 1938, Rept. Br. A. N. Z. Antarct. Exped., 2A (6): 110

#### Subfamily GEMMINAE Dall, 1902

- Callicistronia** Dall, 1883, Science, 2: 447  
**Gemma** Deshayes, 1853, Cat. Conch. Coll. Brit. Mus., (1): 112  
**Parastarte** Conrad, 1862, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 14: 288  
*Perastarte* (err. pro *Par-* Conrad, 1862) Paetel, 1890, Cat. Conch.-Samml., (ed. 4), 3: 138  
*Totteniana* (err. pro *Tott-* Perkins, 1869) Perkins, 1871, Proc. Boston Soc. nat. Hist., 13: 434

*Totteniana* Perkins, 1869, Proc. Boston Soc. nat. Hist., 13: 148 (emend. to *Tottenia*, 1871, errata to 13: 428) [= *Gemma* Deshayes, 1853]

Subfamily **CLEMENTIINAE** Frizzell, 1936

*Blainvillea* (err. pro *-lia* Hupé, 1854) Dall, 1898, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (4): 933 [non Quatrefages, 1866 (Vermes)]

*Blainvillia* Hupé, 1854, Rev. Mag. Zool., (2) 6: 219 [non Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 (Dipt.)]

**Clementia** Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 149 [n.n.]; 1842, (ed. 44): 75; 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 184

**Compsomyax** Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Pub. 3: 37, 224

†**Egesta** Conrad, 1845, Foss. Med. Tert. U.S., (3): 70

*Euterentia* Cossmann, 1920, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 24: 137 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Terentia* Jukes-Browne, 1914, not preocc. by *Terentius* Stahl, 1866]

†**Flaventia** Jukes-Browne, 1908, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 8: 167

†**Psathura** Deshayes, 1858, Descr. Anim. s. Vert. Bassin Paris, 1: 478

**Terentia** Jukes-Browne, 1914, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 11: 86 [cf. *Euterentia* Cossmann, 1920]

Subfamily **TAPETINAE** H. & A. Adams, 1887

*Acolus* Jukes-Browne, 1913, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (8) 12: 479 [non Foerster, 1856 (Hymen.); see *Jukesena* Iredale, 1915]

**Acritopaphia** Iredale, 1936, Rec. Australian Mus., 19: 280

*Amygdala* Römer, 1857, Krit. Unters. Venus, 16 [non Gray, 1825 (Echin.); cf. *Ruditapes* Chiamenti, 1900]

†**Atamarcia** Marwick, 1927, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 622, 625

*Aureitapes* Chiamenti, 1900, Riv. ital. Sci. nat. Siena, 20: 11 [= *Polititapes* Chiamenti, 1900]

†**Baroda** Stoliczka, 1870, Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 145

†**Callistotapes** Sacco, 1900, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 28: 52

*Catelsysia* (emend. pro *Ka-* Römer, 1857) Newton, 1874, Zool. Rec., 9 (1872): 492

*Cyaneitapes* Chiamenti, 1900, Riv. ital. Sci. nat. Siena, 20: 11 [= *Polititapes* Chiamenti, 1900]

†**Cyclorisma** Dall, 1902, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 26: 357 [n.n. pro *Cyclothyrus* Conrad, 1873]

†**Cyclorismina** Marwick, 1927, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 622, 624

*Cyclothyrus* Conrad, 1873, App. A, p. 8, in Kerr, Geol. Surv. N. Carolina, 1 [separate, 1873; vol., 1875] [non McCoy, 1844 (Brach.); see *Cyclorisma* Dall, 1902]

*Cypremeria* (err. pro *Cypri-* Conrad, 1864) Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Publ. 3: 181

*Cyprinera* (err. pro *-ria* Conrad, 1864) Meek, 1873, Ann. Rep. U.S. geol. Surv. Terr., 6: 476

†**Cyprimeria** Conrad, 1864, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 16: 212

*Dallistotapes* (err. pro *Call-* Sacco, 1900) Cossmann, 1901, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 5: 30

**Eumarcia** Iredale, 1924, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 49: 182, 211

**Eurhomalea** Cossmann, 1920, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 24: 137 [n.n. pro *Rhomalea* Jukes-Browne, 1914]

**Eutapes** Chiamenti, 1900, Riv. ital. Sci. nat. Siena, 20: 11

**Gomphina** Möhrh, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 19

- Gomphinella** Marwick, 1927, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 622, 631
- †**Gomphomarcia** Kautsky, 1929, Ann. naturh. Mus. Wien, 43: 379
- †**Granicorium** Hedley, 1906, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 31: 466, 477
- Hemitapes** Römer, 1864, Malak. Bl., 11: 83
- Irona* Finlay, 1926, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 471 [non Mabille, 1883 (Gastr.); see *Notirus* Finlay, 1928]
- Irus* Oken, 1815, Lehrb. Nat., 3 (1): 230 [invalid ICZN 417]; Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 184 [non Oken, 1821 (Pandoridae)]
- Jukesena** Iredale, 1915, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 11: 299 [n.n. pro *Acolus* Jukes-Browne, 1913]
- Katalysia* (err. pro *Katel-* Römer, 1857) Dall, 1902, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 26: 336
- Katelseia* (err. pro *-lysia* Römer, 1857) Marschall, 1873, Nomencl. Zool., 122
- Katelsia** Römer, 1857, Krit. Unters. Venus, 17
- †**Legumen** Conrad, 1858, Jour. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., (2) 3: 325
- Levimarcia* Cox, 1927, Rep. Paleont. Zanzibar Prot., Neogene, Quat. Moll., 52 [= *Marcia* H. & A. Adams, 1857]
- Liocyma** Dall, 1870, Proc. Boston Soc. nat. Hist., 13: 256
- Lyocima* (err. pro *Liocyma* Dall, 1870) Barrois, 1887, in Zittel, Traité Paléont., 2 (1): 109
- Lyocyma* (err. pro *Lio-* Dall, 1870) Norman, 1888, Mus. Norman., (4-5): 26
- Macridiscus** Dall, 1902, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 26: 336, 359
- Marcia** H. & A. Adams, 1857, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 423
- †**Mercimonia** Dall, 1902, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 26: 361
- Metis* H. & A. Adams, 1857, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 436 [non Philippi, 1843 (Crust.); see *Myrsus* H. & A. Adams, 1858]
- †**Myrsopsis** Sacco, 1900, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 28: 57
- Myrsus** H. & A. Adams, 1858, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 660 [n.n. pro *Metis* H. & A. Adams, 1857]
- Nipponomarcia** Ikebe, 1941, Venus, 11 (2-3): 49, 50
- Notirus** Finlay, 1928, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 59: 278 [n.n. pro *Irona* Finlay, 1926]
- Notopaphia** Oliver, 1923, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 15: 185
- †**Opimarcia** Marwick, 1948, N. Zealand geol. Surv., Paleont. Bull. 16: 26
- Pahia* (err. pro *Paphia* Röding, 1798) Johnson, 1891, Pap. Proc. roy. Soc. Tasmania, (1890): 106
- Paphia** Röding, 1798, Mus. Boltin., 175
- Paphirus** Finlay, 1926, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 471
- Paphonotia** Hertlein & Strong, 1948, Zoologica, 33 (4): 192
- Paratapes** Stoliczka, 1870, Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 144 [n.n. pro *Textrix* Römer, 1857]
- Parembola* Römer, 1857, Krit. Unters. Venus, 16 [= *Tapes* Megerle, 1811]
- Polititapes** Chiamenti, 1900, Riv. ital. Sci. nat. Siena, 20: 11
- Protapes** Dall, 1902, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 26: 362
- Psephidea* (err. pro *-dia* Dall, 1902) Berry, 1907, Nautilus, 21: 21
- Psephidia** Dall, 1902, Jour. Conch., 10: 243 [n.n. pro *Psephis* Carpenter, 1864]
- Psephis* Carpenter, 1864, Rep. Brit. Assoc., 33 (Newcastle, 1863): 640 [non Guenée, 1854 (Lepid.)]
- Pullastra** G. B. Sowerby I, 1826, Gen. Shells, (28)



- Pullustra* (err. pro *-astra* G. B. Sowerby I, 1826) Ferguson, 1860, Nat. Hist. Redcar, 19  
*Rhomalea* Jukes-Browne, 1914, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 11: 84 [non Koch, 1873 (Arachn.); see *Eurhomalea* Cossmann, 1920]  
**Ruditapes** Chiamenti, 1900, Riv. ital. Sci. nat. Siena, 20: 13 [cf. *Amygdala* Römer, 1857]  
 †**Similivenus** Cossmann, 1910, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 64: 333 (as *Similivensis*, p. 335)  
 †**Sinonia** Stephenson, 1953, U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 242: 111  
 †**Siratoria** Otuka, 1937, Jap. Jour. Geol. Geogr., 14 (1-2): 30  
*Tanis* (err. pro *Tapes* Megerle, 1811) W[eyenbergh], 1875, Period. Zool., Buenos Aires, 2: 303  
**Tapes** Megerle, 1811, Mag. Ges. Nat. Fr. Berlin, 5: 51  
 †**Taurotapes** Sacco, 1900, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 28: 58  
 †**Tenea** Conrad, 1870, Amer. Jour. Conch., 6: 72  
 †**Textivenus** Cossmann, 1886, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 21: 109  
*Textrix* Römer, 1857, Krit. Unters. Venus, 16 [non Sundevall, 1883 (Arachn.); see *Paratapes* Stoliczka, 1870]  
 †**Venerella** Cossmann, 1886, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 21: 105  
*Venerirupes* (err. pro *Venerupis* Lamarck, 1818) Swainson, 1835, Elem. mod. Conch., 31  
*Venerirupis* (err. pro *Venerupis* Lamarck, 1818) Bowdich, 1822, Elem. Conch., 2: 5  
 †**Veneritapes** Cossmann, 1886, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 21: 104  
*Venerupes* (err. pro *-pis* Lamarck, 1818) Swainson, 1840, Treat. malacol. 376  
**Venerupis** Lamarck, 1818, Anim. s. Vert., 5: 506  
*Venerupsis* (err. pro *-upis* Lamarck, 1818) Pezant, 1908, Feuille jeunes Nat., 38, no. 455: 228  
*Veniorupis* (err. pro *Vener-* Lamarck, 1818) Norman, 1860, Zoologist, 18: 5876

 Subfamily **CHIONINAE** Frizzell, 1936

- Anaitis* Römer, 1857, Krit. Unters. Venus, 16 [non Duponchel, 1829 (Lepid.)]  
*Anomalocardia* (err. pro *-locardia* Schumacher, 1817) Ihering, 1923, Arch. Moll., 55: 190  
**Anomalocardia** Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 44, 134  
**Anomalodiscus** Dall, 1902, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 26: 359  
**Antinioche** Olsson, 1961, Panama-Pacific Pelecypoda, 310  
**Austrovenus** Finlay, 1926, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 470  
**Bassina** Jukes-Browne, 1914, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 11: 81  
**Callanaitis** Iredale, 1917, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 12: 322, 329 [n.n. pro *Salacia* Jukes-Browne, 1914]  
**Callithaca** Dall, 1902, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 26: 364  
*Chamelaëa* (err. pro *-lea* Mörch, 1853) Römer, 1860, Malak. Bl., 7: 161  
**Chamelea** (ex Klein) Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 23  
*Chine* (err. pro *Chione* Megerle, 1811) G. B. Sowerby II, 1839, Conch. Man., 120  
*Chiona* (err. pro *-ne* Megerle, 1811) Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 24  
**Chione** Megerle, 1811, Mag. Ges. Nat. Fr. Berlin, 5: 51  
**Chioneryx** Iredale, 1924, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 49: 182, 210  
**Chionista** Keen, 1958, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 38: 242 (no. 172: 242)

- Chionopsis** Olsson, 1932, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 19: 3, 111 (no. 68: 3, 111)  
*Clausinella* (err. pro *-ella* Gray, 1851) Morais, 1941, Mem. Notic., Mus. Min. Geol., Univ. Coimbra, (10): 4
- Clausinella** Gray, 1851, List Brit. Anim. Coll. Brit. Mus., 7: 12  
*Collithaca* (err. pro *Calli-* Dall, 1902) Ozaki, Futuka & Ando, 1957, Bull. Nat. Sci. Mus. [Japan], (N.S.) 3 (3): 172
- Colonche** Olsson, 1961, Panama-Pacific Pelecypoda, 311  
*Crassivenus* Perkins, 1869, Proc. Boston Soc. nat. Hist., 13: 147 [= *Mercenaria* Schumacher, 1817]
- Cryptobema* (err. pro *-nema* Jukes-Browne, 1914) Haas, 1938, Bivalvia, lief. 2 (2), in Bronn, Klass. Ord. Tierr., 3 (Moll. 3): 308  
*Cryptogramma* Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 22 [= *Anomalocardia* Schumacher, 1817]
- Cryptogrammia* (err. pro *-ma* Mörch, 1853) Mörch, 1861, Malak. Bl., 7: 198
- Cryptonema** Jukes-Browne, 1914, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 11: 80 [not preocc. by *Cryptonema* Bigsby, 1868, an error for *Cryptonella* Hall, 1861 (Brach), fide Neave, 1939, 1: 889; cf. *Cryptonemella* Kuroda & Habe, 1951]
- Cryptonemella* Kuroda & Habe, 1951, Ill. Cat. Jap. Shells, (13): 86 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Cryptonema* Jukes-Browne, 1914]
- Eusalacia* Cossmann, 1920, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 24: 137 (as *Euralacia*, p. 183) [n.n. pro *Salacia* Jukes-Browne, 1914; = *Callanaitis* Iredale, 1917]
- Glycydonta** Cotton, 1936, Rec. S. Australian Mus., 5: 503
- Gnidiella** Parker, 1949, Jour. Paleont., 23: 582
- Hermione* Leach, 1852, Syn. Moll. Gr. Brit., 306 [non Meigen, 1800 (Dipt.), etc.; = *Chamelea* Mörch, 1853]
- †**Hinemoana** Marwick, 1927, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 597, 621
- Humilaria** Grant & Gale, 1931, San Diego Soc. nat. Hist., Mem. 1: 12, 325
- iliochione** Olsson, 1961, Panama-Pacific Pelecypoda, 297
- Leucoma* (err. pro *Leuk-* Römer, 1857) Mörch, 1861, Malak. Bl., 7: 197 [non Hübner, 1822 (Lepid.)]
- Leukoma** Römer, 1857, Krit. Unters. Venus, 17
- Liophora* (err. pro *Liro-* Conrad, 1862) Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Publ. 3: 215
- †**Liophora** Conrad, 1862, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 14: 575, 586
- Mercenaria** Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 45, 135
- Murcia* Römer, 1857, Krit. Unters. Venus, 16 [non Koch, 1835 (Arachn.); = *Anomalocardia* Schumacher, 1817]
- Nioche** Hertlein & Strong, 1948, Zoologica, 33 (4): 186
- Notochione** Hertlein & Strong, 1948, Zoologica, 33 (4): 188
- Novathaca** Habe, 1951, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda, (2): 180
- Orthygia* (err. pro *Orty-* Leach, 1827) Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 23
- Orthygia* Leach, 1827, in Brown, Ill. Conch. G. B. & I., pl. xix, fig. 14 [non Boie, 1826 (Aves)]
- †**Panchione** Olsson, 1964, Neog. Moll. Northwestern Ecuador, 62
- †**Parvivenus** Sacco, 1900, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 28: 45
- Pasiphae* Leach, 1852, Syn. Moll. Gt. Brit., 308 [non Latreille, 1819 (Crust.); = *Timoclea* Brown, 1827]
- Placamen** Iredale, 1925, Rec. Australian Mus., 14: 248
- Protocallithaca** Nomura, 1937, Res. Bull. Saito Ho-on Kai Mus., (13): 10
- Protothaca** Dall, 1902, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 26: 336, 364

- Prototheca* (err. pro. *-thaca* Dall, 1902) Howe, 1922, Univ. Calif. Publ., Bull. Dept. geol. Sci., 14 (3): 85
- Salacia* Jukes-Browne, 1914, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 11: 81 [non Lamouroux, 1816 (Coel.); see *Callanaitis* Iredale, 1917, + *Eusalacia* Cossmann, 1920]
- †*Securella* Parker, 1949, Jour. Paleont., 23: 587
- Tawera* Marwick, 1927, Trans. N. Zealand Inst. 57: 597, 613
- Timoclaca* (err. pro *-lea* Brown, 1827) Stoliczka, 1870, Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 148
- Timoclea* Brown, 1827, Ill. Conch. G. B. & I., pl. xix, fig. 11; (Leach MS) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 184
- Timodea* (err. pro *-oclea* Brown, 1827) [Beck], 1847, Amtl. Ber. Vers. dtsh. Naturf., 24: 116
- Triquetra* Blainville, 1828, Dict. Sci. nat., 57: 274
- Tropithaca* Olsson, 1961, Panama-Pacific Pelecypoda, 305
- Tuangua* Marwick, 1927, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 622, 623
- †*Turia* Marwick, 1927, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 597, 611
- Veremolpa* Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 397
- Veremorpha* (? err. pro *-molpa* Iredale, 1930) Akamine, 1952, Misc. Reps. Res. Inst. Nat. Resources, Japan, (26): 29 [n.n.]
- Zucleica* Leach, 1852, Syn. Moll. Gt. Brit., 307 [= *Clausinella* Gray, 1851]

#### Family VENERIDAE (*Incertae sedis*)

The systematic position within the family Veneridae of the following generic names, all of which are invalid, is not known:

- Asa* Leach, 1847, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., 20: 272 [non Basterot, 1825 (Dosiniinae)]
- Assa* (err. pro *Asa* Leach, 1847) Gray, 1851, List Brit. Anim. Coll. Brit. Mus., 7: 3
- Capsa* Leach, 1852, Syn. Moll. Gt. Brit., 298 [non Bruguière, 1797 (Psammobiidae)]
- Mioclausinella* Kautsky, 1936, Bohrtechn. Zeit. Wien, 12 [invalid, no type designation]
- Petrifora* Berthold, 1827, in Latreille, Nat. Fam. Thierr., 211 [n.n.]
- Venulites* Schlotheim, 1813, Taschenb. Min., 72; 1820, Die Petref., 195 [invalid, Code Z. N., art. 20; = *Venus* Linnaeus] [a name used for fossil shells of venerid aspect, fide Stoliczka, 1871, p. 293]
- Venusites* (err. pro *Venul-* Schlotheim, 1813) de Verneuil, 1848, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (2) 5: 150

#### Family PETRICOLIDAE Deshayes, 1831

- Choristodon* Jonas, 1844, Z. Malakozool., 185
- Claudiconcha* Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1087
- Gastranella* Verrill, 1872, Amer. Jour. Sci., (3) 3: 286
- Lajonkairea* (err. pro *-ria* Deshayes, 1854) Jukes-Browne, 1910, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 9: 214
- Lajonkaireia* (emend. pro *-ria* Deshayes, 1854) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1085
- Lajonkairia* Deshayes, 1854, Cat. Conch. Coll. Brit. Mus., (2): 217
- Lucinopsis* Forbes & Hanley, 1848, Hist. Brit. Moll., 1: 433 [= *Mysia* (Leach MS) Lamarck, 1818]
- Mysia* (Leach MS) Lamarck, 1818, Anim. s. Vert., 5: 543 [in synonymy]
- Mysia* Wood, 1840, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., 6: 250 [non (Leach MS) Lamarck, 1818]

- Myxia* (err. pro *Mys*- "Leach MS" Lamarck, 1818) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 133
- Naranaio* (err. pro -*nio* Gray, 1853) Dall, 1900, in Eastman-Zittel, Text-Book Paleont., 1: 417; 1913, (ed. 2): 494
- Naranais* (err. pro -*naio* Dall, 1900) Neave, 1944, Nomen. Zool., 3: 266
- Naranio* Gray, 1853, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (2) 11: 38
- Narinio* (err. pro *Naran*- Gray, 1853) Tapparone-Canefri, 1874, Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. nat. Genova, 6: 565
- Petricola** Lamarck, 1801, Syst. Anim. s. Vert., 121
- Petricolaria** Stoliczka, 1870, Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 139
- Petricoligenus* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
- Petricolirus** Habe, 1951, Ill. Cat. Jap. Shells, (15): 95; 1952, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda, (3): 188
- †**Pleiorytis** Conrad, 1862, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 14: 286
- Pliorytis* (err. pro *Pleio*- Conrad, 1862) Conrad, 1863, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 14: 576
- Pseudoirus** Habe, 1951, Ill. Cat. Jap. Shells, (15): 98
- Roxellaria* (emend. pro *Rupellaria* Fleuriau de Bellevue, 1802) Agassiz, 1845, Nom. Syst. gen. Moll., 79
- Rupellaria* Fleuriau de Bellevue, 1802, Journ. de Phys., 54: 347; 1802, Bull. Sci. Soc. philom. Paris, (62): 106 [= *Petricola* Lamarck, 1801]
- Rupellarigenus* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
- Ruperella* (err. pro *Rupellaria* Fleuriau de Bellevue, 1802) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 184
- Velargilla** Iredale, 1931, Rec. Australian Mus., 18: 207

#### Family COOPERELLIDAE Dall, 1900

- Cooperella** Carpenter, 1864, Rep. Brit. Ass., 33 (Newcastle, 1863): 611, 639
- †**Cooperellopsis** Woodring, 1925, Carnegie Inst. Wash. Publ. 366: 165
- Cosperella* (err. pro *Coop*- Carpenter, 1864) Neumayr, 1891, Denkschr. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 58: 770
- Halodakra** Olsson, 1961, Panama-Pacific Pelecypoda, 319
- Oedalia** Carpenter, 1864, Rep. Brit. Ass., 33, (Newcastle, 1863): 611, 639 [cf. *Oedalina* Carpenter, 1865]
- Oedalina* Carpenter, 1865, Proc. Calif. Acad. nat. Sci., 3: 208 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Oedalia* Carpenter, 1864, not preocc. by *Oedalea* Meigen, 1820 (Dipt.)]

#### Family GLAUCONOMIDAE Gray, 1853

- Glaucomya* (emend. pro *Glaucnome* Gray, 1828) Woodward, 1854, Manual Moll., (2): 307
- Glaucnoma* (err. pro -*me* Gray, 1828) Desmarest, 1858, in Chenu, Encycl. Hist. nat. Crust. Moll. Zooph., 4: 229
- Glaucnome** Gray, 1828, Spicil. Zool., 6
- Glaucnometta** Iredale, 1936, Rec. Australian Mus., 19: 281
- Glaucnomya* (emend. pro -*me* Gray, 1828) Bronn, 1838, Lethaea Geogn., 2: 807
- Glycemeris* (err. pro *Glaucnome* Gray, 1828) Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834, in Cuvier's Anim. Kingd., 12: 597 (note)
- Glycemeris* Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834, in Cuvier's Anim. Kingd., 12: pl. 31 [non Da Costa, 1778 (Glycymeridae)]
- Tanysiphon** Benson, 1858, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (3) 1: 407



Family **RZEHAKIIDAE** Korobkov, 1954

- †**Ergenica** Zhizchenko, 1953, Trudy VNIIGAZ, Vopzosity Geol. i Geochimii nefti, 206 [n.n.]; 1958, Prin. strat. i Unificirovanaja schema Kainoz. Otlozh. Sev. Kavkaza. Gostoptechizdat, 85  
*Oncophora* Rzehak, 1882, Verh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien., 16: 41 [non Diesing, 1857 (Vermes); see *Rzehakia* Korobkov, 1954]  
*Oncophorus* (err. pro *-phora* Rzehak, 1882) Carus, 1889, Zool. Anz., (regist., 1-10): 302  
 †**Rzehakia** Korobkov, 1954, Sprav. Metod. Rukov. po tert. Moll., Lamell., 168 [n.n. pro *Oncophora* Rzehak, 1822]

## Order MYOIDA Stoliczka 1870

## [Asthenodontida Dall, 1895]

## Suborder MYINA Newell, 1965

Superfamily **MYACEA** Lamarck, 1818Family **MYIDAE** Lamarck, 1818

- †**Antiguamya** Effinger, 1938, Jour. Paleont., 12: 373  
**Arenomya** Winckworth, 1930, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 19: 15  
**Austroplatyodon** Olsson, 1961, Panama-Pacific Pelecypoda, 424  
*Chama* Da Costa, 1778, Brit. Conch., 230 [non Linnaeus, 1758 (Chamidae)] [invalid ICZN 484]  
 †**Coquandia** Seguenza, 1876, Rend. Accad. Sci. fis. nat. Napoli, 15: 12 [n.n.]; 1882, Atti Accad. Lincei, Mem. (3) 12: 123  
*Cryptodonta* (Nuttall MS) Carpenter, 1864, Rep. Brit. Ass., 33 (Newcastle, 1863): 525 [= *Platyodon* Conrad, 1837]  
**Cryptomya** Conrad, 1848, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 4: 121  
**Distugonia** Iredale, 1936, Rec. Australian Mus., 19: 283  
*Hiatula* Modeer, 1793, K. svenska VetenskAkad. Nya Handl., 14: 178 [= *Mya* Linnaeus, 1758]  
*May* (err. pro *Mya* Linnaeus, 1758) Wallace, 1939, Bull. nat. Hist. Soc. Maryland, 9 (10): 87  
*Mega* (err. pro *Mya* Linnaeus, 1758) Salisbury, 1948, Zool. Rec., 82 (1945), Moll.: 89  
**Mya** Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10): 670 [valid ICZN 94]  
*Myalina* Conrad [1845], Foss. med. Tert. U.S., (3): 65 [non Koninck, 1842 (Myalinidae); see *Paramya* Conrad, 1860]  
*Myarina* (emend. pro *Mya* Linnaeus, 1758) Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 146  
*Myarius* (emend. pro *Mya* Linnaeus, 1758) Duméril, 1806, Zool. Anal., 168  
*Myes* (err. pro *Mya* Linnaeus, 1758) Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10): 645  
*Myia* (err. pro *Mya* Linnaeus, 1758) Blanchard, 1845, Ann. Sci. nat., (3) 4: 364  
 †**Paramya** Conrad, 1860, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 13: 232 [n.n. pro *Myalina* Conrad, 1845]  
**Platyodon** Conrad, 1837, Jour. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 7: 235  
*Shaenia* (err. pro *Sphen-* Turton, 1822) Carpenter, 1865, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 17: 54

- Spaeria* (err. pro *Sphen-* Turton, 1822) Berthold, 1827, in Latreille, Nat. Fam. Thierr., 596
- Spenia* (err. pro *Sphe-* Turton, 1822) Brown, 1827, Ill. Conch. G. B. & I., pl. xiv, f. 22
- Sphaena* (err. pro *Sphenia* Turton, 1822) Blainville, 1824, Dict. Sci. nat., 32: 344
- Sphaenia* (err. pro *Sphe-* Turton, 1822) Conrad, 1837, Jour. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 7: 234
- Sphena* (err. pro *Sphaena* Blainville, 1824) Neave, 1940, Nomen. Zool., 4: 246
- Sphenia** Turton, 1822, Conch. Insul. Brit., xvii, 36
- Sphenica* (err. pro *-nia* Turton, 1822) Cossmann, 1923, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 27: 101
- Syphonia* (err. pro *Sphenia* Turton, 1822) [Kobelt], 1902, NachrBl. dtsh. malakozool. Ges., 34: 109
- †**Taeniodon** Dunker, 1848, Palaeontographica, 1 (4): 179
- Tugonella** Jousseume, 1891, Le Naturaliste, 13 (2) no. 107: 202
- Tugonia* Récluz, 1846, Rev. mag. Zool. (Soc. Cuv.), 9: 168, 174 [= *Tugonia* Gray, 1842]
- Tugonia** Gray, 1842, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus. (ed. 44): 91 (as *Tagonia*, p. 78); 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 190
- †**Tugoniopsis** Dall, 1898, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (4): 860
- Venatomya** Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 403

#### Family **RAETOMYIDAE** Newton, 1919

- †**Amotapus** Olsson, 1928, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 14: 68 (no. 52: 22)
- †**Raetomya** Newton, 1919, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 13: 79

#### Family **CORBULIDAE** Lamarck, 1818

- Alloides* (err. pro *Aloidis* Megerle, 1811) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 7 (also as *Alloidis*, p. 7)
- Aloides* (err. pro *-dis* Megerle, 1811) H. & A. Adams, 1856, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 356
- Aloidis* Megerle, 1811, Mag. Ges. Nat. Fr. Berlin, 5: 67 [= *Corbula* Bruguière, 1797]
- †**Anapteris** Van Winkle, 1919, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 8: 7 (no. 33: 7)
- Anisocorbula** Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 404
- Anisorhynchus* (Conrad MS) Meek, 1871, Prelim. Rep. U.S. geol. Surv. Wyoming & Contig. Terr., (2nd Ann. Rep. Prog.): 293 [non Schoenherr, 1842 (Coleopt.); see *Ursirivus* Vokes, 1945]
- Anisorhyncus* (err. pro *-chus* Meek, 1871) Conrad, 1874, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 26: 27
- Anisothyris* Conrad, 1871, Amer. Jour. Conch., 6: 196 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Pachydon* Gabb, 1868, not preocc. by *Paxydon* Schumacher, 1817]
- †**Bicorbula** Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1123
- Bicoreula* (err. pro *-bula* Fischer, 1887) Fischer & Wenz, 1918, Nachr.-Bl. dtsh. malakozool. Ges., 50: 62
- Biocorbula* (err. pro *Bic-* Fischer, 1887) Harris & Palmer, 1946, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 30: 117 (no. 117: 117)
- †**Bothrocorbula** Gabb, 1873, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 24: 274
- †**Caestocorbula** Vincent, 1910, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 44: 141
- †**Caryocorbula** Gardner, 1926, Nautilus, 40: 45, 46

- Coestocorbula* (err. pro *Cae-* Vincent, 1910) Vincent, 1922, Ann. Soc. Zool. malac. Belg., 52: 95  
**Corbula** Bruguière, 1797, Encycl. Méth. (Tabl. Vers), 2: pl. 230; Lamarck, 1799, Mém. Soc. H. N. Paris, 89  
*Corbulalamella* (err. pro *-ulamella* Meek & Hayden, 1857) Meek, 1876, Rep. U.S. geol. Surv. Terr. (Hayden), 9: 246  
†**Corbulamella** Meek & Hayden, 1857, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 9: 143  
*Corbulamya* (err. pro *-lomya* Nyst, 1844) Suter, 1913, Man. N. Zealand Moll., 1007  
*Corbuligenus* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]  
†**Corbulomima** Vokes, 1945, Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist., 86: 10  
*Corbulomina* (err. pro *-mima* Vokes, 1945) Ota, 1964, Mem. Fac. Sci., Kyushu Univ., (D) 15: 158  
†**Corbulomya** Nyst, [1844], Mém. cour. Acad. roy. Belg. 17 (1845): 59  
*Cunaeocorbula* (err. pro *Cuneo-* Cossmann, 1886) Nagao, 1928, Sci. Rep. Tohoku imp. Univ., (Geol.) 9 (3): 116  
*Cuneocorbula* (err. pro *-corbula* Cossmann, 1886) Cossmann, 1908, Mém. Mus. Hist. nat. Belg., 5 (3): 27  
†**Cuneocorbula** Cossmann, 1886, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 21: 49  
†**Cuspicorbula** Olsson, 1928, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 14: 99 (no. 52: 53)  
*Dentina* Megerle, 1841, in Villa, Disp. Syst. conch., 45 [in synonymy; = *Lentidium* Cristofori & Jan, 1832]  
†**Eousivivas** Ota, 1964, Mem. Fac. Sci., Kyushu Univ., (D) 15: 155  
†**Fabagella** Cossmann, 1886, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 21: 53  
†**Ficusocorbula** Korobkov, 1954, Sprav. Metod. Rukov. po tert. Moll., Lamell., 225  
†**Flexicorbula** Chavan, 1947, Jour. Conchyl., 87: 173  
*Gorbula* (err. pro *Cor-* Lamarck, 1799) Oostingh, 1935, Wetenschapp. Meded. (Dienst. Mijnb. Ned.-Ind.), (26): 200  
*Harlea* Gray, 1842, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 44): 78, 91 [n.n.]  
†**Hexacorbula** Olsson, 1932, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 19: 140 (no. 68: 140)  
†**Janschinella** Merklin, 1961, Paleont. Zhurn., 1: 84  
**Juliacorbula** Olsson & Harbison, 1953, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Mon. 8: 148  
*Lentidium* Cristofori & Jan, 1832, Cat. Mus. (Mantissa Test.), 4  
†**Nipponicorbula** Ota, 1964, Mem. Fac. Sci., Kyushu Univ., (D) 15: 157  
**Notocorbula** Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 404  
†**Pachydon** Gabb, 1869, Amer. Jour. Conch., 4: 198 [cf. *Anisothyris* Conrad, 1871]  
*Pachydon*. (emend. pro *Pachydon* Gabb, 1869) Meek, 1876, Rep. U.S. geol. Surv. Terr. (Hayden), 9: 241 [non v. Meyer, 1838 (Mamm.), etc.]  
**Panamicorbula** Pilsbry, 1932, Nautilus, 45: 105  
†**Parmicorbula** Vokes, 1944, Amer. Jour. Sci., 242: 619, 621  
*Potamocorbula* (err. pro *Potam-* Habe, 1955) Salisbury, 1957, Zool. Rec., 92 (1955), Moll.: 112  
†**Phaenomya** Weaver & Palmer, 1922, Univ. Washington Publ. Geol., 1 (3): 26  
**Physoida** Pallary, 1900, Jour. Conchyl., 48: 409  
**Potamocorbula** Habe, 1955, Publ. Akdeshi mar. biol. Sta., (4): 22 [Feb.] [n.n.]; 1955, Zool. Mag. (Dobutsuga Zasshi), 64 (9): 272 [Sept. 15]  
†**Pulsidis** Ota, 1964, Mem. Fac. Sci., Kyushu Univ., (D) 15: 149  
*Raleta* Gray, 1842, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 44): 78, 91 [n.n.]  
†**Semicorbula** Cossmann, 1909, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 63: 186  
**Serracorbula** Olsson, 1961, Panama-Pacific Pelecypoda, 433  
**Solidicorbula** Habe, 1949, Ill. Cat. Jap. Shells, (1): 2

**Tenuicorbula** Olsson, 1932, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 19: 141 (no. 68: 141) as *Temucorbula* p. 244)

†**Tiza** de Gregorio, 1890, Ann. Géol. Paléont., livr. 8: 234

*Tomala* Gray, 1842, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 44): 78, 91 [n.n.]

†**Ursirivus** Vokes, 1945, Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist., 86: 15 [n.n. pro *Anisorhynchus* Conrad in Meek, 1871]

*Ursivivas* (err. pro *-rivus* Vokes, 1945) Ota, 1964, Mem. Fac. Sci., Kyushu Univ., (D) 15: 156

*Valicorbula* (err. pro *Vari-* Grant & Gale, 1931) Inaba, 1953, Contr. Mukaishima mar. biol. Sta., (58-59): 38

**Varicorbula** Grant & Gale, 1931, San. Diego Soc. nat. Hist., Mem. 1: 12, 420

†**Vokesula** Stenzel & Twining, in Stenzel, Krauss, and Twining, 1957, Univ. Texas Publ. 5704: 9, 173

#### Family **SPHENIOPSISIDAE** Gardner, 1928

**Grippina** Dall, 1912, Nautilus, 25: 128

†**Spheniopsis** Sandberger, 1863, Conch. Mainz. Tert., 289

#### Family **MYADESMIDAE** Clark, 1922

†**Myadesma** Clark, 1922, Univ. Calif. Publ. Bull. Dept. geol. Sci., 14 (4): 115, 116

#### Family **ERODONTIDAE** Winckworth, 1932

*Azar* (? err. pro *Azara* d'Orbigny, 1839) Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 150 [n.n.]

†**Azara** d'Orbigny, 1839, Voy. Amér. mérid., (Paléont.): pl. 7; 1842, (text): 161

*Eredona* (err. pro *Erod-* Daudin, 1802) Pilsbry, 1932, Nautilus, 45: 105

*Erodina* (err. pro *-dona* Daudin, 1802) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 191

**Erodona** Daudin, 1802,<sup>8</sup> in Bosc, Hist. Nat. Coquilles, suite a Deterville ed. Buffon, Moll., 2: 329

*Pacyodon* (Beck MS) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 191 [= *Erodona* Daudin, 1802]

†**Potamomya** G. B. Sowerby II, 1839, Conch. Man., 88 [n.n.]; 1842, (ed. 2): 236, 310; 1840, Min. Conch., Index, 6: 241

*Potamomya* Adams, 1852, Cat. Shells Panama, 295, 519 [non G. B. Sowerby II, 1839]

*Potomomya* (err. pro *Pota-* G. B. Sowerby II, 1839) Morris, 1843, Cat. Brit. Foss., 99

#### Family **PLEURODESMATIDAE** Cossmann & Peyrot, 1909

†**Pleurodesma** Hoernes, 1859, Abh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien., 4: 43

#### Family **MEGADESMATIDAE** (Pachydomidae Fischer, 1887)

†**Astartila** Dana, 1847, Amer. Jour. Sci., (2) 4: 155

*Clarkia* Koninck, 1878, Mém. Soc. Sci. Liège, (2) 7: 128 [= *Pyramus* Dana, 1847]

<sup>8</sup>Dodge cited evidence indicating that volume 3 of this work, containing the generic name *Hiatella*, was issued prior to October 23, 1801. This makes the date 1802, generally accepted for *Erodona* which appeared in volume 2, subject to question.



- †**Cleobis** Dana, 1847, Amer. Jour. Sci., (2) 4: 154  
 †**Globicarina** Waterhouse, 1965, Malacologia, 2 (3): 374  
*Maenia* (err. pro *Myon-* Dana, 1847) Dalton, 1880, Geol. Rec., (1877): 393  
*Maenia* (emend. pro *Myonia* Dana, 1847) Dana, 1849, in Wilkes, U.S. Explor. Exped., 10 (Geol.): 694  
 †**Megadesmus** J. de C. Sowerby, 1838, in Mitchell, Three Exped. Australia, 1, 14 [cf. *Pachydomus* Morris, 1845]  
 †**Myonia** Dana, 1847, Amer. Jour. Sci., (2) 4: 158  
 †**Notomya** McCoy, 1847 [Nov.], Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., 20: 303  
*Pachydomus* Morris, 1845, in de Strzelecki, Phys. descr. N. S. Wales, 271 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Megadesmus* J. de C. Sowerby, 1838, not preocc. by *Megadesma* Bowdich, 1822 (Donacidae)]  
*Pachydonus* (err. pro *-domus* Morris, 1845) Branson, 1948, Geol. Soc. Amer., Mem. 26: 638  
 †**Pachymyonia** Dun, 1932, Rec. Australian Mus., 18: 411  
*Pachyonyonia* (err. pro *Pachymy-* Dun, 1932) Newell, 1956, Amer. Mus. Novitates no. 1799: 2  
 †**Pleurikodonta** Runnegar, 1965, Jour. Geol. Soc. Australia, 12 (2): 247  
*Pyramia* (emend. pro *-mus* Dana, 1847) Dana 1849, in Wilkes, U.S. Explor. Exped., 10 (Geol.): 695  
 †**Pyramus** Dana, 1847 [July], Amer. Jour. Sci., (2) 4: 156

*Incertae sedis*

- †**Vacunella** Waterhouse, 1965, Malacologia, 2 (3): 377

Superfamily **GASTROCHAENACEA** Gray, 1840Family **GASTROCHAENIDAE** Gray, 1840

- Chaena** Philipsson, 1788, Diss. Nova Test. Gen., 19  
*Choen*a (err. pro *Chae-* Philipsson, 1788) Deshayes, 1830, Encycl. méth. (Vers), 2 (1): 236  
**Cucurbitula** Gould, 1861, Proc. Boston Soc. nat. Hist., 8: 22  
**Dufoichaena** Lamy, 1925, Jour. Conchyl., 68: 307  
**Eufistulana** Eames, 1951, Philos. Trans. roy. Soc. London, (B) no. 627, 235: 445 [n.n. pro *Fistulana* Bruguière, 1789]  
*Fistulana* Bruguière, 1789, Encycl. méth. (Vers), 1: xii, pl. 167 [non Müller, 1776 (Coel.); see *Eufistulana* Eames, 1951]  
*Fistulanigenus* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. viii, [invalid ICZN 316]  
*Fistularia* (err. pro *-lana* Bruguière, 1789) Gray, 1851, List Brit. Anim. Brit. Mus., 7: 56  
*Gashochaena* (err. pro *Gastro-* Spengler, 1783) Carpenter, 1861, Ann. Rep. Smithson. Instn., (1860): 248  
*Gasterochaena* (err. pro *Gastro-* Spengler, 1783) Goldfuss, 1832, Naturh. Atlas, 4: 93  
**Gastrochaena** Spengler, 1783, Nye Saml. K. Dansk. Skrifter, 2: 179  
*Gastrochaenia* (err. pro *-na* Spengler, 1783) Dollfus, 1902, Jour. Conchyl., 50: 95  
*Gastrochaenites* Bronn, 1848, Index Palaeont., 526 [invalid, Code Z. N., art. 20; = *Gastrochaena* Spengler, 1783]  
*Gastrochaenocium* (pro *-chaenites* Bronn, 1848) Bronn, 1848, Index Palaeont., 526  
 †**Gastrochaenopsis** Chavan, 1952, Mém. Suisses Paléont., 69: 120

- Gastrochana* (err. pro *-chaena* Spengler, 1783) Lea, 1843, Proc. Amer. phil. Soc., 3: 163
- Gastrochena* (err. pro *-chaena* Spengler, 1783) Fleming, 1822, Phil. Zool., 2: 507
- Gastrochina* (err. pro *-chaena* Spengler, 1783) Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 256
- Gastrochoena* (err. pro *-chaena* Spengler, 1783) Lamarck, 1818, Anim. s. Vert., 5: 446
- Gastrochoena** Brown, 1827, Ill. Conch. G. B. & I., pl. 9
- Gastrochorna* (err. pro *-chaena* Spengler, 1783) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 85
- Gastrogæna* (err. pro *-chaena* Spengler, 1783) Schmidt, 1818, Versuch. Conch.-Samml., 157, 166 (also as *Gastrogena*, p. 216)
- †**Kummelia** Stephenson, 1937, Jour. Wash. Acad. Sci., 27 (2): 58, 60
- Roccellaria* (err. pro *Roce-* Blainville, 1828) Schaufuss, 1869, Moll. Syst. Cat. Paetel, 17
- Roccellaria** Blainville, 1828, Dict. Sci. nat., 57: 244
- Roccellaria* (err. pro *Roc-* Blainville, 1828) Stephenson, 1937, Jour. Wash. Acad. Sci., 27 (2): 60
- Roxania* Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 183 [= *Gastrochaena* Spengler, 1783]
- Roxellana* (err. pro *Roccellaria* Blainville, 1828) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 183
- Roxellaria* (err. pro *Roce-* Blainville, 1828) Menke, 1830, Syn. Moll., (ed. 2): 121
- Spengleria** Tryon, 1861, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 13: 472, 485

*Incertae sedis*

- Gastrochaenolites** de Leymerie, 1842, Mém. Soc. géol. France, 5 (1): 3 [proposed for perforations in shells that presumably were made by gastrochaenid species.]

Superfamily **HIATELLACEA** Gray, 1824

Family **HIATELLIDAE** Gray, 1824

- Agina** Turton, 1822, Conch. Insul. Brit., xiii, 54
- Amathusia* (emend. pro *Panopea* Menard, 1807) Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 146 [non Fabricius, 1807 (Lepid.)]
- Angina* (err. pro *Ag-* Turton, 1822) Berthold, 1827, in Latreille, Nat. Fam. Thierr., 211, 212
- Arcinella* Philippi, 1844, Enum. Moll. Sicil., 2: 53 [non Schumacher, 1817 (Chamidae)]
- Arcinellina* (err. pro *-ella* Philippi, 1844) Bronn, 1849, Index Palaeont., 2 (Enum.): 274
- Biapholius* (Leach MS) Lamarck, 1818, Anim. s. Vert., 5: 453 [= *Hiatella* Daudin, 1801]
- Biapholus* Leach, 1847, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., 20: 272 [= *Biapholius* Leach in Lamarck, 1818]
- Biopholeus* (emend. pro *Biapholius* Leach in Lamarck, 1818) Herrmannsen, 1846, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 1: 111
- Biopholius* (emend. pro *Bia-* Leach in Lamarck, 1818) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 46
- Bysomia* (err. pro *Byssomya* Oken, 1817) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 29

- Byssomia* (err. pro *-omya* Oken, 1817) Say, 1818, Jour. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 1 (2): 451, 452
- Byssomia* (err. pro *-omya* Goldfuss, 1820) Fleming, 1822, Phil. Zool., 2: 507
- Byssomya** Oken, 1817, Isis (Oken), 1: 1166
- Byssomya* Goldfuss, 1820, Handb. Zool., 1: 615 [non Oken, 1817]
- Byssomya* Schinz, 1822, in Cuvier, Thierreich, 2: 763 [non Oken, 1817, etc.]
- Byssonina** Blainville, 1816, Nouv. Dict. Hist. nat., 4: 489
- †**Capistrocardia** Tate, 1887, Trans. roy. Soc. S. Australia, 9: 179
- Chaenopaea* Mayer, 1884, Vierteljahrschr. naturf. Ges. Zürich, 29: 320 [= *Panomya* Gray, 1857]
- Chaenopea* (err. pro *-paea* Mayer, 1884) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1127
- Chenopea* (err. pro *Chacnopaea* Mayer, 1884) Dall, 1898, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (4): 832
- †**Clotho** Faujas de St. Fond, 1808, Ann. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 11 (65): 390
- Coromya* (Leach MS) Brown, 1844, Ill. Conch. G. B. & I., 103 (in synonymy) [= *Hiatella* Daudin, 1801]
- Cyrtodaria* Cuvier, 1800, Leçons Comp. Anat., 1, 5 [n.n.]
- Cyrtodaria** Reuss, 1801, Repertorium Comment., 1: 351
- Cyrtodera* (err. pro *-daria* Cuvier, 1800) Blainville, 1825, Dict. Sci. nat., 12: 415
- Cyrtodoria* (err. pro *-daria* Reuss, 1801) Férussac, 1821, Tabl. Syst. Moll., 1: xiv
- Cytodaria* (err. pro *Cyrt-* Reuss, 1801) Preston, 1920, Zool. Rec., 55 (1918), Moll.: 51
- †**Degrangia** Cossmann & Peyrot, 1909, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 63: 200
- Didonta* Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 42, 125 [= *Hiatella* Daudin, 1801]
- Diodonta* (emend. pro *Did-* Schumacher, 1817) Agassiz, 1845, Nomen. Syst. gen. Moll., 30 [non Hartmann, 1843 (Gastr.)]
- Glycemeris* (err. pro *-cimeris* Lamarck, 1799) Fleming, 1822, Phil. Zool., 2: 507
- Glycimeria** Blainville, 1824, Dict. Sci. nat., 32: 353
- Glycimerigenus* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
- Glycimeris** Lamarck, 1799, Mém. Soc. H. N. Paris, 83 [not preocc. by *Glycymmeris* Da Costa, 1778, and is prior name for species now referred to *Panopea* Menard, 1807; application is pending for its entombment in the Official Index of the International Commission under suspension of the Code.]
- Glycymmeris* (err. pro *Glyci-* Lamarck, 1799) G. B. Sowerby I, 1822, Gen. Shells, (8)
- Glycymmeris* (emend. pro *Glyci-* Lamarck) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1125 [non Da Costa, 1778 (Glycymmeridae)]
- †**Heteromya** Mayer, 1884, Vierteljahrschr. naturf. Ges. Zürich, 29 (4): 330
- Hiatella** Daudin, 1801, in Bosc, Hist. nat. Coquilles, suite a Deterville ed. Buffon, Moll., 3: 120
- Hiatrella* (err. pro *-tella* Daudin, 1801) Serventy, 1961, W. Australian Natural., 7: 218
- Hyatella* (err. pro *Hia-* Daudin, 1801) Férussac, 1821, Tabl. Syst. Moll., xlv
- Laxicava* (err. pro *Sax-* Fleury de Bellevue, 1802) Conrad, 1855, U.S. Astronom. Exp. S. Hemisphere, [2]: 286
- †**Myopsis** Agassiz, 1840, in J. Sowerby, Min. Conch. (German ed.): 70

- Panodea* (err. pro *-opea* Ménard, 1807) Oken, 1817, Isis (Oken), [2]: column 1166
- Panomys** Gray, 1857, Fig. Moll. Anim., 5: 29
- Panopaea* (err. pro *-opaea* Lamarck, 1818) Renngarten, 1926, Mém. Com. Géol. Leningrad, (N.S.) 147: 82
- Panopaea* (emend. pro *-pea* Ménard, 1807) Lamarck, 1818, Anim. s. Vert., 5: 456 (as *Panopoea*, p. 457)
- Panopaea* H. & A. Adams, 1856, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 351 [non Lamarck, 1818; = *Panomys* Gray, 1857]
- Panope* (pro *-pea* Ménard, 1807) Ménard, 1807 [Aug.], Journ. de Phys., 65: 114
- Panopea** Ménard de la Groye, 1807 [Apr. ?], Ann. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 9 (50-51): 135
- Panopeigenus* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
- Panopia* (err. pro *-pea* Menard, 1807) Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 367
- Panopoea* (err. pro *-paea* Lamarck, 1818) Nyst, 1845, Mém. cour. Acad. Sci. Belg., 17: 53
- Panorpa* (err. pro *-opea* Ménard, 1807) Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 146
- Penopaea* (err. pro *Pan-* Lamarck, 1818) Meek & Hayden, 1856, Trans. Albany Inst., 4: 82
- Pholeobia* Leach, 1819, Jour. de Phys., 88: 465 [= *Hiatella* Daudin, 1801]
- Pholeobius* (err. pro *-bia* Leach, 1819) G. B. Sowerby II, 1825, Gen. Shells, (25), *Saxicava* [in synonymy]
- Ponopia* (err. pro *Pan-* Swainson, 1840) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 170
- †**Pseudosaxicava** Chavan, 1952, Mém. Suisses Paléont., 69: 119
- Rhomboides* Blainville, 1824, Dict. Sci. nat., 32: 355 [non Goldfuss, 1820 (Pisces); = *Agina* Turton, 1822]
- Saxicava* (err. pro *Saxic-* Fleuriau de Bellevue, 1802) Conrad, 1869, Amer. Jour. Conch., 5: 101
- Saxicarva* (err. pro *-cava* Fleuriau de Bellevue, 1802) Fischer & Folin, 1872, C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris, 74: 752
- Saxicava* Fleuriau de Bellevue, 1802, Jour. de Phys., 54: 354, 349; 1802, Bull. Sci. Soc. philom. Paris, 3: 107 [= *Hiatella* Daudin, 1801]
- Saxicavella** Fischer, 1878, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, (4) 2: 175
- Saxicavigenus* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
- Sertodaria* (err. pro *Cyrt-* Cuvier, 1800) Oken, 1817, Isis (Oken), [2]: column 1166
- Sexicava* (err. pro *Sax-* Fleuriau de Bellevue, 1802) Baudon, 1853, Jour. Conchyl., 4: 325
- Spongyophylla* (Nardo MS) Brusina, 1866, Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, 16 Suppl.: 40 [= *Agina* Turton, 1822]

## Suborder PHOLADINA Newell, 1965

[Order Eudesmodontida Cox, 1960]

Superfamily **PHOLADACEA** Lamarck, 1809

Family **PHOLADIDAE** Lamarck, 1809

**Anchomasa** Leach, 1852, Syn. Moll. Gt. Brit., 250, 253



- Anchomosa* (err. pro *-masa* Leach, 1852) Lamy, 1925, Jour. Conchyl., 69: 79
- Anchosoma* (err. pro *-masa* Leach, 1852) Haas, 1938, Bivalvia, lief. 2 (2), in Bronn, Klass. Ord. Tierr., 3 (Moll. 3): 313
- †*Aspidopholas* Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1137 [n.n. pro *Scutigera* Cossmann, 1886]
- Barnea** (Leach MS) Risso, 1826, H. N. Europe, 4: 376
- Barnia* (err. pro *-nea* Risso, 1826) Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 150
- Barnia* Leach, 1852, Syn. Moll. Gt. Brit., 254 [= *Barnea* Risso, 1826]
- Cadmusia* Leach, 1852, Syn. Moll. Gt. Brit., 250, 254 [= *Pholadidea* Turton, 1819]
- Calyptopholas** Lamy, 1927, Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 33: 180
- Chaceia** Turner, 1953, Johnsonia, 3 (33): 16 [n.n.]; 1955, Johnsonia, 3 (34): 66
- †**Clavipholas** Conrad, 1868, Geol. N. Jersey (Surv.), App. A, 728
- Cyrtopleura** Tryon, 1862, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 14: 201
- Dactylina* Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 187 [non Zborzewski, 1843 (Prot.); = *Pholas* Linnaeus, 1758]
- Diploplax** Bartsch & Rehder, 1945, Smithson. misc. Coll., 104 (11): 10
- Diplothyra** Tryon, 1862, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 14: 449
- †**Eutylus** Vincent, 1891, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 26: 164, 166
- †**Girardotia** Loriol, 1903, Abh. Schweiz. pal. Ges., 30: 133
- Gitocentrum* Tryon, 1862, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 14: 203 [= *Thovana* Gray, 1847]
- Gitoventrum* (err. pro *Gitoc-* Tryon, 1862) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 86
- †**Goniochasma** Meek, 1864, Smithson. misc. Coll., 7 (177): 16, 34
- Hastasia* (err. pro *Hat-* Gray, 1851) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 91
- Hatasia** Gray, 1851, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (2) 8: 385
- Hatasia* (err. pro *Hatasia* Gray, 1851) Schaufuss, 1869, Moll. Syst. Cat. Paetel, 17
- †**Heteropholas** Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1136
- Hiata* Zetek & McLean, 1936, Nautilus, 49: 111 [= *Martesia* G. B. Sowerby I, 1824]
- Holopholas* Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1133 [= *Barnea* Risso, 1826]
- Hylotrya* (err. pro *Xyl-* Menke, 1830) Clessin, 1893, Syst. Conch.-Cab., (2) 11, (lief. 401): 82
- Hypogaea* Poli, 1791, Test. Sicil., 1, Introd.: 29 [= *Pholas* Linnaeus, 1758]
- Hypogacoderma* Poli, 1795, Test. Sicil., 2: 251, 257 [= *Pholas* Linnaeus, 1758]
- Iouannetia* (emend. pro *Jouan-* DesMoulins, 1828) Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 154
- †**Jouannetia** DesMoulins, 1828, Bull. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 2 (12): 244
- Juanetia* (err. pro *Jouann-* DesMoulins, 1828) d'Orbigny, 1846, Voy. Amér. mérid., 5 (3): 737
- Juannetia* (err. pro *Jouan-* DesMoulins, 1828) Desmarest, 1859, in Chenu, Encycl. Hist. nat., Crust. Moll. Zooph., 4: 231
- Lignopholas** Turner, 1955, Johnsonia, 3 (34): 98
- Mactesia* (err. pro *Maetr-* Gray, 1840) Gray, 1852, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 8: 383
- Mactesia* (err. pro *Mart-* G. B. Sowerby I, 1824) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 119
- Mactresia* Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 150 [n.n.]
- Martesia** (Leach MS) G. B. Sowerby I [1824], Gen. Shells, (23) *Pholas*: 2, 4; Blainville, 1825, Man. Malacol., 632

- Martesiella** Verrill & Bush, 1898, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 20: 777  
*Mesopholas* Taki & Habe, 1945, Venus, 14 (1-4): 109 [obj. syn. of *Martesia* "Blainville", fide Habe, 1952, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda, (3): 244]
- Metaxylophaga** Taki & Habe, 1950, Ill. Cat. Jap. Shells, (7): 47
- Monoplax** Thang, Tsi & Li, 1960, Acta zool. Sinica, 12: 72
- Monothyra** Tryon, 1862, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 14: 194, 205
- Navea* Gray, 1851, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 8: 381, 385 [= *Penitella* Valenciennes, 1846]
- Neoxylophaga** Taki & Habe, 1950, Ill. Cat. Jap. Shells, (7): 46
- Netastoma** Carpenter, 1864, Rep. Brit. Assoc., 33 (Newcastle, 1863): 605, 637 [not preocc. by *Netastoma* Rafinesque, 1810 (Pisces); cf. *Nettastomella* Carpenter, 1865]
- Netastomella* (err. pro *Netta*- Carpenter, 1865) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll. 138
- Nettastoma* (err. pro *Neta*- Carpenter, 1864) Lamy, 1926, Jour. Conchyl., 69: 155
- Nettastomella* Carpenter, 1865, Proc. zool. Soc. London, (1865): 202 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Netastoma* Carpenter, 1864]
- Nettostomella* (err. pro *Nettast*- Carpenter, 1865) Habe, 1952, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda, (3): 244
- Paraphola* (err. pro *-las* Conrad, 1848) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 152
- Parapholas** Conrad, 1848, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 4: 121
- Particoma** Bartsch & Rehder, 1945, Smithson. misc. Coll., 104 (11): 5
- Penicilla* (err. pro *Penitella* Valenciennes, 1846) Conrad, 1854, Jour. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., (N.S.) 2: 335
- Penitella** Valenciennes, 1846, in Du Petit-Thouars, Voy. "Venus" (Atlas Moll.), pl. 24; Conrad, 1849, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 4: 156
- Phenacomya* Dall, 1898, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (4): 823 [= *Eutylus* Vincent, 1891]
- Phloas* (err. pro *Pholas* Linnaeus, 1758) Turton, 1806, Linnaeus' Syst. Nat., 4: 172
- Pholadæa* (err. pro *-adidea* Turton, 1819) Korobkov, 1954, Sprav. Metod. Rukov. po tert. Moll., Lamell., 217
- Pholadarius* (err. pro *-diarius* Duméril, 1806) Herrmannsen, 1852, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., Suppl., 105
- Pholadiarius* (emend. pro *Pholas* Linnaeus, 1758) Duméril, 1806, Zool. Anal., 310, 340
- Pholadidaea* (err. pro *-dea* Turton, 1819) Leach, 1839, in G. B. Sowerby II, Conch. Man., 81
- Pholadidea** Turton, 1819, Conch. Dict., 147
- Pholadidia* (err. pro *-dea* Turton, 1819) Fleming, 1828, Hist. Brit. Anim., 456
- Pholadidoidea* (emend. pro *-didea* Turton, 1819) Blainville, 1826, Dict. Sci. nat., 39: 535
- Pholadidoes* (err. pro *-dea* Blainville, 1826) Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 2: 250
- Pholadigenus* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
- Pholadites* Schlotheim, 1813, Taschenb. Min., 105; 1820, Die Petref., 175 [invalid, Code Z. N., art. 20; = *Pholas* Linnaeus, 1758]
- Pholadopsis** Conrad, 1849, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 4: 156
- Pholalites* (err. pro *-dites* Schlotheim, 1813) Schlaepfer, 1821, N. Alpina, 1: 278
- Pholalithes* (err. pro *-tes* Schlaepfer, 1821) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 160

- †**Pholameria** Conrad, 1865, Amer. Jour. Conch., 1: 2
- Pholas** Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10): 669
- Pholax* (err. pro -as Linnaeus, 1758) Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii
- Pholidaea* (err. pro -dea Swainson, 1835) Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 364
- Pholidea* Swainson, 1835, Elem. mod. Conch., 30 [n.n.]
- Pholididea* (err. pro -lidea Swainson, 1835) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 160 (also as *Pholididea*)
- Phragmopholas* (err. pro *Prag-* Fischer, 1887) Dall, 1898, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (4): 814
- Pragmopholas* Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1133 [= *Pholas* Linnaeus, 1758]
- Protoxylophaga** Taki & Habe, 1945, Venus, 14 (1-4): 112
- †**Ramsetia** Stephenson, 1941, Univ. Texas Publ. 4101: 250
- Schroeteria** Tryon, 1862, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 14: 221 [original as *Schröteria*]
- Scobina* Bayle, 1880, Jour. Conchyl., 28: 242 [non Lepeletier & Serville, 1828 (Hymenopt.); see *Scobinopholas* Grant & Gale, 1931]
- Scobinopholas** Grant & Gale, 1931, San Diego Soc. nat. Hist., Mem. 1: 12, 431 [n.n. pro *Scobina* Bayle, 1880]
- Scutigera* Cossmann, 1886, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 21: 25 [non Lamarck, 1801 (Myriapoda); see *Aspidopholas* Fischer, 1887]
- Scyphomya** Dall, 1898, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (4): 822
- Talona** Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 150 [n.n.]; 1842, (ed. 44): 76
- Talonella** Gray, 1851, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 8: 385
- Talonia* (err. pro -ona Gray, 1842) Iredale, 1913, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 10: 308
- Thoanoa* (Leach MS) Gray, 1851, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 8: 382 [in synonymy]
- Thoanoa* (emend. pro *Thovana* "Leach" Gray, 1847) Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 3
- Thovana** (Leach MS) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 187
- Thurlosia* (Leach MS) Catlow & Reeve, 1845, Conch. Nomencl., 3 [= *Zirfaea* Gray, 1842]
- Triumphala* (err. pro -lia G. B. Sowerby II, 1849) Clessin, 1892, Syst. Conch.-Cab., (2) 11 (lief. 392): 35
- Triumphalia** G. B. Sowerby II, 1849, Thes. Conch., 2 (10): 500
- †**Turnus** Gabb, 1864, Geol. Surv. California, Paleont., 1: 145
- Umitakea** Habe, 1952, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda, (3): 241
- Xilophaga* (err. pro *Xylo-* Turton, 1822) Geinitz, 1845, Grundr. Verst., 397 (also as *Xilophagus*)
- Xilotoma* (err. pro *Xylotomea* Dall, 1898) Gignoux, 1934, Rev. Chilena Hist. nat., 38: 285
- Xylophaga** Turton, 1822, Conch. Insul. Brit., 253 [cf. *Xylotomea* Dall, 1898]
- †**Xylophagella** Meek, 1864, Smithson. misc. Coll., 7 (177): 16, 34
- †**Xylophomya** Whitfield, 1902, Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist., 16: 75
- Xylotomea* Dall, 1898, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (4): 821 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Xylophaga* Turton, 1822, not preocc. by *Xylophagus* Meuschen (non binomial)]
- Xylotria* (err. pro -trya Menke, 1830) Vincent, 1925, Ann. Soc. zool. Belg., 55: 21
- Xylotrya* (Leach MS) Menke, 1830, Syn. Meth. Moll., (ed. 2): 121 [= *Pholas* Linnaeus, 1758]

- Xylotya* (err. pro *-trya* Menke, 1830) Martens, 1880, in Moebius, Beitr. Meeresfauna Mauritius, 331  
*Xylotyra* (err. pro *-trya* Menke, 1830) Quatrefages, 1849, Ann. Sci. Nat., (3) 11: 28  
**Zirfaea** Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 150 [n.n.]; 1842, (ed. 44): 76; 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 188  
 †**Zirlona** Finlay, 1930, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 61: 257  
*Zirphaea* (Leach MS) Gray, 1852, Syn. Moll. Gt. Brit., 250, 252 [= *Zirfaea* Gray, 1842]  
*Zyrphaea* (err. pro *Zirfaea* Gray, 1842) Clessin, 1891, Syst. Conch.-Cab., (2) 11 (lief. 391): 7

### Family TEREDINIDAE Latreille, 1825

- Austroteredo** Habe, 1952, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda, (3): 249  
**Bactronophorus** Tapparone-Canefri, 1877, Ann. Mus. Stor. nat. Genova, 9: 290 [n.n. pro *Calobates* Gould, 1862]  
**Bankia** Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 150 [n.n.]; 1842, (ed. 44): 76  
**Bankiella** Bartsch, 1921, Proc. biol. Soc. Washington, 24: 26  
**Bankiopsis** Clench & Turner, 1946, Johnsonia (19) [2 (1)]: 11, 16  
**Bicornia** May, 1929, Z. Morph. Oekol. Tiere, 15: 642  
*Calobates* Gould, 1862, Proc. Boston Soc. nat. Hist., 8: 283 [non Kaup, 1829 (Aves); see *Bactronophorus* Tapparone-Canefri, 1877]  
*Clausaria* Menke, 1828, Syn. Meth. Moll., 73 [n.n.]  
*Cloisonnaria* (err. pro *Closs-* Férussac, 1821) H. & A. Adams, 1858, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 648  
*Clossonaria* (err. pro *Clossonn-* Férussac, 1821) Gray, 1852, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 8: 386  
*Clossonaria* (err. pro *-onnaria* Férussac, 1821) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 46  
*Clossonnaria* Férussac, 1821, Tabl. syst. Moll., xlv [= *Kuphus* Guettard, 1770]  
**Coeloterredo** Bartsch, 1923, Proc. biol. Soc. Washington, 36: 99  
**Cornuterredo** Dall, Bartsch & Rehder, 1938, Bull. Bishop Mus., Honolulu, 153: 209  
*Cuphus* (err. pro *K-* Guettard, 1770) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 108  
*Cyphus* (emend. pro *Kuph-* Guettard, 1770) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1138 [non Schönherr, 1824 (Coleopt.)]  
**Deviobankia** Iredale, 1932, in Iredale, Johnson & McNeill, Destr. Timber, Port of Sydney, 32  
**Dicyathifer** Iredale, 1932, in Iredale, Johnson & McNeill, Destr. Timber, Port of Sydney, 28  
**Eoterredo** Bartsch, 1923, Proc. biol. Soc. Washington, 36: 98  
*Furcella* Lamarek, 1801, Syst. Anim. s. Vert., 104 [= *Kuphus* Guettard, 1770]  
**Glumebra** Iredale, 1936, Bull. Queensland Forest Serv., 12: 42  
**Guetera** Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 150 [n.n.]; 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 188; 1851, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 8: 381, 386  
*Guettera* (err. pro *Guete-* Gray, 1847) H. & A. Adams, 1856, Gen. Rec. Moll. 2: 333  
*Hyperotis* (err. pro *-tus* Herrmannsen, 1849) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 99  
*Hyperotus* (emend. pro *Uper-* Guettard, 1770) Herrmannsen, 1849, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 2: 671



- Idioteredo** Taki & Habe, 1945, *Venus*, 14: 115  
**Inequarista** Iredale, 1932, in Iredale, Johnson & McNeill, *Destr. Timber, Port of Sydney*, 37  
**Kuphus** Guettard, 1770, *Mém. diff. Sci.*, 3: 139  
*Kuphus* Gray, 1840, *Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus.*, (ed. 42): 150 [n.n.]; 1842, (ed. 44): 76 [? = *Kuphus* Guettard, 1770]  
*Kyphus* (emend. pro *Ku-* Guettard, 1770) Herrmannsen, 1847, *Ind. Gen. Malacoz.*, 1: 569  
**Liliobankia** Clench & Turner, 1946, *Johnsonia*, (19) [2 (1)]: 11, 17  
**Lyrodus** (Gould MS) Binney, 1870, *Rept. Invert. Mass.* (ed. 2): 34  
*Malteolus* Gray, 1847, *Proc. zool. Soc. London*, 15: 188 [non Ehrenberg, 1838 (Vermes); = *Teredora* Bartsch, 1921]  
**Microvexillum** May, 1929, *Z. Morph. Oekol. Tiere*, 15: 640  
**Nausitora** Wright, 1864, *Trans. linn. Soc. London*, 24: 451  
*Nausitoria* (err. pro *-ra* Wright, 1864) Tryon, 1868, *Amer. Jour. Conch.*, 3 (3): App., 20  
**Neobankia** Bartsch, 1921, *Proc. biol. Soc. Washington*, 34: 26  
**Neoterredo** Bartsch, 1920, *Proc. biol. Soc. Washington*, 33: 69  
**Nototerredo** Bartsch, 1923, *Proc. biol. Soc. Washington*, 36: 101  
**Phylloterredo** Moll & Roch, 1937, *Mitt. zool. Mus. Berlin*, 22: 169  
**Pingoterredo** Iredale, 1932, in Iredale, Johnson & McNeill, *Destr. Timber, Port of Sydney*, 30  
*Pinguiterredo* (err. pro *Pingot-* Iredale, 1932) Habe, 1952, *Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda*, (3): 250  
**Plumulella** Clench & Turner, 1946, *Johnsonia*, (19), [2 (1)]: 11, 22  
 † **Polorthus** Gabb, 1861, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.*, 13: 366, 367  
**Proteredo** May, 1929, *Z. Morph. Oekol. Tiere*, 15: 664  
**Pseudodicyathifer** Tchang, Tsi & Li, 1958, *Acta Zool. Sinica*, 10: 256  
**Psiloterredo** Bartsch, 1922, *Bull. U.S. natl. Mus.*, 122: 36  
*Septaria* Lamarck, 1818, *Anim. s. Vert.*, 5: 436 [non Férussac, 1807 (Gastr.); = *Kuphus* Guettard, 1770]  
**Spathoterredo** Moll, 1928, *Jour. Conchyl.*, 71: 282  
*Spathoterredo* Moll & Roch, 1937, *Mitt. zool. Mus. Berlin*, 22: 173 [non Moll, 1928]  
*Terebro* (err. pro *-edo* Linnaeus, 1758) Carpenter, 1859, *Ann. Rep. New York Cab.*, 12: 103  
*Teredarius* (emend. pro *Teredo* Linnaeus, 1758) Duméril, 1806, *Zool. Anal.*, 343  
*Teredigenus* Renier, 1807, *Tav. Class. Anim.*, tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]  
 † **Teredina** Lamarck, 1818, *Anim. s. Vert.*, 5: 438  
 † **Teredinopsis** Fuchs, 1878, *Denkschr. Akad. Wiss. Wien*, 38 (2): 39  
**Teredo** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10): 651 [valid ICZN 94]  
 † **Teredolites** Leymerie, 1841, *Mém. Soc. géol. France*, 4 (2): 341 [n.n.]; 1842, 5 (1): 2  
*Teredolithes* (err. pro *-tes* Leymerie, 1842) Herrmannsen, 1852, *Ind. Gen. Malacoz.*, Suppl., 131  
**Teredops** Bartsch, 1921, *Proc. biol. Soc. Washington*, 34: 26  
**Teredora** Bartsch, 1921, *Proc. biol. Soc. Washington*, 34: 26 [cf. *Mallcolus* Gray, 1847]  
**Teredothyra** Bartsch, 1921, *Proc. biol. Soc. Washington*, 34: 26  
*Teridina* (err. pro *Tered-* Lamarck, 1818) G. B. Sowerby II, 1839, *Conch. Man.*, 117  
*Torcedo* (err. pro *Ter-* Linnaeus, 1758) May, 1929, *Z. Morph. Oekol. Tiere*, 15: 652  
**Ungoterredo** Bartsch, 1927, *Bull. U.S. natl. Mus.*, 100, [2 (5)]: 544

*Uperotis* (err. pro *-tus* Guettard, 1770) H. & A. Adams, 1856, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 333

**Uperotus** Guettard, 1770, Mém. diff. Sci., 3: 126

**Zachsia** Bulatoff & Rjabtschikoff, 1933, Zool. Anz., 104: 166

**Zopoterredo** Bartsch, 1923, Proc. biol. Soc. Washington, 36: 96

*Incertae sedis*

*Teredolithus* Bartsch, 1930, Science, 71: 460 [proposed as a "group-name" or form-genus for the reception of fossil teredid-like borings where the shell is not preserved.]

Subclass ANOMALODESMATA Dall, 1889

Order PHOLADOMYOIDA Newell, 1965

Suborder PHOLADOMYINA Newell, 1965

Superfamily PHOLADOMYACEA Gray, 1847

Family PHOLADOMYIDAE Gray, 1847

*Aigyromya* (err. pro *Arg-* Fischer, 1887) Doncieux, 1911, Ann. Univ. Lyon, (N.S.) 30: expl. pl. xv

*Anomalopleura* Leonardi, 1948, Mem. Inst. Geol., Univ. Padova, 15: 62 [non Kleine, 1916 (Coleopt.); see *Anomalopleuroidea* Cox, 1964]

†**Anomalopleuroidea** Cox, 1964, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 36: 45 [n.n. pro *Anomalopleura* Leonardi, 1948]

*Aporema* Dall, 1903, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (6): 1532 [non Scudder, 1890 (Hemipt.); see *Panacca* Dall, 1905]

†**Arcomya** Agassiz, 1838, Verh. schweiz. nat. Ges., 25: 104 [n.n.]; 1843, Étud. crit. Moll. foss., (3): 165

†**Argyromya** Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1166

*Bereiamya* (err. pro *Bur-* Voronetz, 1938) Pčelintseva, 1962, Trudy geol. Mus. A. P. Karpinsky, Akad. Nauk SSSR, 9: 85

*Bucardia* Rollier, 1911, Faciès du Dogger, 231 [non Schumacher, 1817 (Glossidae); see *Bucardiomya* Rollier, 1912]

†**Bucardiomya** Rollier, 1912, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 16: 215 [n.n. pro *Bucardia* Rollier, 1911]

†**Bureiamya** Voronetz, 1937, Mater. po geol. Bureinskogo Kamennoug. Bass., (2), Trudy VIMS, 123: 58

†**Cortinia** Leonardi 1948, Mem. Inst. Geol., Univ. Padova, 15: 63

†**Cratomya** Rollier, 1913, Mém. Soc. Pal. Suisse, 39: 287

†**Deltamya** Burmester, 1916, Jhrb. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, 35 (2): 21

†**Eurychasma** Cossmann, 1915, Bull. Soc. Nivern. Lett. Sci., (3) 15: 9

†**Flabellomya** Rollier, 1911, Faciès du Dogger, 231

*Gonimya* (err. pro *-niomya* Agassiz, 1842) Netschajew, 1894, Trudy Obsch. Univ. Kazan, 27 (4): 314

†**Goniomeris** Choffat, 1893, Comm. Trab. geol. Portugal, Descr. Faune jurass., Moll. Lamell., 1: 37

*Goniomyers* (err. pro *-ris* Choffat, 1893) Dacqué, 1933, in Gürich, Leit-fossilien, 7 (1): 199

†**Goniomya** Agassiz, 1842, Étud. crit. Moll. foss., (2): 1 [ex *Gonomya* Agassiz, 1838, n.n.]

- Goniomya* (err. pro *-mya* Agassiz, 1842) Pčelintseva, 1924, Trav. Soc. nat. Leningrad, 54 (4): 115
- Gonomya* Agassiz, 1838, Verh. schweiz. nat. Ges., 23: 104 [n.n.] [cf. *Goniomya* Agassiz, 1842]
- Gonyomya* (err. pro *Gonio-* Agassiz, 1842) Gillet, 1921, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (4) 21 (1-3): 20
- †**Hapalomya** Röder, 1882, Beitr. Kennt. Terr. Chailles (Inaug. Diss.), 102 (as *Hapalomia*, p. 103)
- †**Homomya** Agassiz, 1843, Étud. crit. Moll. foss., (2): 154
- Lysianassa* Münster, 1838, N. Jhrb. f. Min., (1838): 55; 1840, in Goldfuss, Petref. German., 2 (7): 262 [non Milne-Edwards, 1830 (Crust.)]
- Notomya* Cotton, 1931, Rec. S. Australian Mus., 4 (3): 342 [non McCoy, 1847 (Megadesmatidae)]
- †**Osteomya** Moesch, 1874, Beitr. Geol. Karte Schweiz., 10: 39, & Suppl., 19
- †**Pachymya** J. de C. Sowerby, 1826, Min. Conch., 6: 1
- †**Palaeocosmomya** Fletcher, 1946, Rec. Australian Mus., 21: 401
- Panacca** Dall, 1905, Nautilus, 18: 143 [n.n. pro *Aporema* Dall, 1903]
- Panacea* (err. pro *-acca* Dall, 1905) Johnson, 1934, Proc. Boston Soc. nat. Hist., 40: 30
- Parilima* (err. pro *-limya* Melvill & Standen, 1899) Haas, 1938, Bivalvia, lief. 2 (2), in Bronn, Klass. Ord. Tierr., 3 (Moll. 3): 315
- Parilimya** Melville & Standen, 1899, Jour. linn. Soc. London, Zool., 27: 202
- Phaladomya* (err. pro *Phol-* G. B. Sowerby I, 1823) Meek, 1856, Trans. Albany Inst., 4: 41
- Pholadomia* (err. pro *-mya* G. B. Sowerby I, 1823) Swainson, 1835, Elem. mod. Conch., 31
- Pholadomya** G. B. Sowerby I, 1823, Gen. Shells, (19)
- Pholadomyaca* (err. pro *-mya* G. B. Sowerby I, 1823) Fleming, 1828, Hist. Brit. Anim., 424
- Pholadomye* (err. pro *-mya* G. B. Sowerby I, 1823) Deshayes, 1860, Descr. Anim. s. Vert. Bassin Paris, 1: 911
- †**Pholadomyocardia** Szajnoche, 1889, Pamietnik Akad. Umiej. Krakowie Wydz. Matem.-Przyr., 16: 88
- Pholdomya* (err. pro *Pholado-* G. B. Sowerby I, 1823) Conrad, 1865, Amer. Jour. Conch., 1: 3
- Pholodomia* (err. pro *-adomya* G. B. Sowerby I, 1823) Sučić, 1953, Ann. Géol. Pen. Balkanique, 21: 115
- Pholodomya* (err. pro *Pholad-* G. B. Sowerby I, 1823) Hector, 1886, Ind. & Col. Exhib., London, N. Zealand Court, Cat. to Exhibits, 70
- †**Plectomya** Loriol, 1868, Bull. Soc. Hist. nat. Yonne, 21: 525
- †**Praeundiomya** Dickens, 1957, Bull. Australia Bur. Min. Res., Geol. Geophys., 41: 10
- †**Procardia** Meek, 1871, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 23: 184
- †**Rhombomya** Sacco, 1901, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 29: 133
- †**Tetorimya** Hayami, 1959, Jap. Jour. Geol. Geogr., 30: 159
- Trichomya* Crickmay, 1936, Bull. Geol. Soc. Amer., 47: 558 [non Ihering, 1900 (Mytilidae)]
- †**Undulomya** Fletcher, 1946, Rec. Australian Mus., 21: 398
- Uromya* Rollier, 1913, Mém. Soc. pal. Suisse, 39: 262 [= *Osteomya* Moesch, 1874]

Family **MARGARITARIIDAE** Vokes, 1964

- Actinomya* Mayer, 1870, Vierteljahrschr. naturf. Ges. Zürich, 15: 45, 59 [= *Margaritaria* Conrad, 1849]
- †**Margaritaria** Conrad, 1849, Jour. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., (2) 1 (4): 214

Family **PLEUROMYIDAE** Zittel, 1881

- Amphidesma* Phillips, 1829, Ill. Geol. Yorkshire, 128, 140 [non Lamarek, 1818 (Semelidae)]
- †*Anaplomya* Krauss, 1843, Amtl. Ber. Vers. dtsh. Naturf., 20: 130  
*Anoplomya* (err. pro *Ana-* Krauss, 1843) Krauss, 1850, Nova Acta Acad. Caes., 22 (2): 445
- †*Ceromyella* Sacco, 1901, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 29: 133
- †*Crassiconcha* Netschajew, 1894, Trudy Obschch. Univ. Kazan, 27 (4): 316
- †*Ensia* de Gregorio, 1930, Ann. Géol. Paléont., livr., 54: 21
- †*Fogiella* Krumbek, 1913, Palaeontographica, Suppl. 4, 2 (1): 57  
*Gresslya* (err. pro *Gress-* Agassiz, 1843) d'Orbigny, 1850, Prodr. Paléont., 1: 234  
*Gresslyya* (err. pro *-lya* Agassiz, 1843) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 89
- †*Gresslya* Agassiz, 1843, Étud. crit. Moll. foss., (3): 202  
*Gresslyia* (emend. pro *-lya* Agassiz, 1843) Bronn, 1848, Index Palaeont., 552
- †*Machomya* Loriol, 1868, Bull. Soc. Hist. nat. Yonne, 21: 517
- †*Myacites* Schlotheim, 1820, Die Petref., 176  
*Pleuromia* (err. pro *-mya* Agassiz, 1845) Veselinovic, 1951, Ann. Géol. Pen. Balkanique, 19: 82
- †*Pleuromya* Agassiz, 1845, Étud. crit. Moll. foss., (4): 231  
*Pseudomya* Röder, 1882, Beitr. Kennt. Terr. Chailles (Inaug. Diss.), 103 [non Hübner, 1819 (Lepid.)]

Family **CERATOMYIDAE** Arkell, 1934

[ICZN 742]

- †*Ceratomya* Sandberger, 1864, Würzburg. naturw. Z., 5: 16 [valid ICZN 742]  
*Ceromya* Agassiz, 1842, Étud. crit. Moll. foss., (2): 25 [non Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 (Dipt.); cf. *Ceratomya* Sandberger, 1864]
- †*Pteromya* Moore, 1861, Quart. Jour. geol. Soc. London, 17: 505

Family **CERATOMYOPSIDAE** Cox, 1964

- †*Ceratomyopsis* (emend. pro *Cero-* Loriol, 1897) Cossmann, 1915, Bull. Soc. Nivern. Lett. Sci., (3) 15: 7 [valid ICZN 742]  
*Ceromyopsis* Loriol, 1897, Abh. schweiz. pal. Ges., 24 (4): 79 [non Meek, 1872 (Edmondiidae); cf. *Ceratomyopsis* Cossmann, 1915]
- †*Tellurimya* Cox, 1964, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 36: 41

Family **MYOPHOLADIDAE** Cox, 1964

- †*Myopholas* Douvillé, 1908, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (4) 7: 107

Family **BURMESIIDAE** Healey, 1908

- †*Burmesia* Healey, 1908, Palaeont. Indica, (N.S.) 2 (4): ii, 53
- †*Neoburmesia* Yabe & Sato, 1942, Proc. imp. Acad. Tokyo, 18 (5): 251
- †*Prolaria* Healey, 1908, Palaeont. Indica, (N.S.) 2 (4): 63



Superfamily **PANDORACEA** Rafinesque, 1815Family **PANDORIDAE** Rafinesque, 1815

- Calopodium* Röding, 1798, Mus. Boltén., 166 [= *Pandora* Bruguière, 1797]  
*Cleidiophora* (err. pro *Clid-* Carpenter, 1864) Conrad, 1868, Amer. Jour. Conch., 3: 269  
**Clidiophora** Carpenter, 1864, Rept. Brit. Ass., 33 (Newcastle, 1863): 613, 627, 638  
*Clidiphora* (err. pro *Clidio-* Carpenter, 1855) Johnson, 1934, Proc. Boston Soc. nat. Hist., 40 (1): 31  
*Coelodon* Carpenter, 1865, Proc. zool. Soc. London, (1864): 599 [non Audinet-Serville, 1832 (Coleopt.), etc.]  
**Foveadens** Dall, 1915, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 49: 451  
**Frenamya** Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 387  
**Heteroclidus** Dall, 1903, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (6): 1518  
*Irus* Oken, 1821, Naturg. f. Schulen, 647 [non Oken, 1815 (Veneridae) -invalid; = *Pandora* Bruguière, 1797]  
*Kenerlia* (err. pro *Kenn-* Carpenter, 1865) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 103  
*Kennerleya* (emend. pro *-lia* Carpenter, 1865) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1158  
*Kemerleyia* (emend. pro *-lia* Carpenter, 1865) Dall, 1903, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (6): 1517  
**Kennerlia** Carpenter, 1864 (Aug.), Rept. Brit. Ass., 33 (Newcastle, 1863): 594; 1864 (Nov.), Proc. zool. Soc. London, (1864): 602, 638  
*Kennerlyia* (emend. pro *-lia* Carpenter, 1865) Dall, 1915, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 49: 448  
*Pandora* Hwass, 1795, in Chemnitz, Syst. Conch.-Cab., 11: 211 [invalid, non-binomial work]  
**Pandora** Bruguière, 1797, Encycl. Méth. (Tabl. Vers), 2: pl. 250  
*Pandora* Lamarck, 1799, Mém. Soc. H. N. Paris, 88 [= *Pandora* Bruguière, 1797]  
**Pandorella** Conrad, [1863], Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 14 (1862): 572  
*Pandorigenus* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]  
**Trutina** Brown, 1827, Ill. Conch. G. B. & I., pl. xiii, fig. 5

Family **CLEIDOTHAERIDAE** Hedley, 1918

- Chamostraea* (emend. pro *-rea* "Roissy, 1805") Herrmannsen, 1846, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 1: 221  
**Chamostrea** (ex Blainville, vernac.) Gray, 1840, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (1) 4: 306  
*Cleidothaereus* (err. pro *-rus* Stutchbury, 1830) Desmarest, 1859, in Chenu, Encycl. Hist. nat., Crust. Moll. Zooph., 4: 216  
**Cleidothaerus** Stutchbury 1830, Zool. Journ., 5 (17): 97  
*Cleidothearus* (err. pro *-thaerus* Stutchbury, 1830) Salisbury & Edwards, 1961, Zool. Rec., 95 (1958), Moll.: 164  
*Clidothaerus* (err. pro *Cleido-* Stutchbury, 1830) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 89

Family **LATERNULIDAE** Hedley, 1918

- †**Aelga** Slodkewitsch, 1935, Annu. Soc. paléont. Russie, 10: 55

- Anafina* (err. pro *Anat*- Lamarck in Bosc, 1816) Cossmann, 1893, Ann. Géol. Paléont., livr. 12: 7
- †*Anatimya* Conrad, 1860, Jour. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., (2) 4: 276
- Anatina* Lamarck, 1816, in Bosc., Dict. Hist. nat. (nouv. ed.), 1: 492
- Lamarck, 1818, Anim. s. vert., 5: 462 [cf. *Butor* Gistel, 1848, + *Butorella* Strand, 1928] [= *Laternula* Röding, 1798]
- Anatinigenus* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
- Annatina* (err. pro *Ana*- Lamarck, 1818) Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834, in Cuvier's Anim. Kingd., 12: pl. 22
- Auriscalpium* Megerle, 1811, Mag. Ges. Nat. Fr. Berlin, 5: 46 [= *Laternula* Röding, 1798]
- Butor* Gistel, 1848, Nat. Tierr., 172 [n.n. pro *Anatina* Lamarck, 1818; non *Butor* Forester, 1827 (Aves), etc.; see *Butorella* Strand, 1928]
- Butorella* Strand, 1928, Arch. Naturgesch., 92 (1926), [A8]: 39 [n.n. pro *Butor* Gistel, 1848; = *Laternula* Röding, 1798]
- †*Capillimya* Crickmay, 1936, Bull. Geol. Soc. Amer., 47: 558
- Cercomya* (emend. pro *Ker*- Agassiz, 1838) Agassiz, 1843, Étud. crit. Moll. Foss., (3): 143; [1845], (2): xv
- †*Kercomya* Agassiz, 1838, Verh. schweiz. nat. Ges., 25: 104 [n.n.]; Gressly, [1838], Obs. géol. Jura Soleurois, 137 [separate publ. 1838]
- Laternula* Röding, 1798, Mus. Bolten., 155
- Laternulina* Habe, 1952, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda, (3): 266, 267
- Leptomya* Conrad, 1867, Amer. Jour. Conch., 3: 15 [non H. & A. Adams, 1864 (Scrobiculariidae); see *Periplomya* Conrad, 1870, + *Plicomya* Stoliczka, 1870]
- †*Periplomya* Conrad, 1870 [July 7], Amer. Jour. Conch., 6: 76 [n.n. pro *Leptomya* Conrad, 1867; cf. *Plicomya* Stoliczka 1870]
- Platimya* Agassiz, 1838, Verh. schweiz. nat. Ges., 25: 104 [n.n.]
- Platymya* (emend. pro *Plati*- Agassiz, 1838) Agassiz, 1843, Étud. crit. Moll. foss., (3): 180 [non Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 (Dipt.); see *Platymyoidea* Cox, 1964]
- †*Platymyoidea* Cox, 1964, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 36: 42 [n.n. pro *Platymya* Agassiz, 1843]
- Plicomya* Stoliczka, 1870 [Sept. 1], Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 69 [n.n. pro *Leptomya* Conrad, 1867; = *Periplomya* Conrad, 1870]
- †*Psammoconcha* Tommasi, 1895, Paleontogr. Ital., 1: 61
- †*Rhynchomya* Agassiz, 1843, Étud. crit. Moll. foss., (2): 152
- Solenella* d'Orbigny, 1844, Paléont. Franç., Crét., 3 (Lam.): 161 [non G. B. Sowerby I, 1833 (Malletiidae)]

*Incertae sedis*

- Clistoconcha** Smith, 1910, Ann. Natal. Mus., 2: 217 [a curious burrowing or nestling form of uncertain affinities]

Family **PERIPLOMATIDAE** Dall, 1895

- Albimanus** Pilsbry & Olsson, 1935, Nautilus, 48: 118
- Aperiploma** Habe, 1952, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda, (3): 265
- Bontaea* (Leach MS) Brown, 1844, Ill. Conch. G. B. & I., (ed. 2): 106 (in synonymy) [= *Cochlodesma* Couthouy, 1839]
- Bontia* (Leach MS) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 190 [= *Cochlodesma* Couthouy, 1839]
- Calcara* (err. pro *-raea* Récluz, 1868) Tryon, 1884, Struct. syst. Conch., 3: 145

- †**Calcaraea** Récluz, 1868, Rev. Mag. Zool., (2) 20: 53  
*Cochlodesma* (err. pro *-desma* Couthouy, 1839) Salisbury, 1948, Zool. Rec., 82 (1945), Moll.: 91  
**Cochlodesma** Couthouy, 1839, Boston Jour. nat. Hist., 2 (2): 170  
*Galaxura* Leach, 1852, Syn. Moll. Gt. Brit., 267, 271 [= *Cochlodesma* Couthouy, 1839]  
**Halistrepta** Dall, 1904, Nautilus, 17: 123  
**Offadesma** Iredale 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 387  
**Pentaloma** Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 387  
**Periploma** Schumacher, 1816, Overs. K. Danske Vidensk. Selsk. Förhandl., 7 [n.n.]; 1817, Essai Vers test., 40, 115

Family **LYONSIIDAE** Fischer, 1887

- Agriodesma** Dall, 1909, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 37: 284  
**Allogramma** Dall 1903, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (6): 1514  
**Anticorbula** Dall, 1898, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (4): 839 [n.n. pro *Himella* Adams, 1860]  
**Bentholyonsia** Habe, 1952, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda, (3): 257  
†**Endomargarus** Cossmann, 1886, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 21: 58  
**Entodesma** Philippi, 1845, Arch. Naturgesch., 11: 52  
**Fluviolanatus** Iredale, 1924, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 49: 181, 196  
**Guianadesma** Morrison, 1943, Nautilus, 57: 49  
*Hiatella* Brown, 1827, Ill. Conch. G. B. & I., pl. xvi, fig. 26 [non Daudin, 1801 (Hiatellidae); = *Lyonsia* Turton, 1822]  
*Himella* Adams, 1860, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 28: 203 [non Dallas, 1852 (Hemipt.); see *Anticorbula* Dall, 1898]  
*Lionsia* (err. pro *Lyo-* Turton, 1822) Brown, 1844, Ill. Conch. G. B. & I., (ed. 2): 137  
*Lyonna* (err. pro *-nsia* Turton, 1822) d'Orbigny [1850], Prodr. Paléont., 1 (1849): 31  
**Lyonsia** Turton, 1822, Conch. Insul. Brit., xvii, 34  
*Magdala* Leach, 1827, in Brown, Ill. Conch. G. B. & I., pl. xi, fig. 1 [= *Lyonsia* Turton, 1822]  
*Magdalia* (err. pro *-la* Leach, 1827) Leach, 1852, Syn. Moll. Gt. Brit., 376  
*Mogdale* (err. pro *Magdala* Leach, 1827) [Beck], 1847, Amtl. Ber. Vers. dtsh. Naturf., 24: 115  
*Myatella* Brown, 1833, Conch. Text Book, 142 [= *Lyonsia* Turton, 1822]  
*Mytilimera* (err. pro *-ria* Conrad, 1837) Gray, 1854, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 14: 23  
**Mytilimeria** Conrad, 1837, Jour. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 7: 246  
*Mytilomeria* (err. pro *Mytili-* Conrad, 1837) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 244  
*Mytylimeria* (err. pro *Mytil-* Conrad, 1837) Troschel, 1838, Arch. Naturgesch., 4 (2): 290  
†**Neaeroporomya** Cossmann, 1886, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 21: 58  
**Osteodesma** Deshayes, 1825, in Blainville, Man. Malacol., 659  
*Osteodoma* (err. pro *-desma* Deshayes, 1825) Hanley, 1842, Cat. Rec. Bivalve Shells, (1): 24  
*Ostesdesma* (err. pro *Osteo-* Deshayes, 1825) Stimpson, 1851, Shells N. England, 23  
†**Ostomya** Conrad, 1874, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 26: 30  
*Ostomya* (err. pro *Osto-* Conrad, 1874) Salisbury, 1948, Zool. Rec., 82 (1945), Moll.: 90

- Pandorina* Scacchi, 1833, Oss. Zool., 15 [non Bory de St. Vincent, 1827 (Prot.)]; = *Lyonsia* Turton, 1822]  
**Philippina** Dall & Simpson, 1901, Bull. U.S. Fish Comm., 20 (1900): 498  
**Phlycticoncha** Bartsch & Rehder, 1940, Nautilus, 53: 137 [n.n. pro *Phlyctiderma* Bartsch & Rehder, 1939]  
*Phlyctiderma* Bartsch & Rehder, 1939, Smithson. misc. Coll., 98 (10): 12 [non Dall, 1899 (Ungulinidae); see *Phlycticoncha* Bartsch & Rehder, 1940]  
*Tetragonostea* (ex Deshayes) Herrmannsen, 1849, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 2: 565 [= *Lyonsia* Turton, 1822]  
*Tetragostea* (err. pro *-gonostea* Herrmannsen, 1849) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 206

Family **MYOCHAMIDAE** Bronn, 1862

- Hunkydora** Fleming, 1948, Trans. roy. Soc. N. Zealand, 77: 80  
**Myadora** Gray, 1840, Ann. nat. Hist., 4: 306  
**Myadoropsis** Habe, 1960, Publ. Seto mar. Biol. Lab., 8 (2): 293  
*Myocama* (err. pro *-chama* Stutchbury, 1830) Deshayes, 1857, Descr. Anim. s. Vert. Bassin Paris, 1: 246  
*Myocamus* (err. pro *-chama* Stutchbury, 1830) Desmarest, 1859, in Chenu, Encycl. Hist. nat., Tabl. Crust. Moll., 4: Tabl. alphab., 40  
**Myochama** Stutchbury, 1830, Zool. Journ., 5 (17): 96  
*Myodora* (err. pro *Mya*- Gray, 1840) Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 136, 150

Family **THRACIIDAE** Stoliczka, 1871

- Alicia* Angas, 1868, Proc. zool. Soc. London, (1867): 908 [non Johnson, 1861 (Coel.); see *Thraciopsis* Tate & May, 1900]  
*Asthenothaerus* (err. pro *Asth-* Carpenter, 1865) Ebersin (ed.), 1960, Osnovy Paleont., 3 (Bivalvia): 142  
**Asthenothaerus** Carpenter, 1864, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (3) 13: 311  
**Bushia** Dall, 1886, Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard, 12: 309  
**Cetothrax** Iredale, 1949, Proc. roy. Zool. Soc. N. S. Wales, (1947-48): 19  
*Cinctodonta* (err. pro *Cinet-* Herrmannsen, 1847) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 43  
*Cinctodonta* (emend. pro *Odoncineta* Agassiz, 1846) Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 2: 138  
*Corimya* (err. pro *Cory-* Agassiz, 1843) Agassiz, 1845, Nomen. Syst. gen. Moll., 24  
*Corimya* Agassiz, 1845, Étud. crit. Moll. foss., (2): xix; (4): 262 [= *Corymya* Agassiz, 1843]  
*Coromya* (emend. pro *Corimya* Agassiz, 1845) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 102  
†**Corimya** Agassiz, [1843], in J. Sowerby, Min. Conch. (Germ. ed.): 439; [also as *Corimija* [? 1884]: 349, 556 and *Corimya* French ed. [? 1884]: 548, 642]  
**Crassithracia** Soot-Ryen, 1941, Tromso Mus. Aarsh., 61: 3  
*Cyastoderma* (err. pro *Cyathodonta* Conrad, 1849) Csepregy-Meznerics, 1959, Ann. Hist.-nat. Mus. natl. Hung., 51: 90  
**Cyathodonta** Conrad, 1849, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad. 4 (7): 155  
**Eximiothracia** Iredale, 1924, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 49: 181, 199  
**Homoeodesma** Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1171  
**Ixartia** Leach, 1852, Syn. Moll. Gt. Brit., 267, 272  
**Lampeia** MacGinitie, 1959, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 109 (3412): 163



- Odoncincta* (err. pro *-cincta* Costa, 1829) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 191
- Odoncinctella* (err. pro *-cincta* Costa, 1829) Bucquoy, Dautzenberg & Dollfus, 1892, Moll. Mar. Roussillon, 2: 736
- Odoncincta** Costa, 1829, Cat. test. Sicil., xiv, cxxx
- Odoncinctus* (err. pro *-ta* Costa, 1829) Philippi, 1836, Enum. Moll. Sicil., 1: 19
- Odoncyneta* (err. pro *-cincta* Costa, 1829) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 191
- Odontocincta* (err. pro *-cincta* Agassiz, 1846) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 191
- Odontocincta* (emend. pro *Odoncincta* Costa, 1829) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 255
- Odontocinctus* (emend. pro *Odoncincta* Costa, 1829) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1170
- Oliveiraia* Mendes, 1954, Bol. São Paulo Univ., Fac. Filos. Cien. Let., (Geol.) 10: 104 [preoccupied, fide Beurlen, 1954, sed non comp.; see *Thraciomorpha* Beurlen, 1954]
- Parvithracia** Finlay, 1926, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 461
- Pelopia* Adams, 1868, Proc. zool. Soc. London, (1868): 16 [non Meigen, 1800 (Dipt.)]
- Phragmorisma** Tate, 1893, Jour. roy. Soc. N. S. Wales, 27: 189
- Rupicella* (err. pro *-cilla* Schaufuss, 1869) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 184
- Rupicilla* Schaufuss, 1869, Moll. Syst. Cat. Paetel, 18 [n.n. pro *Rupicola* Fleuriau de Bellevue, 1802; = *Ixartia* Leach, 1852]
- Rupicola* Fleuriau de Bellevue, 1802, Jour. de Phys., 54: 348, 354; 1802, Bull. Soc. philom. Paris, (62): 106 [non Brisson, 1760 (Aves); see *Rupicilla* Schaufuss, 1869; = *Ixartia* Leach, 1852]
- Thracea* (err. pro *-cia* Leach, 1824) Whitfield, 1880, Rep. Geol. Black Hills Dakota, 375
- Thrachia* (err. pro *-cia* Leach, 1824) Hubbard, 1920, Sci. Surv. Porto Rico & Virgin Isl., 3 (2): 127
- Thracia* Leach, 1823, in J. Sowerby, Min. Conch., 5 (72): 20 [n.n.]
- Thracia** Leach, 1824, in Blainville, Dict. Sci. nat., 32: 347: 1825, Man. Malacol., 564; 1827, Man. Malacol. (planches), 600, pl. 76, fig. 7
- Thracidentula** Garrard, 1961, Jour. malac. Soc. Australia, (5): 7
- †**Thraciomorpha** Beurlen, 1954, Palaeont. Paraná, 136 [n.n. pro *Oliveiraia* Mendes, 1954]
- Thraciopsis** Tate & May, 1900, Trans. roy. Soc. S. Australia, 24: 103 [n.n. pro *Alicia* Angas, 1868]
- Thrasia* (err. pro *-cia* Leach, 1824) Carpenter, 1859, Ann. Rep. New York Cab., 12: 103
- Throna* (? err. pro *Thracia* Leach, 1824) Carpenter, 1859, Ann. Rep. New York Cab., 12: 102
- Tileria* (err. pro *Tyl-* Adams, 1854) Deshayes, 1857, Descr. Anim. s. Vert. Bassin Paris, 1: 246
- Trachia* (err. pro *Thracia* Leach, 1824) Wright, 1855, Nat. Hist. Rev., 2: Proc. Soc., 72
- Tracia* (err. pro *Thr-* Leach, 1824) de Gregorio, 1885, Boll. Soc. malac. Ital., 10: 180
- Trigonothracia** Yamamoto & Habe, 1959, Bull. Asamushi mar. biol. Stat., Tohoku Univ., 9 (3): 117
- Tyleria** Adams, 1854, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 14: 418

## Suborder CLAVAGELLINA Newell, 1965

## Superfamily CLAVAGELLACEA d'Orbigny, 1843

## Family CLAVAGELLIDAE d'Orbigny, 1843

- Adsperrigillum* (emend. pro *Asp-* Lamarck, 1818) Menke, 1830, Syn. meth. Moll., (ed. 2): 122
- Aquaria* Perry, 1811, Conchology, pl. 52 [= *Penicillus* Bruguière, 1789]
- Arytaena* (err. pro *-tene* Oken, 1815) Oken, 1817, Isis (Oken), (1817): 1173
- Arytene* Oken, 1815, Lehrb. Nat., 3 (1): xiv, 379 (also as *Arytaene*) [invalid ICZN 417; = *Penicillus* Bruguière, 1789]
- Arytene** Gray, 1858, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 26: 313
- Arythaena* (err. pro *-tene* Oken, 1815) Deshayes, 1830, Encycl. Méth. (Vers), 2 (1): 75
- Aspergilligenus* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. viii [invalid ICZN 427]
- Aspergillum* (err. pro *-llum* Lamarck, 1818) Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834, Cuvier's Anim. Kingd., 12: 125
- Aspergillum* Lamarck, 1818, Anim. s. Vert., 5: 428 [= *Brechites* Guettard, 1770]
- Aspergillus* (err. pro *-llum* Lamarck, 1818) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 18
- Bacilia* (Valenciennes MS) Gray, 1858, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 26: 314 [= *Clavagella* Blainville, 1817]
- Brechites** Guettard, 1770, Mém. diff. Sci., 3: 154
- Bryopa** Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 150 [n.n.]; 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 188
- Buccodus* (err. pro *Buno-* Guettard, 1770) Deshayes, 1839, Traité élém. Conch., 1 (2): 17
- Bunodus** Guettard, 1770, Mém. diff. Sci., 3: 76
- † **Clavagella** Blainville, 1817, Dict. Sci. nat., (ed. 2), 9: 366; Lamarck, 1818, Anim. s. Vert., 5: 430
- Clavigella* (err. pro *Clava-* Blainville, 1817) White, 1886, N. Jhrb. Min. Geol. Paläont., (1886): 124
- Clepsydra* Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 79, 261 [= *Brechites* Guettard, 1770]
- Dacosta** Gray, 1858, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 26: 315
- Foegia** Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 150 [n.n.]; 1842, (ed. 44): 77; Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 188
- Humphreyia** Gray, 1858, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (3) 2: 16
- Humphreysia* (err. pro *-yia* Gray, 1858) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 98
- Penicillus* "Da Costa" Herrmannsen, 1852, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., Suppl., 103 [= *Penicillus* Bruguière, 1789]
- Penicellus* (err. pro *-cillus* Bruguière, 1789) Bosc, [1802], Hist. nat. Coquilles, suite a Deterville ed. Buffon, Moll., 5: 159
- Penicillus* Bruguière, 1789, Encycl. Méth. (Vers), (1): xv, 126 [= *Brechites* Guettard, 1770]
- † **Pseudobrechites** Magne, 1941, Jour. Conchyl., 84: 56
- Stirpulina** Stoliczka, 1870, Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 27
- Styrpulina* (err. pro *Stir-* Stoliczka, 1870) Dukooizen, 1924, Spom. Srpska Akad. Belgrade, 63: 25
- † **Tiria** de Gregorio, 1886, Natural. Sicil., 5: 263

†**Tubolana** Bivona-Bernardi 1832, Effem. Sci. Lett. Sicilia, 1: 55 (also as *Tubulana*)

**Verpa** Röding, 1798, Mus. Bolten., 69

**Warnea** Gray, 1858, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 26: 309

**Warnia** (err. pro *-nea* Gray, 1858) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 227

## Order SEPTIBRANCHOIDEA Pelseneer, 1889

### Superfamily POROMYACEA Dall, 1886

#### Family POROMYIDAE Dall, 1886

**Cetoconcha** Dall, 1886, Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard, 12: 280

**Cetomya** Dall, 1889, Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard, 18: 446

†**Cymella** Meek, 1864, Smithson. misc. Coll., 7 (177): 14, 34

*Dermatomaya* (err. pro *-mya* Dall, 1889) Dall, 1908, Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard, 43 (6): 429

**Dermatomya** Dall, 1889, Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard, 18: 448, 452

**Ectorisma** Tate, 1892, Trans. Proc. roy. Soc. S. Australia, 15: 127

**Embla** Lovén, 1846, Ofvers. VetenskAkad. Förh. Stockholm, 3 (6): 200

*Leiopistha* (err. pro *Lio-* Meek, 1864) Dalton, 1878, Geol. Rec., (1876): 376

†**Liopistha** Meek, 1864, Smithson. misc. Coll., 7 (177): 12, 32

†**Mioporomya** Sacco, 1901, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 29: 140

*Poromia* (err. pro *-mya* Forbes, 1844) Wright, 1855, Nat. Hist. Rev., 2 (Proc. Soc.): 74

**Poromya** Forbes, 1844, Rep. Brit. Assoc., 13 (Cork, 1843): 191

*Proomya* (err. pro *Porom-* Forbes, 1844) Deshayes, 1857, Descr. Anim. s. Vert. Bassin Paris, 1: 248

†**Pseudocuspидaria** Eames, 1951, Philos. Trans. roy. Soc. London, (B) no. 627, 235: 452

†**Psilomya** Meek, 1876, Rep. U.S. geol. Surv. Terr. (Hayden), 9: 229

*Psylomya* (err. pro *Psil-* Meek, 1876) Clessin, 1878, Malak. Bl., 25: 130

**Questimya** Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 389, 406

*Silenia* Smith, 1885, Rep. Voy. "Challenger," Zool., 13 (35): 75 [non Mulsant, 1873; cf. *Cetoconcha* Dall, 1886]

*Thetis* H. & A. Adams, 1856, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 367 [non J. de C. Sowerby, 1826 (Mactromyidae); = *Poromya* Forbes, 1844]

#### Family VERTICORDIIDAE Stoliczka, 1871

**Acreuciroa** Thiele, 1931, Wiss. Ergebn. dtsh. Tief-See Exped. "Valdivia," 1898-99, 21: 250 (92)

**Euciroa** Dall, 1878, Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard, 5: 61 [n.n.]; 1881, 9: 106; 1886, 12: 286

*Eucoria* (err. pro *-ciroa* Dall, 1878) Kobelt, 1896, NachrBl. dtsh. Malakozool. Ges., 28: 19

**Halicardia** Dall, 1895, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 17: 697

**Halicardissa** Dall, 1913, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 45: 594

**Haliris** Dall, 1886, Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard, 12: 287

*Haloconcha* (err. pro *Halicardia* Dall, 1895) Dall, 1900, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (5): 1132

*Hippagus* Philippi, 1844, Enum. Moll. Sicil., 2: 41 [non Lea, 1833 (Mytilidae)]

- Hippella** Mörch 1861, Malak. Bl., 7: 199  
*Hippella* (err. pro *-ella* Mörch, 1861) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 96  
*Iphigenia* Costa, 1850, Atti Acad. Pontan., 5: 398 [non Schumacher, 1817 (Donacidae)]  
†**Kuriniua** Marwick, 1942, Proc. roy. Soc. N. Zealand, 72 (3): 272  
*Kuriniua* (err. pro *-uia* Marwick, 1942) Hatch, 1945, Biol. Abstr., 19 (1): 190  
*Laevicardia* (err. pro *-cordia* Seguenza, 1876) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1161  
**Laevicordia** Seguenza, 1876, Rend. Accad. Napoli, 15: 110  
†**Libyaconchus** Hassan, 1957, Egyptian Jour. Geology, 1 (2): 135  
*Lyonsiella* (err. pro *Lyonsi-* Sars, 1868) Friele, 1886, Norske Nordhavs-Exp., Zool., 2: 38  
**Lyonsiella** Sars, 1868, Förh. Selsk. Christiania, (1867): 257 [n.n.]; 1872, Remark. Forms Life, 25  
*Lyonsiella* (err. pro *Lyonsiella* Sars, 1868) Thiele, 1912, Dtsch. Südpolar Exped., 13: 232  
*Pecchiola* (err. pro *-lia* Savi & Meneghini, 1850) Tryon, 1884, Struct. syst. Conch., 3: 197  
†**Pecchiolia** Savi & Meneghini, 1850, in Murchison, Mem. geol. Apennini, 456  
*Pecchiola* (err. pro *Pecch-* Savi & Meneghini, 1850) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 153  
**Policordia** Dall, Bartsch & Rehder, 1938, Bull. Bishop Mus., Honolulu, 153: 217  
**Proagorina** Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 388  
**Setaliris** Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 388  
**Spinospella** Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 388  
**Thracidora** Iredale, 1924, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 49: 181, 200  
*Trigonulima* (err. pro *-ulina* d'Orbigny, 1846) Chenu, 1862, Man. Conch., 2: 169  
**Trigonulina** d'Orbigny, 1846, in Sagra, Hist. nat. Cuba, Moll., 2: 291  
**Vertambitus** Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 388  
*Verticardia* (err. pro *-cordia* Gray, 1840) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 225  
**Verticordia** Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 150 [n.n.]; 1842, (ed. 44): 80; S. Wood, 1844, in J. de C. Sowerby, Min. Conch., 7 (112): 67  
**Vertisphaera** Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 388

Family **CUSPIDARIIDAE** Dall, 1886

- Aulacophora* Jeffreys, 1882, Proc. zool. Soc. London, (1881): 940 [non Chevrolat, 1842, in d'Orbigny (Coleopt.)]  
**Austroneaera** Powell, 1937, Discovery Repts., 15: 174  
*Bendonacera* (err. pro *Pseudoneaera* Sturany, 1901) Cossmann, 1904, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 8: 39  
†**Boriesia** Doncieux, 1911, Ann. Univ. Lyon, 30 (Cat. Foss. Numm.): 138  
†**Bowdenia** Dall, 1903, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (6): 1504  
**Cardiomya** Adams, 1864, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (3) 13: 208  
*Cardomyia* (err. pro *-diomya* Adams, 1864) Crosse, 1866, Jour. Conchyl., 14: 193  
*Caspidaria* (err. pro *Cus-* Nardo, 1840) Norman, 1888, Mus. Norman., (4-5): 28  
**Cuspidaria** Nardo, 1840, Atti Riun. Sci. ital., 1 (1839): 202; 1840, Ann. Sci. Lomb.-Ven., 10: 50; 1840, Rev. Zool., 3: 30



- Goniophora* Jeffreys, 1883, Proc. zool. Soc. London, (1882): 687 [n.n. pro *Tropidophora* Jeffreys, 1822] [non *Goniophora* Phillips, 1848 (Modiomorphidae); see *Tropidomya* Dall & Smith, 1886]
- Halonympha** Dall & Smith, 1886, Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard, 12: 301
- †**Kurodomya** Okutani & Sakurai, 1964, Bull. Nat. Sci. Mus. [Japan], 7 (1): 25
- Luzonia** Dall & Smith, 1889, Proc. U.S. nat. Mus., 12: 282
- Myonera** Dall & Smith, 1886, Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard, 12: 302
- Nacera* (err. pro *Neaera* Gray, 1839) G. B. Sowerby II, 1842, Conch. Man., (ed. 2): 198
- Naeera* (err. pro *Neaera* Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834) Tiberi, 1855, Descr. alcuni Nuovi Test., 7
- Neaera* Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834, Cuvier's Anim. Kingd., 12: pl. 22 (as *Neroea*, index p. 598) [non Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 (Dipt.)]
- Neara* (err. pro *Neaera* Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834) Gray, 1839, Rep. Brit. Assoc., 8 (Newcastle, 1838): Trans., 110; 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 150
- Neraea* (err. pro *Neaera* Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834) Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 2: 109, 111
- Plectodon** Carpenter, 1864, Rep. Brit. Assoc., 33 (Newcastle, 1863): 611, 638
- Pseudoneaera** Sturany, 1901, Denkschr. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 69 (1): 265
- Rhinoclama** Dall & Smith, 1886, Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard, 12: 300 [n.n. pro *Rhinomya* Adams, 1864]
- Rhinocloima* (err. pro *-clama* Dall & Smith, 1886) Cossmann, 1900, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 4: 120
- Rhinomya* Adams, 1864, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (3) 13: 207 [non Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 (Dipt.); see *Rhinoclama* Dall & Smith, 1886]
- Rhynomya* (err. pro *Rhin-* Adams, 1864) Crosse, 1866, Jour. Conchyl., 14: 193
- Spathophora* Jeffreys, 1882, Proc. zool. Soc. London, (1881): 943 [non Amyot & Serville, 1843 (Hemipt.)]
- Spatophora* (err. pro *Spath-* Jeffreys, 1882) Weinkauff, 1882, Jhrb. dtsh. malakozool. Ges., 9: 281
- †**Tergulina** Noszky, 1939, Ann. Hist. nat. Mus. Hung., 32 (Min. Geol. & Pal.): 83
- Tropidomya** Dall & Smith, 1886, Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard, 12: 301 [n.n. pro *Tropidophora* Jeffreys, 1882]
- Tropidophora* Jeffreys, 1882, Proc. zool. Soc. London, (1881): 943 [non Troschel, 1847 (Gastr.); see *Goniophora* Jeffreys, 1883, + *Tropidomya* Dall & Smith, 1886]
- Vulcanomya** Dall, 1886, Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard, 12: 299

## NOT CLASSIFIED

The following monogeneric families are of wholly uncertain ordinal position:

Family **KITSONIIDAE** Eames, 1957

†**Kitsonia** Eames, 1957, Bull. Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.), 3 (2): 68

Family **SPIRODOMIDAE** Miller, 1889

†**Spirodomus** Beecher, 1886, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus., 39: 162

The writer's knowledge of the following genera is not sufficient to permit even tentative assignment to any family group in the present classification:

## Paleozoic Genera

†**Aegilops** Hall, 1850, Ann. Rep. New York Cab., 3: 171

†**Allocardium** Hall, 1883, Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 5), Lamell. 1 (1): explan. pl. xxiv, fig. 15

†**Barcoona** Finlay, 1926, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 526 [n.n. pro *Pachydomella* Etheridge, 1907]

†**Blairella** Miller & Gurley, 1896, Bull. Illinois Mus. nat. Hist., 11: 6

†**Curvulites** Rafinesque, 1831, Enum. obj. Cab., 4

†**Dceruska** Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 77 [cf. *Filiola* Barrande, 1881]

†**Disteira** Eichwald, 1843, Beitr. Kenntn. Russ. Reiches, 8, 73

†**Dolabra** McCoy, 1844, in Griffith, Syn. Carb. Ls. Foss. Ireland, 64; 1851, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 7: 52

†**Dorsomya** Ryckholt, 1851, Mélanges Paléont., (1): pl. x, fig. 20; 1852, Mém. cour. Acad. Belg., 24: 170

†**Elasmatium** Clarke, 1904, Mem. New York State Mus., 6: 293

†**Enigmopteria** Růžicka & Prantl, 1960, Sborn. Narodn. Mus. Praze, B16 (5): 221

*Filiola* (pro *Dceruska* Barrande, 1881) Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 77

*Geinitzia* Gemmellaro, 1892, Boll. Soc. Palermo, (1892): 6; 1897, Giorn. Sci. nat. Econ. Palermo, 21: 20, 21 [non Hall & Clarke, 1892 (Brach.)]

*Pachidomella* (err. pro *Pachy-* Etheridge, 1907) Cossmann, 1911, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 15: 201

*Pachydomella* Etheridge, 1907, Rec. Australian Mus., 6: 325 [non Ulrich, 1891 (Crust.); see *Barcoona* Finlay, 1926]

†**Pleurodapis** Clarke, 1913, Serv. Geol. Min. Brasil, Monogr. 1: 183

†**Praeostrea** Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 147

†**Sarka** Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 150 (also as *Scharka*)

## Mesozoic Genera

†**Aulacopleurum** Philippi, 1899, Foss. secund. Chile, 1: 94

†**Bicorium** Mayer, 1880, Ber. Senckenb. naturf. Ges., (1879-80): 318 [may represent a cranioid brachiopod]

†**Bleta** de Gregorio, 1930, Ann. Géol. Paléont., livr. 54: 17

- Curvirostra* Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. gen. Malacoz., 1: 335 [n.n.] ["? = *Lyriodon* Bronn," fide Herrmannsen]  
†*Gingillium* de Gregorio, 1930, Ann. Géol. Paléont., livr. 53: 27  
†*Maackia* Mendes, 1954, Bol. São Paulo Univ. Fac. Filos. Cien. Letr., (Geol.) 10: 100  
†*Molukkana* Krumbeck, 1923, Palaeontographica, Suppl., 4 (3), lief. 4: 219  
†*Pellatia* "Munier-Chalmas" Garnier, 1867, Essai géol. min. res. Nouvelle-Caledonie, fide Avias, 1953, Sci. de la Terre (Nancy), 1 (1-2): 106  
†*Rebusum* de Gregorio, 1930, Ann. Géol. Paléont., livr. 53: 27  
†*Rhectomyax* Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Publ. 3: 37, 285 *Solenites* (err. pro *Solenn-* Schlotheim, 1813) Schlotheim, 1820, Die Petref., 180  
†*Solennites* Schlotheim, 1813, Taschenb. Min., 105  
†*Venulithes* Nilsson, 1827, Petrif. Suec., 17

## Tertiary and Recent Genera

- †*Arnoldia* Mayer, 1887, Beitr. geol. Karte Schweiz., 24 (2): 27  
*Binghami* Brown, 1827, Ill. Conch. G. B. & I., explan. pl. xxxi, fig. 17, 18  
*Bitubulites* Blumenbach, 1803, Spec. Arch. tellur., 23  
*Euclusaea* Leach, 1852, Syn. Moll. Gt. Brit., 360  
†*Hubertschenkia* Takeda, 1953, Geol. Sec. Hokkaido Assoc. Coal Min. Technologists; Stud. Coal Geol., 3: 85  
*Myastropha* Gray, 1824, Zool. Jour., 1 (2): 219  
*Planktomya* Simroth, 1896, Ergeb. Plankton-Exped., 2: 28  
†*Pterorhytis* Conrad, 1873, App. A, p. 21, in Kerr, Rep. geol. Surv. N. Carolina, 1 [separate, 1873; vol., 1875] [non Conrad, 1868, an err. pro *-rytis* Conrad, 1862, (Gastr.)]  
*Rohini* Semper, 1862, Jour. Conchyl., 10: 144 [descr. as "section" of *Woodia* Desh. (Astartidae); but, fide Chavan in litt., does not belong in this family]  
†*Triplicosta* Cooper, 1896, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., (2) 6: 333 [the type figure bears a strong resemblance to that subsequently described by M. A. Hanna, 1927, as *Cardita sandiegoensis*]  
†*Zoreia* Brusina, 1907, Rad Jugoslav. Akad., 171: 85

*Bivalvia* ?

- †*Pelecypodichnus* Seilacher, 1953, N. Jhrb. Min. Geol. Paläont., 98 (1): 105 [Name applied to a trail-like marking found in Central Europe, interpreted as having been made by a bivalve crawling on the Jurassic sea-bottom]

The following four names were proposed for species originally interpreted as being only subgenerically separated from the brachiopod genus *Lyttonia*. Later in the same work they were stated to be lamelli-branchiate Mollusca. The original descriptions and illustrations are not adequate to permit final assignment at this time.

- †*Imperia* de Gregorio, 1930, Ann. Géol. Paléont., livr. 52: 31  
*Irma* de Gregorio, Ann. Géol. Paléont., livr. 52: 32 [non Grube, 1878 (Polych.)]  
*Prisca* de Gregorio, 1930, Ann. Géol. Paléont., livr. 52: 31 [non Fritsch, 1900 (Insecta)]  
†*Stita* de Gregorio, 1930, Ann. Géol. Paléont., livr. 52: 32

*Formesulus* (err. pro *Formos-* Zhizhchenko, 1934) Neave, 1940, Nomen. Zool., 1: 736

†**Formosulus** Zhizhchenko, 1934, Trans. Oil-Geol. Inst. Leningrad, (A) 38: 44, 86 [originally described as a Miocene hiatellid bivalve, this form is now regarded as probably a cirripede plate, fide Prof. R. L. Merklin, in litt.]

### *Nomina Nuda*

The following are nude names without information as to possible systematic position:

- Acardia* Schinz, 1822, in Cuvier, Thierreich, 2: 708 [n.n.]  
*Anodea* (Megerle MS) Scudder, 1882, Nomencl. Zool., (Suppl.), 23 [n.n.] [U.S. natl. Mus. Bull. 19]  
*Aviculina* Dubois de Montpéroux, 1837, Bull. Soc. géol. France, 8: tab. 385 [n.n.]; 1843, Reise Caucasus, 6: 350 [n.n.]  
*Congeriomys* Andrussov, 1907, Trav. Soc. Nat. St. Pétersb., Sec. Géol. Min., 25: 392 [n.n.]  
*Discites* Schlottheim, 1813, Taschenb. Min., 103 [n.n.]  
*Draeryomia* Gressly, 1838, N. D. Allg. Schweiz. Ges., 2: 85 [n.n.]; 1838, Obs. géol. Jura Soleurois, 85 [n.n.]  
*Ferricolaria* (Megerle MS) Scudder, 1882, Nomencl. Zool., (Suppl.), 138 [n.n.] [U.S. natl. Mus. Bull. 19]  
*Gaffraria* (Megerle MS) Scudder, 1882, Nomencl. Zool., (Suppl.), 140 [n.n.] [U.S. natl. Mus. Bull. 19]  
*Javorskiana* Ragozin, 1962, Doklady, Akad. Nauk SSSR, 142 (6): 1374 [n.n.]  
*Kasancoviella* Ragozin, 1962, Doklady, Akad. Nauk SSSR, 142 (6): 1374 [n.n.]  
*Kemerovskia* Ragozin, 1962, Doklady, Akad. Nauk SSSR, 142 (6): 1374 [n.n.]  
*Kusbassoconcha* Ragozin, 1962, Doklady, Akad. Nauk SSSR, 142 (6): 1374 [n.n.]  
*Lithocarda* Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 147 [n.n.]  
*Lithocardium* Desmarest, 1823, Dict. Sci. nat., 27: 66 [n.n.]  
*Marginea* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [n.n.] [invalid ICZN 427]  
*Marginelligenus* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [n.n.] [invalid ICZN 427]  
*Mentula* Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 124 [n.n.]  
*Pachosteon* Rafinesque, 1818, Amer. mon. Mag., Crit. Rev., 4: 107 [n.n.]  
*Phacoides* Agassiz, 1845, Nomen. Syst. gen. Moll., 67 [n.n.]  
*Prionia* Dubois de Montpéroux, 1843, Voy. Caucas., 6: 350  
*Prognella* Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 147 [n.n.]  
*Pronuba* (Megerle Ms) Scudder, 1882, Nomencl. Zool., (Suppl.), 279 [n.n.] [U.S. Natl. Mus. Bull. 19]  
*Pseudocorbula* Azarov, 1958, Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR, (Geol.) 58 (1): 75 [n.n.] [non Philippi, 1898 (Myophoricardiidae)]  
*Semicardium* Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 188 [n.n.]  
*Stenodon* Rafinesque, 1818, Amer. mon. Mag., Crit. Rev., 4: 107 [n.n.]

### *Otherwise Invalid Names Reprinted in Nomenclators*

The following names, for the most part credited by Neave in the *Nomenclator Zoologicus* to Herrmannsen and his *Indicis Generum Malacozoorum Primordia* (1846-1852), prove on investigation to be either



listed by the authors to whom they are assigned by Neave as from some pre-Linnaean source, or from a post-Linnaean, but non-binomial, work. There is no indication given in the sources credited by Neave that these names were formally proposed or intentionally validated by the authors concerned.

- Argyroconchites* (ex Aldrovandi, 1648) Herrmannsen, 1852, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., Suppl., 12
- Auriculites* "Auctt." Herrmannsen, 1846, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 1: 95 ["= *Gryphaea* Lamk."]
- Bucardium* (ex D'Argenville, 1757) Herrmannsen, 1846, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 1: 124
- Capisterium* (ex Meuschen, 1787 [non-binomial]) Herrmannsen, 1852, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., Suppl., 23 ["= *Mactra* et *Hecuba*"]
- Cardiolithus* ("Auctt., teste Klein, 1740") Herrmannsen, 1846, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 1: 179 ["= *Bucardites*"]
- Ceramites* ("Auctt. teste Mercati, 1717") Herrmannsen, 1846, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 1: 206 ["= *Ostrea* spec. foss."]
- Chamaefornis* (ex Meuschen, 1787 [non-binomial]) Herrmannsen, 1852, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., Suppl., 28 ["= *Cytherea* sp., *Lucina* sp., *Artemis*"]
- Chamaepholas* (ex Lister, 1686) Herrmannsen, 1846, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 1: 219 ["= *Saxicava* Fl. de Bell. et *Mya* Lamarck"]
- Chamepholas* (ex Lister, 1686) Herrmannsen, 1846, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 1: 220
- Conchula* (emend. pro *Concula* Tournefort, 1742) Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 1: 291 ["= *Donax* et *Cardita*"]
- Cratium* (ex D'Argenville, 1757) Blainville, 1818, Dict. Sci. nat., 11: 372 [used by D'Argenv. for *Ostrea frons*]
- Criorcites* (ex Lhwyd, 1698) Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 1: 325 (also as *Criorchites*) ["? *Panopaea* Mën."]
- Ctenites* (ex Kentmann, 1565) Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 1: 330 [for fossil "Pectines, Cardia, Tridacnas, Terebratulas"]
- Haeratulula* (ex Lhwyd, 1698) Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 1: 495 (also as *Haeretula* and *Heretula*) ["Divisio Ostracitarum"]
- Hippocephaloides* (ex Plott, 1676) Herrmannsen, 1852, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., Suppl., 64
- Hippocentrites* (ex Aldrovandi, 1599) Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 1: 535 ["= *Pecten* sp. Auctt."]
- Hysteroconcha* (ex Lang, 1722) Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 1: 549 ["= *Cytherea* (spec.) Lamk."]
- Ligniperda* (ex Sell, 1733) Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 1: 587 ["= *Teredo* Sell"]
- Limnostracites* [pre-Linnaean] Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 1: 606
- Limnostrata* (err. pro *-trita* Herrmannsen, 1847) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 112
- Limnostrita* (ex Scheuchzer, 1716) Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 1: 607 ["= *Plicatula* Lamk."]
- Listronites* (ex Lhwyd, 1698) Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 1: 610 ["= *Ostracites* Auctt."]
- Lithostreon* ("Auctt., Le Brun, teste Klein in Scheuchzer, 1716") Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 1: 614 ["= *Ostracites* Auctt."]
- Macrophyllum* (err. pro *Macerophyllum* Mueschen, 1787 [non-binomial]) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 119
- Mitella* (ex Hebenstreit, 1728) Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 2: 42 ["Genus Bivalvium"]

- Myites* (ex Agricola, + ex D'Argenville) Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 2: 78 ["= *Mytilus* Rond."]
- Mytilites* (invalid emend. pro *Mytilites* Gesner, 1758 [non-binomial]) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 244
- Osteocollus* (ex Mercati, 1717) Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 2: 168 ["= *Hippurites* Lamck."]
- Ostracita* "La Peyr." Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834, in Cuvier's Anim. Kingd., 12: 92 [apparent err. pro *-cites* Lapeirouse, 1781, a non-binomial work]
- Ostracomorphites* [pre-Linnaean] Desmarest, 1826, Dict. Sci. nat. (ed. 2), 37: 25
- Ostreites* [non-binomial] Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 2: 177
- Ostreochamites* (ex Walch, 1768 [non-binomial]) Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 2: 177
- Ostreoplectinites* (ex Walch, 1768 [non-binomial]) Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 2: 177
- Ostreopinnites* (ex Walch, 1768 [non-binomial]) Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 2: 177
- Ostrites* (ex Grew, 1681) Herrmannsen, 1852, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., Suppl., 99
- Petasunculus* (ex Petiver, 1713) Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 2: 240 ["= *Tellina* spec."]
- Plagistomus* (ex "Luid.") Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 164
- Polygingigma* (err. pro *-glyma* Herrmannsen, 1847) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 169
- Polygingylma* (ex Luidius, 1699) Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 2: 317 ["= *Gervillia* Defr."]
- Quadratula* ("Auctt. teste Desmarest") Herrmannsen, 1848, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 2: 383
- Quadrella* (ex Luidius, 1699) Herrmannsen, 1848, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 2: 384 [" ? = *Pinna* Arist."]
- Rastellum* Schröter, 1782, Lithol. Real- u. Verballexikon, 5: 74, 382, 390 [non-binomial work]
- Riparia* (ex Meuschen, 1787 [non-binomial]) Herrmannsen, 1852, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., Suppl., 119 ["= *Anodonta*, *Avicula*, *Malleus*, *Melina*, *Meleagrina*"]
- Rugatula* (ex Luidius, 1699) Herrmannsen, 1848, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 2: 409 (also as *Rugosula*) ["= *Curvirostra* Luid." which "? = *Lyriodon* Bronn"]
- Spondylolithus* (err. pro *Spond-* Herrmannsen, 1849) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 196
- Spondylites* (ex Aldrovandi, 1648) Herrmannsen, 1849, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 2: 497 (also as *Spondyloites*)
- Spondylolithus* ("Auctt., cf. Waller" [pre-Linnaean]) Herrmannsen, 1849, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 2: 497
- Stelechites* (ex Mercati, 1717) Herrmannsen, 1849, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 2: 501 ["= *Hippurites* Lamarck"]
- Strigosula* (ex Luidius, 1699) Herrmannsen, 1849, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 2: 508 ["= *Rastellum* List."]
- Tamarindiformis* (emend pro *-formes* Meuschen, 1787 [non-binomial]) Herrmannsen, 1849, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 2: 528 ["= *Lithodomus*, *Modiola* spec."]

*Genera no longer assigned to the Bivalvia*

The discovery, a few years ago, of the occurrence of bivalved Gastropoda has resulted in transferring to that class the following which had in the past been referred to the Bivalvia.

Family **JULIIDAE**

†**Anomalomya** Cossmann, 1887, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 22: 169

**Berthelinia** Crosse, 1875, Jour. Conchyl., 23: 79

**Edenttellina** Gatliff & Gabriel, 1911, Proc. roy. Soc. Victoria, (N.S.) 24: 190

**Julia** Gould, 1862, Proc. Boston Soc. nat. Hist., 8: 283

**Ludovicia** Cossmann, 1887, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 22: 45 [non Marschall, 1873]

**Prasina** Deshayes, 1863, in Maillard, Not. Réunion, (ed. 2), 2 (E): 25

**Prasinia** (err. pro -na Deshayes, 1863) Cossmann, 1887, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 22: 170

†**Fordilla** Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Boheme, Rech. Pal., 6: explan. pl. 361 [initially considered as probably representing the earliest known genus of Bivalvia, this form is now generally interpreted as a hyolithid operculum.]

†**Modioloides** Walcott, 1889, Amer. Jour. Sci., (3) 38: 29 [based on Cambrian fossils now generally interpreted as representing some form of bivalved Arthropoda.]

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The following names are of suprageneric import but were listed as genera in the Neave *Nomenclator Zoologicus*:

**Cycladina** Berthold, 1827, in Latreille, Nat. Fam. Thierr., 209 [used by Latreille essentially on the "family-group" level]

**Homeodonta** Cossmann, 1901, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 5: 58 [this was proposed by Cossmann as a n.n. pro *Isodonta* Dall, 1895, non Buvignier, 1851. Dall used the name as that of a suborder, not as a genus, hence it was not preoccupied by Buvignier, and Cossmann's name has no generic standing.]

## APPENDIX

Descriptions of the following generic entities were located subsequent to the submission of the manuscript to the printer:

Family **CTENODONTIDAE** (p. 125)

†**Ektadia** H. Soot-Ryen, 1964, Arkiv f. Min. och Geol., 3 (28): 501

†**Gotodonta** H. Soot-Ryen, 1964, Arkiv f. Min. och Geol., 3 (28): 502

†**Similodonta** H. Soot-Ryen, 1964, Arkiv f. Min. och Geol., 3 (28): 498

Family **NUCULANIDAE** (p. 128)

*Costanucula* (err. pro *-muculana* Habe, 1951) Edwards & Hopwood, 1966, Nomen. Zool., 6: 65

Family **ARCIDAE** (Arcinae) (p. 142)

†**Rostarca** Glibert & Van de Poel, 1965, Mém. Inst. roy. Sci. nat. Belg., 77: 43

Family **ARCIDAE** (Anadarinae) (p. 145)

†**Hataiarca** Noda, 1966, Sci. Rep. Tohoku Univ., (2, Geol.) 38 (1): 114

†**Kikaiarca** Noda, 1966, Sci. Rep. Tohoku Univ., (2, Geol.) 38 (1): 127

†**Tosarca** Noda, 1965, Trans. Proc. Palaeont. Soc. Japan, (N.S.) no. 59: 104

Family **MYTILIDAE** (p. 151)

†**Skarlatella** Glibert & Van de Poel, 1965, Mém. Inst. roy. Sci. nat. Belg., 78: 81

Family **AMBONYCHIIDAE** (p. 158)

†**Maryonychia** Pojeta, 1966, Palaeontogr. Amer., 5: 185

Family **PECTINIDAE** (Pectininae) (p. 176)

*Aequineithea* Hayami, 1965, Mem. Fac. Sci., Kyushu Univ., (D, Geol.) 15 (2): 292 [= *Neithea* Drouet, 1825]

†**Neithella** Hayami, 1965, Mem. Fac. Sci., Kyushu Univ., (D, Geol.) 15 (2): 291



Family **OSTREIDAE** (p. 192)

**Anomiostrea** Habe & Kosuge, 1966, *Shells of World in Colour*, 2: 144 [invalid, no diagnosis or type desig.]; 1966, *Venus*, 24 (4): 323, 338

?, Superfamily **UNIONACEA** (p. 204)

†**Iolamprotula** "Gu", fide Martinson, 1964, *Colloque du Jurassique*, Luxembourg, 1962: p. 160 [Mentioned as Middle Jurassic freshwater molluscan genus of Asia, without further reference.]

Family **MARGARITIFERIDAE** (p. 220)

†**Kwanmonia** Ota, 1963, *Geol. Rep. Hiroshima Univ.*, 12: 504

Family **TRIGONIOIDIDAE** (p. 230)

†**Wakinoa** Ota, 1963, *Geol. Rep. Hiroshima Univ.*, 12: 504

Family **NEOLEPTONIDAE** (p. 255)

**Waldo** Nicol, 1966, *Bull. Amer. Paleont.*, 51: 59 (no. 231: 59)

Family **KALENTERIDAE** (p. 258)

†**Curionia** Ronchetti & Allasinaz, 1965, *Riv. Ital. Paleont.*, 71 (2): 366

*Yunnanophorus* Yin Hong-fu, 1962, *Acta Geol. Sinica*, 42 (2): 182, 184 (as *Yunnophora* in tab. fac. p. 176) [if this is orig. proposal the name is not valid, there being no diagnosis or type desig.]

Family **ASTARTIDAE** (Astartinae) (p. 260)

†**Nargunella** Talent, 1963, *Mem. Geol. Surv. Victoria*, 24: 96

†**Yabea** Hayami, 1965, *Mem. Fac. Sci., Kyushu Univ.*, (D, Geol.) 17 (2): 92

Family **ASTARTIDAE** (Eriphylinae) (p. 261)

†**Miyakoella** Hayami, 1965, *Mem. Fac. Sci., Kyushu Univ.*, (D, Geol.) 17 (2): 100

Family **CARDIIDAE** (Cardiinae) (p. 264)

†**Globocardium** Hayami, 1965, *Mem. Fac. Sci. Kyushu Univ.*, (D, Geol.) 17 (2): 116

Family **TRAPEZIIDAE** (p. 296)

†**Aphaea** Dailey & Popenoe, 1966, Univ. Calif. Publ. Geol. Sci., 65: 9

?, Family **GLOSSIDAE** (p. 298)

†**Isocardinioides** Fan, 1963, Acta Paleont. Sinica, 11: 523

Family **KELLIELLIDAE** (p. 300)

†**Savanella** Zhgenti, 1961, Soob. Akad. Nauk Gruz. SSSR, 27: 45

?, Family **CORBICULIDAE** (p. 300)

†**Arguniella** "Ch. Kolesnikow", fide Martinson, 1964, Colloque du Juras-sique, Luxemburg, 1962: 160, 161 [mentioned as a characteristic Upper Jurassic freshwater molluscan genus of Asia, but without further reference]

*Arguniella* (? err. pro *Argun-* Kolesnikow) Yakushina, 1965, Referat. Zhurn., Geol., 1965 (3), Paleozool.: 49 [assignment to Corbiculidae is based on this entry.]

Family **VENERIDAE** (Pitarinae) (p. 309)

†**Loxo** Dailey & Popenoe, 1966, Univ. Calif. Publ. Geol. Sci., 65: 15

Family **VENERIDAE** (Sunettinae) (p. 307)

†**Nagaoella** Hayami, 1965, Mem. Fac. Sci., Kyushu Univ., (D, Geol.) 17 (2): 145

Family **PHOLADOMYIDAE** (p. 332)

*Palacoscomya* (err. pro *Palacocosmomya* Fletcher, 1946) Bunney, Curds & Soper, 1966, Zool. Rec., 100 (1963) Moll.: 172

*Systematic Position Uncertain*

†**Kasancoviella** Ragozin, 1964, Vopr. geol. Krasnoyarskogo Kraya., M. Mosk. In-ta., (1965): 120 [listed, p. 346 as n.n. after Ragozin, 1962]

## REVISIONS IN ASSIGNMENTS

The study by Pojeta of the North American Ambonychiidae (1966, *Palaeontogr. Amer.*, vol. 5) indicates that the genus *Joachymia* Růžicka, 1949, and possibly also *Dvorecia* Růžicka (both on p. 159) are more properly to be referred to the family Pterineidae (p. 173); and the genera *Modiella* Hall, 1885, *Mytilops* Hall, 1870, (both on p. 159) and *Pyanomya* Miller, 1881 together with the erroneous spelling, *Pianomya* (both on p. 160) should be referred to the Modiomorphidae (p. 198).

Family **BERNARDINIDAE** Keen, 1963

The writer overlooked Miss Keen's creation of this family for the genera *Bernardina* Dall, 1910 (p. 262) and *Halodakra* Olsson, 1961 (p. 318). It should be assigned to the superfamily Arcticacea (p. 293).

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The generic names *Chavanella* Jaworski, 1938 and *Eomiodon* Chavan., 1936, synonyms of *Miodomeris* Chavan, 1938, should be transferred from the Carditidae (p. 256) to the Neomiodontidae (p. 295).

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Page reference in roman refers to boldface valid names in text. Page reference in italic refers to invalid names.

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